The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE Bee-Hive

NO TRASH.

ONLY RELIABLE GOODS AT RELIABLE PRICES.

We offer EVERY SATURDAY special inducements in all our Children's Departments because we are anxious to have parents BRING THEIR CHILDREN when making their selections; it is by far more satisfactory to all concerned if certain goods, such as, for instance,

A Child's Cloak or a Boy's Overcoat, or
Hats for Misses, Boys, and Children,
Shoes for Misses, Boys, and Children,
Gloves for Misses, Boys, and Children, etc., etc.,

Are selected in the presence of the children, and fitted to the person who is to wear them.

OUR PRICES ARE INVARIABLY THE LOWEST.

Boys' Clothing.

With every Overcoat purchased today we shall give an elegant Bee-Hive Pocket-Knife, manufactured and imported especially for us.

Boys' All-Wool Pleated Blue Diagonal Cassimere Suits, ages 5 to 11 years, worth $6.50, at $4.75 each.
Boys' All-Wool Corded, in Brown Mixed Cassimere Suits, ages 4 to 11 years, worth $7.00, at $4.89 each.
Boys' All-Wool Blue Diagonal Cassimere Suits, three pieces, long pants, ages 9 to 12 years, regular price $8.50, sold today at $6.25 each.
Boys' Fine Dress Suits, made of All-Wool Blue Cheviot Cloth, ages 13 to 17 years, well worth $12.00, at $8.25 each.
Boys' Blue Cut Beaver Overcoats, sizes 4 to 8 years, at $3.50 each.
Boys' Blue Cut Beaver Overcoats, sizes 9 to 12 years, at $4.00 each.
Boys' Bronze Green Melton Overcoats with velvet collar, sizes 9 to 12 years, worth $7.50, at $4.00 each.
Young Men's Overcoats, ages 13 to 17 years, blue cut beaver, with plush collar and cuffs, at $5.00 each.
Young Men's Overcoats, ages 13 to 17 years, in all-wool diagonal cassimere, plush collar and cuffs, worth $12.00, at $8.00 each.
Boys' Silk Plush Caps, with Astrachan band, satin lined, at 89c each.
Complete line of Boys' Hats and Caps.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks.

Wool Cheviot Cloaks, trimmed with plush, and plush collar, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $2.50 each.
All-Wool Blue Chinchilla Havelocks, trimmed with fur, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $3.00 each.
Dark Gray Havelocks, velvet bound, elegantly made, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $3.75 each.
Misses' Newmarkets, made of heavy cloaking, trimmed with plush, sizes 10 to 16, at $5.50 each.
A BIG BARGAIN—150 Child's and Misses' Cloaks, worth from $3.00 to $5.00, choice at $1.75.

Hats.

Jersey Caps, made of All-Wool Jersey Cloth, in all colors and black, at 15c each, being less than the manufacturer's cost.
Untrimmed Felt Hats at 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c each.
Elegant Felt Hats, trimmed with fur, worth $2.00, at 95c each.
Ready Trimmed Misses' and Children's Hats, in over 50 different styles, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.75, and $3.50.

Underwear and Hose.

Scarlet All-Wool Vests and Pantalettes, according to size and quality, 1, 2, or 3 for 75c.
White Wool Vests and Pantalettes, 2, 3, or 4 for 75c.
Gray Vests and Pants, 3 for 75c.
All-Wool Hose, plain and ribbed, full regular made, 3 for 75c.
All-Wool Hose, extra fine quality, 2 pair for 75c.
Cotton Hose, in solid colors and striped, 3 pair for 75c.
Cotton Hose, full regular made, 5 pair for 75c.

Gloves and Mittens.

Cashmere Gloves at 25c per pair. Worsted Mittens at 25c per pair.
Fine 4-button Kid Gloves, in all colors, at 85c per pair. Silk Mittens at 49c per pair.

Shoes.

Mundell's Solar Tip button Shoes, sizes, 5 to 7½, at 95c per pair.
Child's Grain Button, with or without tip, sizes, 8 to 11, at 89c per pair.
Child's Kid Button Shoes, with spring heel, sizes 5 to 8, at 75c per pair.
Misses' All Grain Button Shoes, sizes 11 to 13, at $1.47 per pair.

Miscellaneous Specialties.

Children's and Misses' Jerseys, garnet, navy blue, and black, at $1.25 each.
Scalloped Jerseys, in all desirable colors, at $1.75 each.
Children's Gossamers, with Hoods, at 79c each.
Mother Hubbard Gossamers at $1.25 each.
Misses' Corded Health Corset at 39c per pair.
500 Children's Worsted Hoods at 25c each.
Children's Worsted Leggins at 25c per pair.
100 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, for children, at 59c per dozen.
Elegant Guipure Collars, worth $1.00, at 49c each.
500 Children's Alpaca School UMBRELLAS, very strong, at 59c each.

Stationery and Scrap Pictures.

1,000 Scrap Books, with illuminated covers, sizes 10 by 12, worth 25c, at 5c each.
A box of Scrap Pictures, containing 10 sheets (over 100 pictures) for 20c per box.
School Bags at 10c each. Patent Noiseless School Slates, indorsed by the United School Boards, at 10c, 13c, 15c, and 18c each.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

174 & 176 STATE-ST.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance,)
Leading Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.
Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Faithful Attention.

ROGERS & CO.,
90 Dearborn-st.
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
All orders for city and country filled promptly.
RAIL COAL A SPECIALTY,
Telephone 5013. All coal under cover.

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REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.
LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
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H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
133 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 3.
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L. W. COUNSELMAN & CO.'S
"Circle Brand"
OYSTERS.
Having dispensed with Traveling Agents, with an enormous saving in expense, we shall give our customers the BENEFIT of it in GOODS and PRICES.
M. E. LUDINGTON & CO., Managers,
42 Franklin-st.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE.
PERFECTLY PURE.
175 Wabash-av. Telephone 5298

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SPECIAL

Attention is called to our remarkable
OFFERING
Today of thoroughly First-Grade
Seal Plush Garments.

They are of the best workmanship, and are fully equal in shape and finish to the finest Seal Garments.

35 Seal Plush Cloaks,
42 inches long, fine quality plush, extra quality quilted satin lining, seal ornaments, at
$22.50.
Actually worth $35.

28 Seal Plush Cloaks,
42 inches long, extra quality plush, fine quilted satin lining, and genuine seal ornaments, at
$28.
Actually worth $40.

24 Seal Plush Cloaks,
42 inches long, finest quality seal plush, equal in appearance to genuine Alaska seal, best quality quilted satin lining, handsome real Alaska seal ornaments, extra fine finish throughout, at
$32.
Real value, $50.

50 Chinchilla Ulsterettes,
All wool, dark blue shades, with fur trimming throughout, a very handsome, tight-fitting garment, at
$6.50.
Regular price, $11.

These goods are thoroughly first-class in every particular, the above prices being not more than the ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE, and are well worthy of careful examination by ladies who desire a first-class garment.

UNDERWEAR.

We offer NO TRASH in our Underwear Department, but a fine assortment of
BETTER GOODS,
AND AT
LOWER PRICES,
Than can be found anywhere else in this country.

COMPLETE LINES OF
MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S GOODS,
In all sizes, and in the lowest grades consistent with
ECONOMY,
Up to the very finest
Full Regular Goods
Manufactured, always in stock.

NOTICE.—To give many of our friends and the public generally, who have not had the time for doing so during the day, an opportunity of visiting our store, we will remain open this Saturday evening till 9 o'clock.

DAVIS & MORSE CO.,
State and Van Buren-sts.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water, bottled at Waukesha, is now the standard Effervescent Water, and is used very largely at thousands of Hotels, Clubs, and Saloons, and in private families.

It Has No Rival

As a palatable, wholesome, and honest mineral water, and is everywhere known as the great cure for every form of Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Diabetes, &c., &c. Send for price list.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE,

Though but lately introduced, is already a great favorite, and is acknowledged to be be superior to most of the Ginger Ales now in the market.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
175 Wabash-av.
Telephone 5298.

COAL! COAL!

With our five docks and yards located in different parts of the city and large force of teams and men constantly employed, we can fill all orders in any part of the city with dispatch, at lowest rates. Our Coal is of the best quality, both Hard and Soft, and under shed, and will be well screened before it is sent out. Send in your orders by mail or telephone (No. 837), and they will be filled at once.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
38 Market-st.
DOCKS: 68 Kingsbury-st. / 2423 South Halsted-st. / Fifteenth and Clark-sts. / Clybourn-Place Bridge.
RAIL YARD—94 N. WOOD-ST.

A Sale Without Excuses
AT PRICES
WITHOUT A PARALLEL!

This Advertisement Will Interest Every Lady in Chicago.

WE SHALL COMMENCE
TODAY
THE GREATEST SALE OF
Velvets and Plushes
EVER HELD IN THE WEST,
Regardless of Cost,
Regardless of Importation Prices,
Regardless of Values,
Regardless of Anything ever before attempted.

SILK PLUSHES

Are again in great demand. Ladies have discovered a $2.00 Plush looks better than a $3.00 Velvet, and wears twice as long.
It is an open secret that Plushes will be the most fashionable goods this Fall. We will place on sale today more than 800 pieces of Silk-face Plush, in all colors, at $1.49 per yard.
We will also offer Black and Colored Silk Brocade Velvets at $2.00 per yard.
A special line of Black and Colored Silk Velvets at 90 cts. This lot would be considered good value at $1.50.
100 pieces of 19-inch Silk Dress Velvets at $1.29.

We promise you the best bargains in
VELVETS AND PLUSHES
TODAY EVER GIVEN.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the above sale we shall offer the most complete line of Fancy Feathers ever placed on sale.
We have just purchased an entire importation of these goods which we divide in two lots, and sell as follows:

Lot 1—97c. Lot 2—$1.45.

If the Ladies of Chicago wish to secure some choice goods at about one-half the importation cost, they should not neglect this opportunity. We are proud of the assortment and want all to see them at

COUTANT'S, 145 State-st.

JOHN D. ZERNITZ, Pres. SAMUEL GORDON, Vice-Pres.
ALBERT STEINKE, Sec. and Treas.
THE
John D. Zernitz Co.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
China and Bohemian Glassware,
43 Lake-st., Chicago.

J. J. WEST,
245 Wabash-av.,
PATENTEE AND MAKER OF
Terraline Vases, Etc.,
For Decorating with Oil Colors and Amber Enamel.
IMPORTER OF
IVORY WHITE PORCELAIN
Statuettes.
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
ROGERS' GROUPS OF STATUARY.
DEALER IN
Ebonized Wood Pedestals and Fancy Stands
AT CLOSE PRICES.
GLASS SHADES,
For Covering Wax Flowers, Etc.

Wood Mantels.
Mirrors,
New and Artistic Designs.
Tiles. Grates.
C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co.,
22, 24 & 26 Market-st.

"HAINES"
Upright Pianofortes.
NEWEST STYLES,
LARGEST STOCK,
AND
HANDSOMEST WAREROOMS
IN CHICAGO.
Haines & Whitney Company,
182-184 Wabash-av.
HAINES BROS.,
97 Fifth-av., New York.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO
Morgan Park.
Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the B. I. Land and Building Co.

RUPTURE CURED.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 30 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 50 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 258 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1884.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Railroad Men and Others.
Our Standard Locomotive, No. 69, mounted with the Coventry boiler, is now in suburban passenger service on the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and may be seen at their Van Buren-st. depot from 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. daily until further notice. We claim 25 per cent less fuel, no sparks, no cinders, very little smoke, and the cleanest soft coal passenger engine in the world.
CHICAGO LOCOMOTIVE IMPROVEMENT CO.,
180 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

ON SUCKER SOIL.

The Next President Begins His Triumphal Journey Through Illinois.

His Arrival at Springfield the Occasion of a Welcome of Unequaled Splendor.

Mr. Blaine's Arrival in Chicago—Preparations for Tonight's Great Demonstration.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

FAREWELL TO HOOSIERDOM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—When Mr. Blaine was standing upon the rear platform of his car yesterday a small stick or a stone flew up from the track and struck him upon the ball of his right eye. The blow was a most painful one. It caused Mr. Blaine much annoyance. This morning a slight cold had settled in and about the eye, making it still more painful than yesterday. For a time he seriously considered giving up his Illinois trip, but the presence of a most vigorous committee from that State was enough to persuade him to change his mind, but not until the special train had been delayed one hour and a half. This train was too long. It had at first nine coaches, a perfectly ridiculous number when fast time was contemplated. After some trouble three of the cars were cut off, but even then slow time was made during the day. The train was so badly managed at the outset that Mr. Blaine had to call upon President Peabody of the Ohio & Mississippi Road to take charge of it.

The only stop made in Indiana was at Attica. Here were 5,000 people, who were very demonstrative and profuse in their promises of what they would do the 4th of next November. It was a very handsome farewell from a State which has paid Mr. Blaine so much honor.

A NOISY WELCOME TO ILLINOIS—A SPEECH.

The first stop in Illinois was at Danville. This is not a large town, but there were fully 20,000 people about the station. They were very enthusiastic. It was a noisy welcome to what is now classed as a thoroughly Republican State. The reports about Illinois have for some time been of such a satisfactory character that Mr. Blaine has felt that he could well afford to cut off his visit here. If he had not given an absolute promise some time ago he would not have been in Illinois today. The crowd at Danville wanted only to listen to Blaine. They appeared to be in very joyful spirits. The day, although cold, was bright and clear. The people were dressed as if for a holiday. A number of red-shirted horsemen stood in a half-circle in the background of the crowd. There was also an air of jollity about this audience. It was too high-strung to be silenced. When Mr. Blaine appeared he said:

"After addressing audiences in what are called doubtful States, it is both a relief and a pleasure to stand before this vast multitude of Republicans in a State that is not doubtful. [Great cheering.] It was under the lead of an Illinois man, now enshrined in history, that the Republican party won its first great victory. [Tremendous cheering.] And from that day to this Illinois has never failed the Republican party. [Renewed cheering and cries of "It never will!"] I assume with entire confidence that it will not this year, and therefore I say nothing to you about the National contest. Where you need to exert yourselves is in your Congressional districts. The place where the people speak most directly, and where they most directly influence the policy of the National Government, is through their Representatives in Congress. [Cheers.] Old Col. Benton used to say, when he came very close to the conclusion of an argument, that he had his 'knife on the nerve.' So the people of this country touch the nerve of popular power in the election of their Representatives in Congress, and if you want to help a Republican Administration of the American Government the way to do it is to send a Republican representation to Congress. I did not come here to electioneer for myself. I make this stop in Danville to say a cordial and an earnest word in behalf of my old friend Joseph G. Cannon. [Cheers.] Elect him and I will take my chances in Illinois. [Great cheering.] I have been used in Ohio to speak to an acre or two of people at a time, but when it comes to filling a ten-acre lot I confess my inability to reach you all; so I bid you good-by. [Laughter and tremendous cheering.]

OTHER STOPS.

In the crowd were a number of inscriptions, such as "We Vote as We Shot" and "Free Trade Does Not Protect We Uns." After Mr. Blaine stopped talking some of the gentlemen with him tried to talk to the happy Illinoisians, but they were too happy and explosive to care for anything more. They were shouting and cheering when the train pulled out.

At Tolono there were 5,000 people, and such an overcrowded stand that it was badly curved under the extra weight placed on it. There were no arrangements for the protection of Mr. Blaine until Decatur was reached. Here there was a handsomely-protected stand. Mr. Blaine, not being obliged to spend his strength in fighting a crowd, was able at this place to make a much longer speech than at any other place before arriving at Springfield. This point was reached at 5 o'clock, three hours behind the time originally planned.

A BRIEF STOP.

The reception at Springfield, so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, was a comparatively brief one. The people here had planned for a long afternoon, with a visit to Lincoln's grave and a grand banquet at the Governor's house. All this had to be cut. Mr. Blaine was driven from the station to the square in front of the Executive Mansion. There he spoke in the presence of 20,000 people. There were as many more upon the streets. The grand stand was of great size and packed to suffocation. Mr. Blaine escaped as soon as he could and was driven back to his car. He left soon after 6, intending to reach Chicago for his night's rest.

CROSSING THE LINE.

THE TRIP FROM LAFAYETTE TO SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Illinois committee met Mr. Blaine this morning at Lafayette, Ind., where the Chicago portion of his Illinois escort joined the members from Springfield and other portions of the Prairie State. The train from Lafayette was made up of seven cars, including the director's car of the Ohio & Mississippi, reserved for Mr. Blaine's use and handsomely decorated with flowers by the ladies of Springfield, the two private cars of the Chicago escort, and the Belleville car, filled with the leading representatives of the enthusiastic Germans of Southern Illinois. One of the largest and most powerful Wabash engines was prettily ornamented with flags and streamers, while under the headlight was a huge canvas bearing the portraits of the Republican leaders. The original design was to leave Lafayette at 8:30, but it was 11 o'clock before the train pulled out. During Mr. Blaine's trip northward through Indiana yesterday another troublesome cinder got into his eye, and the resulting annoyance was rendered all the worse by the subsequent cold Mr. Blaine took while exposing himself in the bleak, raw air. The sleep and rest he should have had during the night were therefore lost. These he sought to make up during the morning hours. The effort was partially successful, but it caused the delay referred to and necessitated the cutting of the program for the rest of the day. At one time it really looked as if the contemplated trip might be abandoned, but the persuasive efforts of Senator Cullom, Dave Littler, and others, and their promise that the Presidential candidate should be relieved of the usual hand-shaking, pounding on the back, and other vigorous evidences of hearty good will, prevailed over his early inclinations and he set out on his day's journey in good spirits if not in exactly the freshest and most robust physical condition.

THE WELCOME.

The Illinois escort marched to Gen. Williams' residence, where Mr. Blaine spent the night, about half-past 10 o'clock and waited for Mr. Blaine to appear. When he did so Gen. Elliott briefly introduced him as one who was warm in the hearts of all Illinoisans and whom they were proud to welcome to the Prairie State. The committee and the crowd which had collected by this time sent up a full hearty cheer for the next President, and Mr. Blaine tripped lightly down the walk to the carriage which took him to the depot. A large and enthusiastic crowd saw the train off and followed it with cheer after cheer. The first stop was made at Attica, Ind., where a crowd of at least 5,000 people hemmed in the train. Senator Cullom introduced the Republican candidate, who received the heartiest kind of a Hoosier greeting. By a provoking mistake the train started before Mr. Blaine had fairly finished the opening sentence of his brief address to the assembled Atticans. Grabbing the bell-cord he finally brought it to a stop, but before he had succeeded in so doing retired to his state-room in evident and perfectly justifiable disgust. The Atticans kept following the train, however, and wouldn't be put off with anything less than a speech. Their enthusiasm was contagious and Mr. Blaine was forced to yield, though not until he had pressed President Peabody of the Ohio & Mississippi into service as train-starter for the rest of the journey to Springfield. There were no more false starts after that. The Attica speech, while brief, was evidently to the taste of the crowd, who yelled approval of the sentiment that Indiana would not be found keeping company this fall with the Solid South.

IN ILLINOIS.

Shortly after noon the train crossed the State line and Mr. Blaine was at last on the Sucker soil. A few moments later he got a pretty accurate idea of the zeal and enthusiasm which animates the Sucker State Republicans. The sun had come out bright and warm, taking off the keen edge of the sharp frosty air, and a crowd of fully 15,000 people stood wedged in about the depot at Danville. It was the first stop in Illinois, and Mr. Blaine's reception here was a fitting prelude to those which were to follow. His eyes sparkled as he glanced over the assembled multitude of brave and strong Republicans before him, and his gratification at the sight found expression in the first few words of his remarks as he contrasted the doubtful States in which he had been with the political solidity of the one he had just entered. Nothing could have put the crowd in a better humor than his statement, "If you will elect Joe Cannon to Congress I will take all the risks in Illinois myself." In fact, Cannon's cause was the burden of his remarks and of those by Maj. McKinley of Ohio, Milt Matthews of Urbana, and Col. Asa Matthews of Pittsfield. The memories of the bitter contest preceding Cannon's renomination last spring have been slowly dying out, and if there were any vestiges of them among those who heard Mr. Blaine's brief but sincere tribute to one of Illinois' most valued members of Congress nothing was so well calculated to dissipate and end them. There was something in the spectacle before him that caught Mr. Blaine's eye especially and brought out one of his hearty good-humored laughs. It was one of the numerous transparencies carried by the marching club, the motto of which particular transparency was couched in the following homely but undeniably expressive phrase: "Our ticket ain't got the itch; don't scratch it." The entire reception here was one of the pleasantest on the route, and the event indeed made it a red-letter day for Danville, Vermilion County, and Eastern Illinois generally.

TOLONO.

At Tolono Mr. Blaine left the car for the first time since he started from Lafayette, and, flanked by several of his train escort, worked his way through a crowd of 5,000 people to a stand erected just north of the track and prettily rigged out with flags and flowers. Detaching one of the bouquets he bore it away at the conclusion of his speech as a pleasant memento of the occasion. This section of the State is largely an agricultural one, and Mr. Blaine's remarks here were principally addressed to the farmers, whose prosperity, as he showed them, was as fully dependent upon the wise and beneficent tariff policy of the Republican party as was that of the manufacturers. The popular applause which greeted his remarks on the tariff was only outdone by his allusion to the fact that Illinois had furnished the first and best Republican President of the Nation, and his confident statement that he did not believe the State of Lincoln would go back on the party now. Wedging his way back through the crowd he returned to his car, and the train moved off amidst the hearty cheers of the multitude.

BEMENT.

The next stop was made at Bement, where Mr. Blaine briefly addressed a crowd of 2,000, and was received with all the heartiness which had characterized the greetings accorded him at other points. A ringing cheer went up when he said he was always glad to meet Illinois Republicans, who had one noticeable peculiarity—that they never needed any spurring up. As the train pulled out amidst cheers for the next President he turned to Dave Little, and, with a pleasant smile, said: "Some people have been saying I am sick; well, I'm not, as anybody can see, but the Democrats would give $10,000 a minute to have me sick from now till the day of election." As he said this it was apparent to all who heard it and knew him that he never looked or felt better in his life, despite the wear and tear of the last few weeks.

A GREAT GATHERING AT DECATUR.

Ten thousand people were packed in solidly around the depot and the crossing at Decatur. While the crowd did not quite size up in point of numbers with that at Danville, the arrangements were far superior to any yet provided in Illinois. The train backed down on a side-track opposite the large, roomy, and well-built stand, and a guard formed of plug-hatted and white-coated members of the Decatur Blaine and Logan Club prepared a passageway through which Mr. Blaine proceeded to the stand. He was greeted by the crowd after the most enthusiastic fashion, and his speech, which was almost entirely on the tariff question, and the longest so far of the day, was interrupted by frequent bursts of the heartiest applause. The Decatur reception to Mr. Blaine was evidently an unusually satisfactory one, and as he stood on the platform until the train passed through the outskirts of the city waving his handkerchief at the knots of people gathered at the crossings he so expressed himself in a way that did good to the hearts of the Decatur Republicans who joined the party here and went with it to Springfield. Shortly after leaving Decatur Mr. Blaine went through the train to greet his Illinois escort, for each and all of whom he had a pleasant smile and a bow, the hand-shaking business, according to promise, having been very properly dispensed with.

The train sped on without a stop between Decatur and Springfield, and pulled up at the Wabash depot in the Capital City at five minutes to 6 o'clock, about three hours behind the time originally set down in the schedule for the Illinois trip.

DANVILLE.

A HEARTY WELCOME FROM TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The most stupendous gathering of the people ever known in this county occurred here today. Twenty-five thousand people assembled to welcome to the State of Illinois that illustrious statesman, James G. Blaine. For weeks committees were at work preparing decorations, resulting in the most elaborate and artistic display ever witnessed here. In addition to the public buildings, many private residences put on brilliant holiday dress. The special train which brought Mr. Blaine to the city was three hours late, thus changing very materially the character of the reception. It had been promised that Mr. Blaine should leave the train at Danville Junction, and, under the escort of various local and visiting party organizations, proceed through the principal streets of the city to the depot of the Wabash Road, but the late arrival of the train prevented the carrying out of the program. Mr. Blaine did not leave the train, but addressed the immense audience from the rear platform of his car,

When the next President appeared upon the platform it was several minutes before he could make himself heard owing to the wild and enthusiastic cheering of the great throng. Speeches were also made by Senator Cullom of Illinois, Congressman McKinley of Ohio, and other distinguished gentlemen. Previous to the arrival of the Blaine party the Hon. R. W. Thompson of Terre Haute, Ind., made a short address at the depot. In the afternoon the Hon. T. H. Nelson spoke to a large concourse of people on the public square, and was followed by the Hon. J. G. Cannon. The demonstration at night consisted of a gigantic torchlight procession, with more than 5,000 torches in line. A grand display of fireworks on the public square closed the festivities of the day. Among the most noticeable visiting musical and semi-military organizations present were the Ringgold Band of Terre Haute, the Crawfordsville (Ind.) drum-corps, "the Chrisman Band," the Newport, the Eugene, the Perrysville, and the Watseka Blaine and Logan clubs. The banners carried by the different clubs were very appropriate and were highly appreciated by the spectators. The approaches to the public square were spanned with mottoes as follows: "Danville, the last city in Illinois to bid good-by to Lincoln—the first to welcome Blaine;" "The South in the saddle makes a Solid North;" "Protection builds up factories and cottage homes;" "Where industries are protected labor is rewarded;" "Illinois opens her gate to America's statesman." The Democrats of this city admit that the demonstration was far ahead of any that they can possibly have. The Republican Central Committee deserve credit for the manner in which they advertised the reception. They had the open and malicious opposition of the Democrats from the very first—opposition going so far even that Democrats in the country districts and in adjoining counties posted printed bills stating that Blaine would pass through the city the 23d of October, and not the 24th. By prompt and vigorous movement on the part of our committee these reports were contradicted in in time to prevent thousands from being disappointed.

TOLONO.

THE GRANDEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Blaine reception here today was the grandest event of the kind that has ever occurred in Champaign County. Early this morning the people began pouring into the city and continued to come in increasing numbers on every highway until nearly noon. The country for at least fifteen miles around was almost completely depopulated. About 9 o'clock a special train on the Central brought in a perfect flood of people from the south, and an hour and a half later a train from the north brought in 2,000 more. At 1 o'clock a train from the east unloaded another mass of people, and the town was fairly running over. The leading business houses and principal residences of the place were lavishly and elegantly decorated with bunting, flags, evergreens, flowers, and portraits of the Plumed Knight. Banners and flags were suspended across the streets. The speakers' stand was twelve feet square and erected upon a platform twenty-eight feet square. It was elegant in design and construction and almost smothered in a mass of decorations. Over the grand entrance was suspended a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and below that one of James G. Blaine. On the left of these was the date of "1860," and at the right "1884," the whole design representing the Republican party from its first success before the people to the present time. Over the Wabash track, on which Mr. Blaine's train passed, was a grand arch, also beautifully festooned. Before 10 o'clock the people began assembling around the speakers' stand. By half-past 10 they were packed in one solid mass for rods in every direction. The train was expected with Mr. Blaine at 11, but did not arrive till nearly half-past 2. In the meantime the people waited and the crowd continued to enlarge. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and the air was cold and raw. For four long hours the great mass of human beings stood and waited. Such patience and determination were never before seen in an assemblage of people here. No other occasion could have induced them to stand thus exposed for so long a time. But nothing could induce any one to leave until his intense desire to see and hear the greatest living American had been satisfied.

While thus waiting for Mr. Blaine, Dr. Detemars, a German of Champaign, was called out and addressed the people, and in another quarter a platform was improvised, from which Col. R. S. Tuthill of Chicago delivered an eloquent and effective speech. Capt. W. B. Thompson and Francis M. Wright of Urbana, Dr. W. S. Calhoun of Clinton, Merton Dunlap of Paxton, and Capt. T. J. Smith of Champaign followed Dr. Detemars at the regular stand. Col. J. W. Langley of Champaign then delivered a beautiful tribute to Mr. Blaine, which was applauded by the people. Col. Tuthill was then again called out and made an appeal to the great assemblage as American citizens to be true to their convictions and vote the Republican ticket, which would be a vote for the continuation of the unexampled prosperity enjoyed by the country since the War.

After four hours of anxious waiting the train bearing Mr. Blaine was seen in the distance, and its approach was heralded by the firing of artillery, the playing of bands, and the most vociferous cheering. When the train pulled up to the platform Mr. Blaine was escorted to the speakers' stand amid the wildest shouts from the multitude. He was introduced by M. W. Mathews of Urbana as the ideal statesman of the age. During Mr. Blaine's speech too many persons crowded upon the platform and it began settling. Almost a panic was caused for an instant, but subsided as soon as a few persons had changed their position. This somewhat annoyed Mr. Blaine. His speech concluded, Mr. Blaine was presented with an elegant bouquet and immediately boarded his car. As the train moved out, amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the multitude, Mr. Blaine continued to wave the bouquet as long as he could be seen.

VISITING DELEGATIONS.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A special train of eight coaches and five cabooses went from this city today to Tolono to intercept the Blaine excursion train en route for Springfield. The train was full to overflowing before it reached Tolono.

DECATUR.

A MONSTER POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—There were two great crowds at the depot this afternoon, the first gathering at 12 o'clock, when it was announced that Mr. Blaine would not arrive until after 3 o'clock. At 2:30 fully 5,000 people had assembled about the elevated and handsomely-decorated platform, large enough with the elevated approach to accommodate 100 people. About it were stationed the Decatur Young Men's Republican Escort Club, in Norfolk jacket uniforms, drawn up in double files to keep back the surging crowd. The train of seven coaches arrived at 3:30, when the Goodmans struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the crowd broke forth in cheer after cheer, the ladies by the hundreds waving their handkerchiefs industriously as the "Plumed Knight" left the train. He was escorted to the stand by the Reception Committee, which included James Millikin, Mayor Chambers, B. Z. Taylor, and Messrs. Ulrich, Barrows, Foster, McEnery, Rogers, Hill, Durfee, Haworth, Powers, Lytle, Penniwell, Lowrey, Demsey, Evans, Moffett, Freeman, Phillips, Ehrman, Wellman, Bishop, McClellan, Hays, Rano, and the Rev. Peterson (colored minister). Mr. Blaine was introduced by Senator Cullom amidst the thundering applause of the vast multitude, the band and drum-corps joining in the general welcome, which was orderly in every respect, but thoroughly enthusiastic. Mr. Blaine spoke leisurely and clearly for about six minutes, mostly on the tariff question, but at the outset he made a happy allusion to the martyred Lincoln, mention of whose revered name was the signal for more applause. A pleasing incident of the occasion was the appropriate interruption of an Irish-American, who cried out: "Yes, and the Irishman who does not vote for you ought to be shot." Mr. Blaine paused and said:

"No, I will not say that; but I will say that the Irishman who wants good wages, the best wages for his work, ought to vote the Republican ticket."

The reply caused rousing cheers and cries of "That's so."

Mr. Blaine bowed to the crowd and immediately returned to the train without being crowded in the least and with no mishap to any of the party, many of whom stood upon the stand while the next President was speaking; and as the train pulled out, Mr. Blaine waved his adieu to the cheering crowd. Walker Blaine shook hands with scores of the people and chatted with friends whom he had met at college and in the East. Senator Cullom was called upon for a speech as he stood upon the platform, but declined to respond. The welcome was a monster popular demonstration. Decatur, the place where the first Republican Convention in Illinois was held, and the home of Dick Oglesby, will roll up 300 to 400 majority for the National and State tickets. A special train-load of Decatur excursionists served as an escort for Mr. Blaine to Springfield.

PREPARATIONS.

THE CITY IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The State Capital never before wore so beautiful a dress as this morning. All the houses of Republicans, and those of a few Democrats, in all the paved portions of the city were handsomely decorated in honor of the visit of the Republican standard-bearers. The most humble residences had their little decorations patriotically displayed, and the whole grade of temporal circumstances was illustrated, in the style and extent of the displays, to the most elaborate and expensive ornamentation on the houses and grounds of the well-to-do and wealthy. Sixth street fluttered from end to end with flags and bunting abounding in tasteful and patriotic mottoes, and blazed with beautiful colors and shades of color. The array of lanterns corroborated the story of the dealers that not another could be had for love or money. Flags floated everywhere, and red, white, and blue touched and topped off every point and eminence in the city. Teams and carriages from the surrounding country, which began to arrive as early as 8:15, showed that outside of the city. The colors of the country were as near to the hearts of the dwellers in the rural districts as of those in the city. Horses and conveyances were covered with colors, and children waved them from their hands and shouted as if a dozen Fourths of July had been condensed into the 24th of October. Engines and trains arriving over all the roads were elegantly decked, and ornamentation was everywhere the special furor of the time.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The flag streamed from the dome of the Capitol. All the hotels were liberally bedecked with flags and red-white-and-blue draping. Even the St. Nicholas, which is owned by our Democratic Mayor—John McCreery—displayed a small flag from each window, and a large banner waved over the main entrance. While the city and county is largely Democratic, one would not think so to have observed the business-houses about the court-house square, for three out of five of them were decorated from the first story to the roof. The Republican departments in the Government Building were appropriately adorned with flags and Chinese lanterns and the windows were draped with white and red curtains. It was intended to have uniform decorations in all the offices in the building, but Judge S. H. Treat of the United States Court is a relic of ante-bellum Democracy, having been appointed by James Buchanan, the last Democratic President. Of course he would not decorate, and the clerks of the United States Courts and the United States Commissioner who are appointed by him also refused to show any evidence of patriotism. The Governor's Mansion was modestly decorated. The railroad bridge crossing Capitol avenue was fairly covered with elaborate decorations. On the east side was a streamer bearing the inscription: "'The Republican party will maintain the policy of protecting American industry.'—*Blaine.*" The west side bore a similar streamer on which was inscribed: "'Our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten.'—*Logan.*"

THE STANDS.

Stands for the speakers were erected in various portions of the city. A large and elaborately decorated platform erected at the east entrance of the Capitol had a front of three arches, over which were inscribed: "Illinois—1860—Maine"; "Garfield, Lincoln, Grant"; "Maine—1884—Illinois." The first inscription referred to the selection in 1860 of Lincoln of Illinois for President and Hamlin of Maine for Vice-President; the last referred to the selection this year of Blaine of Maine for President and Logan of Illinois for Vice-President.

A commodious stand had also been erected in front of the Executive Mansion. It was profusely decorated, and a streamer stretching around the four sides bore the names of "Blaine, Logan, Oglesby, Smith, Gross, Dement, Swigert, and Hunt," the Nation and State candidates. The office of the *Illinois State Journal* displayed numerous Chinese lanterns and National flags. On the front of the building was the inscription, "The home of Lincoln welcomes Blaine and Logan."

THE GATHERING CROWDS.

The expectations in regard to the crowds of today on the occasion of the Blaine and Logan reception have been far surpassed. The weather has been exceedingly favorable. The morning was chilly but bright, and by noon the temperature moderated and was comfortably warm. Before 8 o'clock the arrivals began and the stream continued with little interruption till after 2 p. m. The estimates vary from 50,000 to 60,000. It was scarcely possible to move in the central part of the city. At 2 o'clock the Wabash Road had brought in seventeen trains, and had four yet to arrive, the arrivals by that road being figured at 15,000 people. The Chicago & Alton had brought in eight trains, the Ohio & Mississippi nine, and the Illinois Central three, so that it is safe to say the railroads alone have carried to the city not far from 30,000 people. The Wabash has brought them from beyond the Mississippi River, one marching club being from Brunswick, Chariton County, Mo. This delegation declared they were determined to campaign for one day in a Republican State. One train over the Chicago & Alton brought about 500 people from St. Louis, a large part of them Germans, who presented an elegant appearance and were loudly cheered as they marched to their position in the line. There were 113 clubs in the afternoon line of march at the lowest estimate, making 10,000 men. Among them were found many men who were always heretofore Democrats.

A HAPPY INCIDENT.

One of the happy incidents of the day was the presentation by citizens of Cairo of a plain silver watch to Gen. Logan at the Governor's Mansion. Congressman John R. Thomas made the presentation speech. He said the watch was presented not for its intrinsic value merely, as they had paid but $10 for it, but because it was of American make in every part, and under the last Democratic low tariff would have cost $50. Gen. Logan responded, thanking the gentlemen of Southern Illinois for the happy illustration they had given of the results of the Republican principle of American protection. He said he begged the gentlemen to understand that he valued the gift more considering its significance than he would have valued the most costly watch which had been imported in the last year.

THE ARRIVAL.

AN IMPOSING SIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—It was an imposing sight which greeted Mr. Blaine on his arrival in Springfield. Cannons boomed, engine whistles screeched a noisy welcome, and the air was rent with the cheers that went up from the thousands on thousands of people who surrounded the depot, the uniformed thousands more who lined both sides of Jefferson street, and the whooping, hurrahing multitude who swarmed in the street between them. The heartiness of the yell of delight which greeted the leader's appearance as he descended from the rear end of his car and made his way to the waiting carriage would have touched a sphinx. The ride through the lines was one continuous welcome. The crowd in advance of the procession, the masses congregated on the sidewalks, had been waiting for hours to greet their leader and idol, and waiting had only added to their ardor. There has never been an occasion in Springfield's history, according to the testimony of all who have searched for a parallel, which is in any way worthy to enter into a comparison with today's event in respect to size and enthusiasm of the great gathering except the famous Lincoln meeting here in August, 1860, and some who were here then and are here now are free to admit that the outpouring of twenty-four years ago was eclipsed today, and must give way in future comparisons to the unapproachable scenes of this afternoon. One of the prettiest features of the whole occasion, and one which elicited general remark, was the mounted guard which lined the street, consisting of young women on white horses on one side of the thoroughfare, representing the States of the Union, and stalwart Republican voters on black steeds on the other, who acted as their escorts. The general effect was as novel as it was pretty.

AT THE GRAND STAND.

The flood-tide of enthusiasm was reached when Mr. Blaine's carriage arrived at the grand stand erected on the lawn in front of the Governor's mansion. The hero of the occasion was received with a mighty shout from thousands and thousands of stalwart lungs. With considerable difficulty he finally managed to reach the stand and gain a firm foothold on it. Then the shout was renewed and redoubled. It broken out again and again when Mr. Blaine, extending his hand to Gen. Logan, said in his heartiest, happiest way, "How are you, John?" and the swarthy son of Illinois returned the greeting with equal warmth. Mr. Blaine's meeting with "Uncle Dick" and Gov. Hamilton was fully as happy. The crowd, with a crowd's usual impatience, insisted on a speech from the Republican leader, and with a crowd's characteristic inconsistency kept up such a racket that no mortal man could make them hear. Gov. Hamilton succeeded in partially calming them, however, with the threat that if they did not quit Mr. Blaine wouldn't talk at all.

POINTS IN BLAINE'S SPEECH.

From the place where Secretary Lincoln, Gov. Oglesby, and Gen. Logan had held their audiences shortly before Mr. Blaine referred in his majestic way to the departure of Abraham Lincoln from this city twenty-four years ago, to the famous campaign between Lincoln and Douglas, and to the fact that both their sons were alive today and working for the maintenance of Republican principles, and pithily compared the great issues of the present contest, when he bade his hearers choose between the supremacy on the one hand of the old South allied to the Southern sympathizers of the North or on the other hand of the loyal, liberty-loving North allied to the new and progressive element in the South. The cheers that arose from the loyal sons of Illinois left no doubt as to their choice and their intention to express that choice at the polls.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

ELOQUENT ALLUSIONS TO LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind irresistibly carried back to the spring of 1861, when the first Republican President left his home to enter upon that extraordinary mission whose results fill the most memorable chapter in our history. [Cheers.] I could not stand upon this ground without having my mind carried back to the return here, after the firing on Sumter, of the great Democratic chieftain who, when the issue came between his party and his country, chose his country [renewed cheering]; and if I did not remember these things they would be brought to mind by the fact that the son of Abraham Lincoln and the son of Stephen A. Douglas are today upon the soil of Illinois, upholding the principles for which those two great patriots stood side by side in the dark days which ushered in the Civil War. [Great cheering.] Men die, but the principles which in that great contest preserved both liberty and union are today incorporated in the creed of the Republican party. [Renewed cheering.] Nor do I believe that I am indulging in the language of extravagance when I say that the bond of the Union would be weakened by the triumph of the Democratic party ["That's so," and cheers], because the lead of that party is in the South—is in the hands of the men who organized the rebellion which Lincoln and Douglas joined in resisting. The deliberate calculation of the Democratic party today is that with the sixteen solid Southern States they will draw enough Electoral votes from the North to give them the political mastery of the Union. They can never do it, and I am sure that in protest against such a consummation as that the tombs of both Lincoln and Douglas would open their ponderous marble jaws. [Great cheering.] There are two Souths, the new South and the old South. The new South looks forward hopefully to progress, to political regeneration, to the triumph of the principles that underlie the Union. The old South cherishes the prejudices of the Rebellion, nurtures hopes of revenge, indulges the ambition to "get even." Shall the North join forces with the old South or with the new? ["The new."] Yes, let us stretch out our hands to that new South made up, it is true, largely of men who took part in the Confederate struggle, but who have turned their backs upon the past and are looking hopefully to the future. Let the strength, the influence, the prestige of the Republican party go to the building up of that new South; and so long as loyalty has a friend and the flag has a follower let not that old South triumph. [Tumultuous cheering.]

THE DEPARTURE.

OFF FOR BLOOMINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The original program provided that Mr. Blaine should leave Springfield for Bloomington and Chicago about 6 o'clock or as shortly thereafter as possible. Notwithstanding his late arrival here it was rigidly carried out, though greatly to his own disappointment and that of the Springfield people generally, but more especially that of Gov. Hamilton, who had invited a large number of prominent guests to a state dinner, which it was hoped Mr. Blaine would grace with his presence, at the Executive Mansion. The desire not to disappoint the Bloomington people, and the further desire to secure a good night's rest in Chicago, compelled Mr. Blaine to resume his journey northward as soon as he had concluded his speech at the stand. He was hastily driven to the Chicago & Alton Depot, followed by cheering, yelling crowds, who were apparently determined to give him a send-off which in noisy enthusiasm should fully equal the welcome they had extended him an hour before. A number of the more prominent representatives of the host of politicians who had gathered from every corner of the State called upon him in his new quarters in Vice-President McMullin's private car, before he left, and cheerfully assured him that Illinois was only too willing to do its full duty by the Republican standard-bearers in November. What they said only gave additional force to what Mr. Blaine himself had said during the day—that Illinois was one of those States that never required any spurring up. At 6:30 the train was fully made up by the addition of the Chicago escort's private cars, the last adieus were said, and amidst the good-by cheers of the multitude Mr. Blaine was ushered out of Springfield with a tribute as significant in its way as that which had marked his entrée.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

HE PRESENTS THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The oratorical features of the day centered about the grand stand in front of the Executive Mansion. Here the crowds began to assemble as early as 1 o'clock, while the afternoon procession to the Wabash depot was forming and moving, the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion growing blacker and blacker every moment with people, and the later arrivals contenting themselves with the best accommodations that could be afforded in the street. Gov. Hamilton, the presiding officer of the day, with Gen. Logan, Gov. Oglesby, and others, reached the stand about 2 o'clock and were greeted with an old-time reception of the heartiest and noisiest character. Gov. Hamilton introduced Gen. Logan as one of the greatest soldiers of the War, and the crowd yelled an emphatic greeting. Gen. Logan in a speech of about an hour's length forcibly presented the issues of the campaign, and was frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

THE SPEECH.

He sailed at once into the tariff question, tracing the history of the tariff in this country, giving the positions of the several political parties regarding it at various times, and showing that free trade would be disadvantageous to the agricultural interests. If manufacturing interests were encouraged by proper tariff our markets would be found at home. The Democratic party was legislating for England, while Gen. Logan announced that he was in favor of an American policy, and did not believe in stepping across the ocean for one. Ireland was once a prosperous country and had a Parliament. England forced free trade upon Ireland and ruined it, forcing its people to leave. Some have come here; and yet they turned and supported the Democratic party, which is advocating the principles which ruined Ireland.

In the course of his speech Gen. Logan took up the Gubernatorial issue, lauding Oglesby and scoring Carter Harrison in the most vigorous fashion. He referred particularly to a circular which had been scattered broadcast over the State signed by half a dozen colored men who were in the employ of the City of Chicago, and which alleged that Carter Harrison recognized the colored man, while Oglesby did not. Gen. Logan, after ridiculing the idea of a Bourbon emigrant from the slave State of Kentucky passing as the friend of the colored man warmly showed what Oglesby had done on the field of battle in a war whose results had been the emancipation of the slaves. In closing he paid a glowing tribute to that prince of statesmen and valiant leader, James G. Blaine, whose reckless slanderers and vilifiers would be overwhelmingly rebuked by the voters and votes of the American people at the ballot-boxes the 4th of November next.

THE LOGAN TRAIN.

The Logan special train from Springfield to Chicago, over the Chicago & Alton Road, will leave Springfield at 10 this morning and stop at points en route as follows: Lincoln, 11:02; Bloomington, 12:05 p. m.; Pontiac, 2:05; Dwight, 3:10; Braidwood, 4:05; Joliet, 5; reaching Chicago at 7.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—After Gen. Logan had spoken Gov. Hamilton introduced the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, saying: "Gentlemen, I know that no other name is so glorious to your ears as that of Abraham Lincoln, and I present to you his honored son."

The Secretary referred to this city as his birthplace and home, and said the outpouring of the people proved that Illinois is not moved from fidelity to the Republican party by the vituperative spirit of unscrupulous enemies. Referring to the attitude of the South in this contest, he said a hideous system had grown up in that section of the country, based chiefly upon the suppression of the votes of one class of citizens by another. In South Carolina this system amounted to the suppression of the voice of 117,000 people by the voice and will of 80,000. Much precious blood had been spilled in vain. One hundred and thirty thousand votes in Mississippi can be periodically obliterated by not more than 80,000. By the emancipation of the slaves the South had gained thirty-five Electoral votes, and if these votes were to be used for the practical obliteration of the colored vote itself to aid the Democracy—if the colored people were to be crushed out entirely—it was practically equivalent to wiping out the entire State of New York, which has just as many electors. But it was not possible to elect a single Republican Elector in one of the Southern States. Thousands of blacks and whites who would be Republicans are silenced all through the South.

"Remember Prent Matthews," said the speaker, "who less than a year ago was shot dead as he was performing the highest duty of a citizen when he was in the act of folding up his ballot to put in the box—shot dead because he dared to do it, and he knew he was going to be shot when he did it. Remember Dixon of Yazoo, a candidate for Sheriff. He was shot dead by his Democratic competitor, and the election of the latter was made unanimous. Remember the massacre at Danville, the massacre at Colfax, and the thousand scenes of violence that make us ashamed of what we would like to boast of as American civilization. Voters in the South have been shot and hanged singly and in pairs by tens and hundreds. They have been defrauded and cheated in every possible manner. Do you want your election made a farce after this style? There is a singular habit in existence of calling this bloody-shirt talk, but I will be excused for indulging in it, for I have within the last few days seen accounts, and read them in Democratic papers, of acts done in Mississippi and in South Carolina—accounts of public meetings presided over by distinguished statesmen of the South, where it was publicly stated that it was proposed to continue waving their bloody-shirt till Cleveland is elected. They propose to carry on this mode of election until there shall be no more question about black men's voting in the South. I believe the time will come when we shall read the history of these bloody massacres as we read of massacres of the Spanish inquisition. The inquisition was employed to suppress the people by burning at the stake, just as Republicanism is now put down by the rope and the bullet all over the South. No government erected on such wickedness can be called a free government, and I believe you will by your votes put it down. Every man who votes the Democratic ticket votes for just such a government, and you certainly will not countenance any such things. They are the things that constitute the Solid South. They constitute another Rebellion—a rebellion against the laws and principles of the Government. I say every Democratic vote cast is cast for just such a government as this, and I wish to say further in conclusion that every Republican vote that is not cast for Blaine and Logan will help into power just such a government as this."

The Secretary's speech was received with great applause.

GOV. OGLESBY.

CARTER HARRISON SCORED BY THE SILVER-HAIRED PATRIOT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby followed Secretary Lincoln, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. He was especially happy in his references to his Kentucky competitor, whom he scored most unmercifully. The harder the hits the more the crowd liked it. The following extracts from the silver-haired veteran's remarks will give a good idea of their scope:

"I stand today under the shadow of that monument erected but a mile from this spot over the ashes of the great martyr of liberty whose son you have but this moment listened to. I stand within hail of the Capitol of our grand State and bow before the welcome awaiting me at the threshold of the Executive Mansion. [Great applause and laughter.] I have a preëmption on that house. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I hold it under the Timber-Culture act, and I hold it under the Homestead act. It was my home once, and under the favor of the great Republican party of Illinois it will soon be my good old home again. [Applause and cheers.] For no Solid South can keep me away. Six or seven poor, misled, and demented darkies out of the entire State of Illinois, bought up by Carter Harrison coming before the country with a little document about as long as a mouse's tail, telling the American people that a played-out old Kentucky pro-slavery Whig, who sold the last slave he had to raise the money to come to Illinois to live, who voted against emancipation and put his foot down on the neck of every colored man in the United States, is a proper candidate for the colored people to vote for because he is a friend of the colored race! To find colored men in Illinois willing to so disgrace themselves and beckoning their colored comrades to follow them justifies me in the presence of that mansion, and in sight of that Capitol, and under the shadow of the tomb of Lincoln, in standing here to assault the Democratic candidate for Governor as I do. [Applause.] I want it understood that he is a pro-slaver Kentucky Whig at the head of the Democratic party in Illinois. How do the Trumbulls, Palmers, Bill Morrisons, Josh Allens, and that long array of old-fashioned, honest Democrats, who took pride in their ignorance and imbecility [laughter]—how do they like to be led by an old Kentucky Whig with six darkies of Illinois by his side, with every darky he has got bought out of over 7,000,000 in the United States? They say he has provided a salary of $17,000 in Chicago for them, but not one picayune came out of his breeches-pocket. . . .

"In spite of the rebellious South, in spite of the solid phalanx kept together to the lockstep of hatred and malice toward the Union and the flag, in spite of the Democratic party in Illinois led by an old played-out cheat [applause], James G. Blaine and John A. Logan will be President and Vice-President of the United States. And no native-born Kentucky Whig was ever brought to this State who can beat me, for the devil himself can't do it. [Great laughter and cheers.] . . . Liberty is safe and the Union, comrades, while you live. No stuffing of ballot-boxes, no fraudulent voting, no tissue ballots, no miserable system inaugurated in Chicago in 1884, right under the nose of the boasted 'best Mayor of Chicago, will triumph in Illinois. [Cries of 'Never!'] And if they try to perpetrate their vile and villainous fraud, if they try to count me out by fraudulent voting in Chicago, all I have got to say is they have waked up the wrong passenger, and they will find the devil to pay." [Great applause, laughter, and cheers.]

THE EVENING.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF SPRINGFIELD ENJOYED THEMSELVES AFTER DARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The events of the day wound up with a blaze of red fire and glory tonight. The torchlight procession—one of the largest and finest ever seen anywhere in Central Illinois, or, indeed, in any part of Illinois outside of Chicago—marched through the principal streets and carried a large quantity of dismay and disgust to the hearts of the dyed-in-the-wool Bourbons hereabouts. A prodigious amount of red fire was set off while it was marching and afterwards, while the cheering, shouting, and the music of a formidable assortment of brass bands conspired to swell the enthusiasm of the hour. Another prominent feature of the evening was the capital singing of a mixed glee club from Petersburg, whose adaptations of several well-known musical selections were both original and bright, and whose rendition of the old war songs of the Republic was particularly stirring and effective. There were any number of serenades during the evening to Senator Logan and Gov. Oglesby, which called out speeches from those gentlemen, Congressman Thomas, ex-Gov. Stanard, Ike Clements, and others. At a late hour the spirit of glorification had not been shut off.

LINCOLN.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—On his way through here from Springfield to Chicago Mr. Blaine was to stop five minutes. A platform was erected at the depot, electric lights were put up, and everything done to give him an enthusiastic reception; but by some blundering management somewhere the train passed through without coming to a halt. Over 3,000 people were assembled, and when they saw the train pass by their disappointment was great. Why the program was not carried out is unexplained. Tomorrow is the day fixed for the largest Republican rally ever held here. Logan is to be present and other prominent speakers. Every effort will be made to overcome the disappointment of tonight.

BLOOMINGTON.

THE AIR IS FILLED WITH LOUD AND PROLONGED CHEERING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Never in the history of Bloomington was there such political enthusiasm as was manifested tonight, preparatory to the great Republican rally tomorrow and the occasion of the arrival of the Blaine train, which passed through the city at 8:30. In the early part of the evening there was an immense torchlight procession, uniformed delegations participating from the neighboring towns. Before the arrival of the train there was an immense concourse of people at the depot, but a telegram had been previously received that Blaine would not leave the train, much to the disappointment of the crowd, yet the enthusiasm was just as intense, and the air was filled with loud and prolonged cheering as the train went on its journey.

All along the route between Springfield and Bloomington large crowds gathered at the depots, showing their enthusiasm for the Man from Maine.

The meeting here tomorrow will be addressed by Logan, Lincoln, Cullom, and other speakers, thus closing the campaign in this city. The Democrats of McLean have abandoned their intended rally, which was to have taken place the latter part of this month.

DAVID DAVIS' INTRODUCTION AND BLAINE'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Blaine was introduced by Judge David Davis, who said:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I take great pleasure in introducing James G. Blaine, the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the pending Presidential contest, distinguished for long, faithful, and brilliant public service. Mr. Blaine represents the party which, in my judgment, should succeed in the coming election [great cheering], and I hope and verily believe that he will be elected President of the United States." [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. Blaine responded briefly, and closed his remarks with the following reference to Judge Davis:

"I desire to express the very great gratification I feel in being presented by my old and highly-esteemed friend Judge Davis, with whom I coöperated at Chicago in 1860 to secure the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and between whom and myself through all the intervening years there has existed the most cordial friendship. I know the weight of his words with the country. I know that they go far beyond the borders of Illinois, and that they appeal to the soundest and most conservative judgments in all the States of the Union. I thank him for his courtesy to me personally. I thank him still more for his weighty utterance in behalf of the Republican party." [Great cheering.]

CHICAGO.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT REACHES CHICAGO.

The special train over the Chicago & Alton bearing the Blaine party from Springfield reached the West Side Union Depot shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Despite the lateness of the hour a crowd had congregated to receive the next President, a large number of colored citizens being there. When Mr. Blaine appeared on the platform a shout went up from the crowd, and the cheering was kept up until he had entered the carriage awaiting him. On the special train were Col. Abner Taylor, Mr. Joseph Medill, and others, who left Chicago Thursday to meet Mr. Blaine. After the brief demonstration at the depot had concluded Mr. Blaine, his son Emmons, and Mr. Medill were driven to the latter's residence on the North Side, Mr. Blaine to remain as a guest there until the time arrives this morning to start for Milwaukee.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ENTHUSIASM.

Committees of the Young Men's Republican Club and the Commercial Republican Club held meetings at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night to arrange to take part in the demonstration this evening. The Young Men's Central Republican Club will furnish 800 men for the parade, of whom 500 are students of the Rush, Chicago Medical, and Hahnemann Medical Colleges, the latter having given notice of such representation at last night's meeting. The Young Men's Commercial Republican Club expects to turn out 2,000 men properly drilled to the Ohio yell. They will meet at the First Cavalry Armory at 6:30 p. m. The advance guard will consist of a company of forty horsemen. Last night's meeting of the committee was chiefly devoted to the preparation of mottoes and inscriptions for the banners and illuminations, of which there will be a multitudinous display.

THE TRIP TO MILWAUKEE.

Emmons Blaine, son of the next President, arrived from Cedar Rapids yesterday and, acting with "Long" Jones, attended to some of the details pertaining to the trip from Chicago to Milwaukee. The party will make the journey in a special car over the Northwestern Road, starting between 9 and 10 o'clock, when it is expected a big crowd will be at the depot to get a glimpse of the Republican candidate. The party, outside of Mr. Blaine and his son, will include H. A. Taylor, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, A. M. Jones, ex-Gov. Beveridge, A. L. Morrison, Marshal of New Mexico, Gen. John B. Hawley, Marvin Hughitt, President Keep of the Northwestern, Congressman Finerty, B. C. Cooke, H. H. Thomas, and George W. Kretsinger. The idea is to make short stops at Racine, Waukegan, and Kenosha, where, of course, throngs of people will be congregated, and at each place drop off two or three speakers from the party, who will entertain the people after Mr. Blaine has spoken briefly and gone on.

The Northwestern Company's special car will be tendered for the use of Mr. Blaine, and the train will be in charge of Mr. C. C. Wheeler, the General Superintendent of the road. As many cars as may be necessary will be at the disposal of the party accompanying Mr. Blaine. No time has been fixed for making the return trip, except that the train will be ready to leave Milwaukee at half-past 3 o'clock, and it is understood that it will not depart from that city later than 5 o'clock, reaching this city about three hours after.

THE STAY IN CHICAGO.

During his stay in Chicago Saturday night Mr. Blaine will accept the hospitalities of the Grand Pacific Hotel. No rooms have as yet been set apart for his use, as he will be in the city but a little over two hours, and most of this time will be required to view the procession. For the purpose of this review the balcony opposite the second story at the east entrance will be used. It is not very large, but is the best suited to the purpose owing to the width of space in front of it. Not only is Clark street broader than Jackson, but the yard and steps, entrance and windows of the Government Building across the way will prove a rare convenience for the people who are not connected with the procession.

VISITING DELEGATIONS.

One hundred members of the Geneva Blaine and Logan Plug-Hat Club, under Capt. Samuel Clark, will arrive at the Chicago & Northwestern depot at 7 p. m.

The Woodstock Blaine and Logan Club, 150 strong, will arrive at the Northwestern depot at 5 p. m. The Franksville Blaine and Logan Club, about fifty in number, will probably come by the same train.

The Maywood Blaine and Logan Club will send 115 men, who will arrive by the Chicago & Northwestern Road at 7:30 p. m.

The Plumed Knights of St. Charles, Ill., with a silver cornet band of seventeen pieces, will arrive by the Chicago & Northwestern Road at 6:30 p. m.

The Oglesby Guards of Ottawa, Ill., will arrive via the Rock Island Railroad at 8 p. m. They will number 150 men.

Four separate commands, numbering over 270 men, will arrive from Naperville. These will represent the Blaine and Logan Club, the Mounted Knights, the Oglesby Club, and the Oglesby Club of the Northwestern College.

Will County promises to send between 1,200 and 1,500 men, who will travel from Joliet in twenty cars, arriving at the Union Depot at 7:30 p. m.

MERCHANTS WHO WILL ILLUMINATE.

The principal business thoroughfares of our city will be paraded tonight by a procession of 15,000 men, and 4,000 members of marching clubs from outside have signified their intention of joining in the demonstration, which will attract a large number of other strangers to the city to witness the scene.

To better show off their part of the city the merchants on Monroe and Market streets are respectfully requested to light up their stores and keep them lit until the procession has passed their respective places, thus doing credit to their own localities and honor to Chicago's guests.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, will comply:

C. M. Henderson & Co.	Selz, Schwab & Co.
Sweet, Dempster & Co.	Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co.
Cahn, Wampold & Co.	E. Rothschild & Bros.
Meyer, Strauss, Goodman & Co.	Simon Strauss & Co.
Crofoot, Steele & Hinkley.	L. B. Mantonya & Co.
	Le Baron, Holt & Co.
Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.	C. H. Fargo & Co.
	Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.
Schnadig Bros & Co.	Shoyer & Co.
John V. Farwell & Co.	J. P. Farnum & Co.
Leopold Bros. & Co.	Henry W. King & Co.

THE WEST SIDE CLUBS.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MARSHAL WEST DIVISION BLAINE AND LOGAN MARCHING CLUBS, NO. 428 WEST RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—General Order No. 6: All commands that form in the division are requested to be at the place of formation promptly at 7:30 o'clock this evening, as follows: Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards forming on Desplaines street, facing west, right resting on Adams street. Commands will form on the left of such as may be in line upon their arrival. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards will form on Washington boulevard, facing north, the right resting on Halsted street. Commands will form on the left of such as may be in line upon their arrival. All suburban organizations that join in with the West Division will form on West Adams street, facing north, right resting on Desplaines street. All mounted men will form on Washington boulevard, facing north, the right resting on Desplaines street. It is earnestly hoped that the staff heretofore appointed will report promptly to Col. Farlin Q. Ball, Chief of Staff, corner of Washington boulevard and Halsted street. Commanding officers of battalions, companies, etc., will march their commands by "fours" or "platoons."

By order of GEN. A. J. STONE, Commanding West Division.
ELLIOTT DURAND, Adjutant-General.

THE STREET PARADE.

All marching by clubs will be done at a formation of not less than columns of four, and commanders are requested to pay careful attention to their proper distances in marching. The Hon. James G. Blaine will review the column from the balcony of the Grand Pacific Hotel. All bands will play and officers salute when passing the reviewing stand. Parties wishing to take part in the parade with decorated wagons will take position in rear of the marching clubs. The formation will be as follows: The Chief Marshal will be stationed corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street. Veteran Corps will form on Michigan avenue facing west, right resting on Jackson street. Industrial and other societies will form on Michigan avenue on the left of the veterans as they come on the ground. Gen. Mann's division of visiting clubs will form on Michigan avenue south of Jackson street, facing west. The First Division marching clubs will form on Michigan avenue, facing west, right resting on Twelfth street. The Second Division marching clubs will form on Adams street, facing north, right resting on Michigan avenue. The Third Division marching clubs will form on Michigan avenue, facing east, right resting on Monroe street. The line of march will be as follows: Monroe street west to Wabash avenue, Wabash avenue north to Washington street, Washington street west to State street, State street north to Lake street, Lake street west to Dearborn street, Dearborn street south to Washington street, Washington street west to Franklin street, Franklin street south to Madison street, Madison street east to State street, State street south to Monroe street, Monroe street west to Market street, south to Adams street, Adams street east to Clark street, Clark street south to Van Buren street, when the procession will be dismissed. Republicans along the route of procession are requested to illuminate their buildings. It is suggested that Greek fire of various colors makes a very effective illumination. Citizens are respectfully requested not to block the streets on the route of procession with teams or obstructions.

THE FINERTY CONTINGENT.

The Finerty men will meet tonight at No. 693 South Halsted street, preparatory to taking part in the parade. All the Irish Blaine and Logan Clubs of the Second Congressional District and also of other wards in the city are requested to rendezvous at this point in order that they may be massed. It is expected that there will be a fine representation, as many Irish organizations have signified their intention of taking part, and the probability is that their preference for Blaine will be shown in a way that cannot be gainsaid.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION BLAINE AND LOGAN MARCHING CLUBS, CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—General orders No. 4.—In accordance with general orders No. 3 the commanders of all the clubs comprising this division will report promptly Saturday, Oct. 25, at 7:45 p. m., on the corner of Twelfth street and Michigan avenue. Two lines will be formed on Michigan avenue, the right resting on Twelfth street. Commanders of clubs are directed to halt their commands upon approaching the line either from the north, south, east, or west, and report immediately for assignment in line. By order of GEO. H. HARLOW, Marshal.
JAS. N. BUCHANAN, Chief of Staff.
SHEA SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Crazed with Grief, a Philadelphia Mother Kills Her Babe and Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Annie Logan, a tall, dark-haired woman not more than 28 years of age, was found this morning lying dead on her bed with her 3-year-old boy, dead also, clasped to her bosom. The mother and child lived at 1208 Callowhill street. About six months ago Jesse Logan, his wife, and child, engaged the furnished lodgings in which the murder and suicide were committed. Logan is a tall, fine-looking man, who formerly had been in good circumstances. Some years ago, while in Schuylkill County he met the woman who is now dead. She lived at Tremont. After a brief acquaintance they were mrrried and came to Philadelphia to live. They had been here but a short time when it is alleged that the bride discovered that her husband already had a wife and four children living in this city. She continued to live with him. In due course of time a boy was born. When he was 2 years old his father began to drink. The mother was neglected and left without money. She at length was compelled to take in washing, but her husband would beg even that pittance from her. Last week Jesse Logan came home after a long spree and begged her to give him one more trial. Leaving the boy in charge she went out and pawned a dress. He took the money and went away.

For two days after that Mrs. Logan remained in her room and did not take any food. This morning she was found dead, with her baby boy's face clutched close to her throat. Both were dead, although the child was still warm. Around the woman's neck a towel was tied so tightly that it almost cut the flesh. A cup stood on the washstand containing a small quantity of laudanum. The only window in the room had been tightly closed. The crack under the door and the key-hole were stuffed with underclothing. The plug in an unused gas-pipe had been pulled out. The room was filled with gas to a suffocating degree.

Two notes in lead-pencil lay on the table. One was addressed to her husband, expressing her love for him and bidding him good-by. The other was intended for a sister living in a small Pennsylvania town. Logan cannot be found tonight, and is still ignorant of the death of his wife and her child.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 24.—Arrived, the Gallia, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Arrived out, the Halcyon, from New Orleans.

BURNETT'S SALAD DRESSING AND COLD-MEAT SAUCE is made from the freshest, purest, and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it waste, labor, anxiety, and disappointment are prevented.

DEBATABLE GROUND.

Bourbon Misrepresentations Regarding the Attitude of the Princeton College Faculty.

Roscoe Conkling's Utica Friends Already Realize the Mistake They Have Made.

Brooklyn Republicans Hard at Work—Beecher Unmercifully Scored by the Press.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS WILL VOTE FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—[illegible] published in the New York *Evening Post*, [illegible] and *World* to the effect that the faculty of Princeton College as a body has repudiated Republican principles and will support Cleveland at the coming election have made a great stir among the students. The *World* a short time ago stated explicitly that only three of the Professors would vote for Mr. Blaine. These misrepresentations, however, have done more good than harm. The gentlemen whose stand has been misrepresented have now come out emphatically and spoken with no uncertain sound. When the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew addressed the college a few evenings ago twelve of the most prominent members of the faculty sat on the platform, while Dr. Cameron introduced the speaker. The task of canvassing the faculty with a view of determining the political opinions of that body has been extremely difficult for obvious reasons. The task has just been successfully completed, however, and the Democrats feel much chagrined at the result. It is now definitely known that of the thirty-eight Professors and tutors who can vote in November twenty-five will give their ballots for Blaine. Of the thirteen which remain several will not support Cleveland, and two at least will vote for St. John. One of the eldest members of the faculty said this morning:

"We Republicans are anxious that our true position should be known. Democratic newspapers have been making stock out of the malicious lie that all but three of Princeton's Professors would stand by Mr. Cleveland. Such an untruth is next to libelous. We do not, by voting for the Democratic candidate in this campaign, condone one of the most flagrant of moral offenses. We are the guardians of hundreds of young men, and therefore should be slow in approving of Cleveland's record as a private gentleman."

The leaders of the Democratic Club in the college have long claimed Gen. Karge, who occupies the chair of Modern Languages. Yesterday the General was asked: "Will you vote for Mr. Cleveland?" The reply was:

"Never, never, sir. I am a Republican through and through in this contest. If I had no other good reasons for my decision, the dastardly Democratic mud-slinging would be enough to settle me."

President McCosh wishes it to be understood that he will not vote for Cleveland; and those who have talked with him at length on political topics positively assert that he will vote for Mr. Blaine. Probably in no other campaign since the War times, when the students from the North and South fought to settle the question as to whether the "Stars and Stripes" should float from old Nassau Hall, has there been so much excitement over politics. It is the theme for conversation everywhere. The Republicans outnumber the Democrats, but it is claimed that the latter have the most voters. There seems to be little more ground for this assertion than there was for the wild, inaccurate speculation as to the faculty. An examination of the matriculation books shows that there are about 124 students who are 21 years of age. Only 100 can vote in Princeton, and of these the Republicans hold the majority.

THE UTICA BOLTERS.

NOT WORTH BOTHERING ABOUT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—This morning the New York papers are assiduously circulating the report that the Stalwart friends of Mr. Roscoe Conkling in Utica are in revolt against Mr. Blaine, and are endeavoring to persuade the ex-Senator to speak in favor of the opposition. Mr. Elkins, at the National Committee headquarters today, speaking of the matter, said: "We have not time to bother with such trifles. Three or four men get together in the rear of a barn, draw up resolutions, and the opposition newspapers immediately proceed to spread the matter before the public in the light of a great revolt against the Republican candidate. Bah! take it away; it is nonsense," and Mr. Elkins turned his attention to a party of men who were waiting to see him.

AT STATE HEADQUARTERS.

At the State headquarters in the Gilsey House, the subject was viewed in a much similar light. Secretary Vrooman smiled cheerfully when asked what he thought of the defection among ex-Senator Conkling's friends, and said: "I am not at all surprised. In fact, I have been expecting something of this sort for a long time. It amounts to nothing—absolutely nothing."

"What do your letters from different parts of the State show as to the strength and development of the Independent movement?"

"Your question," was the reply, "is faulty. You speak of the 'development' of the Independent movement as if it were growing. Nothing of the sort. The 'kickers' in the party are confined mainly to New York and Brooklyn, and when election-day comes you will find that with the exception of these two cities no part of the State will show any independent strength worth talking about. There is altogether too much 'clap-trap' about this so-called Independent strength. Let me give an extract from a letter from Utica, which is the home of ex-Senator Conkling, and the place where the disgruntled Stalwarts are said to be strongest. Here it is: 'The party here is in good working condition. All the towns along the Mohawk are in good fighting trim, and such enthusiasm for a Republican candidate has not been seen since the time when Grant made his second campaign. Blaine clubs are organizing everywhere, the defection among the better class of Democrats in the agricultural districts, who are shocked at the charges against Cleveland, being very great. You don't hear anything up here about the grumblers. There are ten or twelve in this town who are in the retinue of ex-Senator Conkling, and they are trying to make a noise, but they are laughed at and getting absolutely nothing for their trouble. If Blaine is defeated in New York by the Independent vote it will have to come from some other portion of the State, for there is nothing heard of it here.'"

"What do you think of that?" continued Mr. Vrooman, as he folded up the letter and put it away in his drawer. "There is no trouble about New York. We are in the fight to win and intend to do so."

THEY ALREADY SEE THEIR MISTAKE.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The issuing of their manifesto against Blaine by the bolting Stalwarts has cleared the political atmosphere in Utica, and is already seen by them to have been a mistake. By personal solicitation through the country and by threats in several cases the number of signers was increased to 143, many of whom are Prohibitionists. The assumption of the kickers that their action is the action of Mr. Conkling's Utica friends makes the many warm friends of the ex-Senator who are loyal to the party very indignant. This feeling will be expressed in an answer to the bolters' manifesto, the preparation of which has been committed to a committee of twenty-five of the most prominent and influential Stalwart Republicans resident of Utica. This course was determined on at a meeting of seventy members of the faction hastily called together this afternoon. At this meeting it was held that the bolters had been disarmed by discovering their animus and names to the public and giving incentive and direction to loyal Republicans for work to defeat the purpose of the bolters.

KINGS COUNTY.

PREPARING TO WELCOME THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The expected visit of Mr. Blaine to Brooklyn the 30th inst. is the occasion of a great deal of interest to the local Republican organizations, and is the one thing now looked forward to to wind up the campaign. Mr. Blaine's coming the day named is now settled, and the leaders are busy arranging for the reception to be given him. He will go first to the Eastern district, where the Young Republicans will give him a reception, the place not being fixed yet.

then to South Brooklyn, where the young men Republicans will receive him, and finally to the academy, where the Campaign Committee will be in charge. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman of Ohio will be the principal speaker at the academy meeting. It is said to be almost certain that Logan will not come, and that the monster camp-fire contemplated in his honor will not be held. This is considered a great mistake by the Republican soldier element of Kings County, for Logan was the founder and first Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and the effect of his presence would have great influence on the veteran vote, while the reproduction of the old army camp-fire on the scale contemplated would have made a stir that must have added much to the enthusiasm of the Republican campaign. But it seems all this has been talked over with Senator Fessenden and other leaders in the National and State Committees, and they decided adversely.

THE WORK BEING DONE.

As to the work that is being done, it may be said that, while the Brooklyn Republican Campaign Committee has been devoting its attention to the canvass of aspirants for local nominations and to running conventions, the Young Republican and Young Men's Republican Clubs have been hard at work in a way which has recommended them to Republicans generally. The Young Men's Club has now over 1,200 members, who are more evenly distributed over the city than are the members of the Young Republican Club. The Young Men's Club has had a large number of its members going around to factories and warehouses distributing campaign documents among the workingmen, and has given documents by the thousand to clubs already in existence. These were chiefly on the tariff issue, and the canvass is being carried forward on argumentative principles, and on an array of facts that may be freely discussed from any platform. Secretary Tobey said today that they had found two-thirds of the operatives in twenty-five factories for Blaine.

NEW YORK CITY.

A JEWELERS' BLAINE AND LOGAN MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of Maiden lane has there been so much political excitement as in this campaign. The jewelry men, who have never before taken an active interest in politics, are at the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Within a few hours a Blaine and Logan club was organized among the trade, with over 400 members. Old merchants, who usually sit grimly in their offices, giving thought to little else than their business, have surprised their clerks and friends by their activity in the cause in which they are interested, because they see that protection is necessary to their welfare. This afternoon they gathered at the corner of Maiden lane and Broadway, and, to the music of a band and cheers from thousands of throats, stretched a handsome and costly banner diagonally across the junction of the two thoroughfares designated with Courtland street. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and others spoke. Some of the leaders in this jewelers' Blaine and Logan movement are: Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co.; Enos Richardson, of Enos Richardson & Co.; C. T. Cook, of Tiffany & Co.; H. L. Randel, of Randel, Barmore & Billings; Chester Billings, of Randel, Barmore & Billings; H. Wheeler, of Wheeler, Parson & Hayes; Joseph Fahys, of Joseph Fahys & Co.; James M. Durand, of Durand & Co.; W. B. Durand, of Durand & Co.; A. Wallachs, of A. Wallachs' Nephews; E. Aug. Nereshimer, William R. Alling, of Alling & Co.; Aaron Carter, of Carter, Sloan & Co.; William S. Hedges, of William S. Hedges & Co.; Daniel F. Appleton, of Robbins & Appleton; R. N. Peterson, of Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson; L. A. Parsons, of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes; Ruben S. Middleton, of Middleton Bros.; C. B. Stockwell, of Tiffany & Co.; Z. Dederick, of Dederick & Co.; J. W. J. Pierson, of Howard Watch Company; Read Benedict, of Benedict Bros.; David C. Dodd Jr.; M. J. Lissauer, of Lissauer & Londheim; William Riker; E. S. Johnson, of E. S. Johnson & Co.; Stephen L. Griswold, of S. M. Griswold & Co.; E. H. Brown; F. H. Mulford, of Mulford & Bonnett; J. E. Spencer, of Spencer Optical Company; L. L. Wooley, of Elgin Watch Company; Sted. H. Hale, of Waltham Watch Campany; Leroy W. Fairchild; and hundreds of other representative men of the trade.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN COUNCIL.

A conference of the Republican leaders of the local canvass was held tonight, and it was agreed to determine a slate tomorrow to be presented to the convened Republican County Convention. John McClave and Senator Gibbs are now spoken of as possible successors to Mr. Phillips in the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Spear absolutely refuses to accept the nomination for Controller, and Edward B. Low was spoken of as the candidate for Controller.

REGISTRATION.

This is the third day of registration in this city. The total number of voters registered today was 55,773, against 52,020 last year and 42,623 in 1880. The total registry for three days is 208,184, against 137,163 in three days last year, and 187,946 in three days in 1880.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOYS.

The students of Columbia College held a Cleveland mass-meeting at Chickering Hall this evening. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had been invited to preside, but did not put in an appearance until very late in the evening. It was shown in the speech of the President of the College Club that there were 291 votes among the faculty and students of the college. Their natural political affiliations are as follows: Republican, 176; Democratic, 99; Prohibition, 2; "Don't Know" men, 14. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt delivered a long address, and was followed by Mr. Beecher.

Gov. Cleveland sent the following letter:

"ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—*Edward Heydecker, Ernest N. Perrin, Secretaries*—GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to be present at a ratification meeting to be held under the auspices of the Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Club the 24th inst. My duties at home will prevent my attendance on the occasion, but I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the cause which is represented by my candidacy approves itself to the intelligent judgment of so many of the under-graduates of Columbia College. I have great faith in the young thinking men of this country. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

AN IMPORTANT VIEW.

The following telegram to a Chicago Board of Trade house from a careful observer in New York State shows how far the Democratic and Independent game of bluff is likely to influence the result there:

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—*To Irwin, Orr & Co., Chicago:* My judgment is that this State will be carried by Blaine by a handsome majority. This is the candid opinion of close observers who have the best means of judging. GEO. B. SLOAN, Ex-Speaker New York Legislature.

DECLINATIONS.

LEWIS J. PHILLIPS REFUSES THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The committee designated by the recent Republican County Convention to inform Lewis J. Phillips of the nomination for the office of Mayor performed its duty this morning, calling upon Mr. Phillips at his place of business. He promised to make known his decision by letter, and later in the day he sent the following to Senator Gibbs:

DEAR SIR: In response to the official notification of your committee that I was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Mayor of the City of New York, I beg to inform you that I cannot accept the nomination. My reasons for thus declining the honor sought to be conferred upon me are many. Suffice it, however, to state that the coming election is too important to the county and the Republican party to permit our ranks to be broken by any disaffection for any cause. Business reasons and the advice of many personal friends have likewise aided in inducing me to take this step. Feeling satisfied that this declination will enable the convention to select some one other than myself for the office, and thanking it for the compliment bestowed by its selection, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, L. J. PHILLIPS.

A CHARGE AGAINST PHILLIPS AND HIS REPLY THERETO.

Before the announcement of Mr. Phillips' withdrawal Col. George Bliss was reported as saying: "Beyond the reasons already published which compel me to withhold my support from Mr. Phillips, there is an additional and more important one than the others, which can be published on my responsibility. It is that Phillips has, within the last two weeks, said that he would not support James G. Blaine for the Presidency. Two respectable gentlemen have informed me that they heard him within that time mentioned express his determination not to support Mr. Blaine. Understand, he did not say so to me, but I have the utmost confidence in the gentlemen who told me he had thus expressed himself."

When this statement was shown to Mr. Phillips he read it through carefully and said: "The quickest way to avoid all further discussion is to refrain from saying anything about this matter."

When asked if it was a warrantable inference from this that the statement made to Col. Bliss was correct, he replied: "I will say nothing whatever about it."

ANOTHER DECLINATION.

Mr. Charles Spear declined today to be the candidate for Controller on the Republican ticket. His health has not been very robust, and he is not disposed to add to his business responsibilities and duties. The Executive Committee have the authority to fill vacancies occurring on the county ticket, and a meeting will be held tomorrow to supply the places made vacant by the declinations of Mr. Phillips and Spear.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

ST. JOHN HOLDS FORTH AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Candidate St. John has been hard at work in Buffalo today in behalf of the "party of conscience." On his arrival this morning there was an escort parade, including small clubs from Olean and other towns. His followers altogether numbered about 800. He spoke in the afternoon and evening, and paid especial attention to the *Express* of this city, which had paid especial attention to St. John. He denied that the Prohibition campaign was being carried on with Democratic funds, and abused the Republicans like a professional Democrat. This demonstration today was the best opportunity the Prohibition party in Western New York has had to show its strength. The result is disappointing to the friends of that party.

A LUDICROUS BOURBON MISTAKE.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Committee is responsible for a blunder that has given Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, Congressman Converse of Ohio, and Maj. Hagerty of New York a poor opinion of the committee's ability to manage the canvass. That distinguished trio reached Lansingburg, which adjoins Troy, last night, under directions from the committee, to address the Democracy. The town was completely illuminated and an immense Republican demonstration was in progress. No one knew anything about a Democratic meeting, and the visiting exhorters, witnessing the significant outburst for Blaine, departed with expressions not complimentary to the Democratic State Committee.

BUTLER CHANGES HIS PLANS.

HE ABANDONS HIS CONTEMPLATED TRIP THROUGH NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Gen. Butler has been induced by some cause to suddenly change his campaign arrangements and abandon a proposed tour over the Erie Railway. Early in the present week an agent of Butler's made a contract with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Company for special trains to run over some 800 miles of the main line and branches of the Erie Road. It was stipulated that the General's private car should be included in each special train. The places to be visited under this contract were Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville, Salamanca, Buffalo, Ithaca, Cortland, Middletown, Port Jervis, and Newburg. The tour was not to be completed until Oct. 31. When the contract was signed Gen. Butler's representative paid $1,200 in cash to bind it, but Thursday the same gentleman canceled the contract and sought the return of the money. Some of Gen. Butler's friends say that imperative legal engagements compel him to take a respit from his arduous political labors.

THE PRESS.

BEECHER'S ATTITUDE THE SUBJECT OF SEVERE CRITICISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Discussing Mr. Beecher's advocacy of Cleveland the New York *Tribune* says:

"Only four years ago, in a letter written on the eve of the nomination of Mr. Garfield, when Mr. Blaine was Gen. Grant's rival and a conspicuous candidate, Mr. Beecher said: 'Whoever is nominated should receive an unhesitating and ardent support, and will receive mine.' He was willing to support Mr. Blaine, although he had heard the table-talk in Mr. Joy's house, and the railroad correspondence had been before the country four years. Why is he unwilling to support Mr. Blaine now? We have carefully examined Mr. Beecher's speech, and can find only one answer to this question. In the course of his trial ten years ago he vowed that 'If God would bring the day-star of hope to him he would never suffer brother, friend, or neighbor to go unfriended should a live serpent seek to crush him.' As Mr. Cleveland is now charged with adultery, Mr. Beecher remembers his oath and hastens to befriend him. Mr. Beecher would have shown better judgment if he had befriended the man whose home has been invaded by an Indiana serpent of a more venomous type even than the Copperhead of the War. If he had had sympathy for the real victim of defamation he would have befriended the man who has defended in the courts the honor of his home rather than the man who straightway confessed his guilt."

THE "SUN'S" COMMENTS.

The *Sun* has also something to say about Mr. Beecher's Brooklyn speech in these words:

"About Mr. Blaine a good many lies have been told, along with much that is true, and some of these lies have been important and injurious; but we are not aware of any lies of importance concerning Mr. Cleveland. Indeed, the most shameful facts publicly alleged against him he has himself had to confess the truth of. There was no abuse in them, because they were true, and even his silly and unaccountable letter to Mrs. Beecher does not attempt either to deny or to palliate them. And what a letter it is to be written by a candidate for the Presidency! A boy of 15 should be whipped for writing anything so foolish; and a man of 45 should be banished for writing anything so profoundly and undisguisedly indecent and revolting. Is Mr. Cleveland indeed a fool?"

The *Sun* in another editorial says: "The public executioner in every age and among every people has been the subject of universal popular hatred, and every execration has been heaped upon him. Sansom of France is virtually a prisoner inside his own household. Calcraft required the protection of the police, and it has been questioned whether he died a natural death. It remains to be seen in this country whether the American people, in the person of Grover Cleveland, will elevate a common hangman to the highest office in their gift."

NEW JERSEY.

A DEMOCRATIC SENSATIONAL STORY BASED ON FALSEHOOD.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Democratic yarn about the State of New Jersey being stolen for the Republican candidates through the aid of Deputy Marshals was spread far and wide. The story is entirely without foundation. The law requires the United States Marshal to appoint deputies to assist the United States Supervisors whenever an application for them is made. From most of the cities of the State such applications have come, and Marshal Deacon has appointed in these cases whoever was reliably recommended as a trustworthy and careful person for the position. This is all there is about it, and there is no excitement, no wild talk of armed resistance, and no threats of having special policemen to arrest every deputy who attempts to act. In the large cities special policemen will be appointed as usual election-day, but there will be no political significance about this. Marshal Deacon has issued instructions to the special deputies which are pronounced by Democrats to be eminently proper. He also announces that any deputy who devotes his time when on duty to electioneering for either party will be immediately dismissed. The necessity for the aid of United States officials in securing a fair count is undeniable, in view of the now notorious frauds in the count in Middlesex and Hudson Counties, by which F. A. Potts was cheated out of the Governorship four years ago. New Jersey Republicans do not propose to give their opponents the opportunity to taunt them again with being beaten because they didn't know where to look for the votes, as was done at Washington a few months ago by a distinguished Democrat from Middlesex County.

WESTERN COUNTIES WIDE AWAKE.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS ORGANIZING—VIGOROUS WORK TO DEFEAT DEMOCRATIC FREE-TRADERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—This is the Blaine end of the State. New York City may give Cleveland a small majority, and Albany divide its vote, but Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo are overwhelmingly for Blaine. The moment a traveler reaches the western counties of the State he perceives that every voter is taking a fervent interest in the present political contest, and that a vast majority of these men are intending to vote for Blaine. The cities and towns are brilliant with Republican flags and banners, every ward in the cities and every town has its Republican club, and nightly there are parades and speech-making in all the large places. In Buffalo the Republicans, in order to show their repudiation of Cleveland, have placarded their houses with Blaine and Logan signs. East, west, north, and south—wherever one may go in the city—two-thirds of the houses seem to bear this sign. Syracuse and Rochester Republicans make a good display of banners on their streets.

In this city the Republicans have also exerted themselves vigorously in the organization of campaign clubs. There is a "Lincoln Club" with a membership of 500, a Blaine and Logan Club with a membership of 1,000, the "Hancock volunteers"—composed of 200 Democrats who intend to vote for Blaine—and Boys in Blue with a membership of 3,000. Over 3,000 of these members of clubs are in uniform. For many weeks they have been drilled in armories until they march like veteran soldiers. A large proportion of them are veterans of the War of the Rebellion, so that they easily march again as they did from 1860 to 1865. Their uniforms are costly and handsome. So remarkable was their marching when Mr. Blaine was here that he said: "In all my experience I never saw clubs so well drilled and equipped."

Leonard Burritt, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is of the opinion that this county will give 4,000 majority for Blaine. It gave 3,360 for Garfield. There are conservative Republicans who put the majority at 4,500. A leading Democrat said today to the *Tribune* correspondent: "I regret to say that there are at least 1,000 Democrats in this county who intend to vote for Blaine. We hope that there will be enough Independent Republicans and Prohibitionists to offset this loss, but I am afraid there will not be, although we are working hard." The ill-treatment of William Purcell, the leading Democrat of this county, by Gov. Cleveland, is not forgotten by his fellow-Democrats here. The Democratic party of the county may be said to be paralyzed. The party organization seems to have collapsed, although a few clubs have been organized. The Monroe County Democrats are merely making a pretense of supporting Cleveland. A meeting which was addressed by John Devoy was attended by hundreds of Irish Democrats who repeatedly applauded him as he criticised the administration of Grover Cleveland.

One cause of the increase in the Republican vote is the strong protectionist vote here. This is a large manufacturing city. Few of the cities of the State would be more affected by a lowering of the tariff than this one. Congressman Halbert S. Greenleaf, the Democratic candidate for Congress, voted for the Morrison bill reducing the tariff 20 per cent. This has made him unpopular in this district. This feeling, it is apparent, will bring about the election of his Republican opponent, Senator Charles S. Baker. Mr. Baker was a member of the noted Hepburn Railway Investigating Committee when a member of the Legislature in 1879. His personal popularity is great. Mr. Greenleaf had a plurality of 5,734 in 1882. His vote on the Morrison Tariff bill, however, as already stated, will cause his defeat. There were 1,104 manufacturing establishments in this County of Monroe in 1880. They had a capital of $15,347,183; they employed 11,228 men, 4,330 women, and 1,449 children; they paid that year $5,749,047 in wages. The value of the materials used was $18,594,915; and the value of the products $29,949,126. The chief manufacturing industries of the county have the following capital and employ the following number of persons:

Boots and shoes—24 establishments; capital, $1,144,900; men employed, 1,298; females, 873; children, 148; paid in wages in 1880, $830,487; value of materials, $2,200,674; value of products, $3,543,170.

Clothing—21 establishments; capital, $2,019,200; males, 617; females, 1,032; children, 255; paid in wages, $807,600; value of materials, $3,081,700; value of products, $4,412,000.

Flour and grist mill products—48 establishments; capital, $857,300; males employed, 178; total amount of wages paid during the year, $92,891; value of materials, $3,051,052; value of products, $3,344,870.

Foundry and machine-shop products—Number of establishments, 34; capital, $992,500; males employed, 765; children, 73; total amount paid in wages during the year, $379,076; value of materials, $607,935; value of products, $1,285,629.

Liquors (malt)—Number of establishments, 15; capital, $1,085,271; males employed, 350; total amount paid in wages during the year, $156,560; value of materials, $791,758; value of products, $413,692.

Agricultural implements—Number of establishments, 13; capital, $862,000; males employed, 626; children, 25; wages paid during the year, $180,423; value of materials, $314,713; value of products, $824,800.

COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

A Feeling of Continued Depression in Trade Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says: The general feeling in the business community, as shown by special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, is one of continued depression. The volume of merchandise moving is smaller and purchases from first hands continue to be restricted. The opinion is widely held that no revival in business of any permanence is likely to be experienced this year. Generally mercantile collections continue backward, and heavier houses are being called on to carry those which have reason to ask and receive extensions. A notable exception comes from Chicago, where several heavy accounts against country merchants have been settled. From almost all directions general trade is reported quiet, except at the leading cities in Kansas, where the cooler weather has caused some buying, mainly of dry goods and clothing.

There are no features looking to improvement in the industrial lines. The New England cotton mills will resume work next week, but further restrictions are probable.

Dry goods continue dull with first hands, but have a slightly improved outlook in some localities, owing to the stimulus of cooler weather on the retail trade.

Cotton has made a further decline, the offerings being large and the demand limited.

Coal is no stronger, though there has been some gain in demand for domestic sizes. The outlook for the year's production of anthracite is a decrease of 1,200,000 tons as against 1883, with 109 idle days at the mines (in 1884) as compared with but sixty last year. The prospective increase of forty-nine idle days (1884) will therefore have reduced production the equivalent of but ten days' work at the rate coal is now being mined.

The consumptive demand for wool has continued moderate, but there has been no important change in values.

THE FAILURE RECORD.

There were 234 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week as compared with 209 in the preceding week and with 209, 137, and 117 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. About 85 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had twenty-nine, an increase of seven.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The failures throughout the country during the last seven days reported to R. G. Dun & Co. were: In the United States, 235; Canada, 23; total, 258; against 218 last week. The increase is divided between the Western, Southern, and Pacific States and New York City.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee advanced 10 cents. Vessels are scarce, and owners are firm in demanding what they consider fair rates. Some are holding off for a further rise; want $1. The steamer Chauncey Hurlbut was chartered for coal to Chicago at 85 cents, and the schooner A. J. Rodgers for Sandusky at 20 cents, the latter being an advance of five cents. The steamer Kasota and schooner Niagara will take to Duluth the last two cargoes of contract railroad iron. Canal freights remained firm at five and one-half cents on wheat to New York. Very little other grain is moving at present. On a load or two of rye four and three-fourths cents was paid.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Blanchard, 10 last night; schooner Thomas Parsons, 8:40 a. m.; propeller Waverly, 10:30 a. m.; propeller Peerless, 12 m. Up—Nothing. In harbor—Propeller Conestoga, Thomas W. Palmer and consort, schooner Flying Cloud, and others. Heavy southeast winds, with snow, this forenoon; northeast, a gale, tonight; weather cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Arizona, 12 m.; propeller Algoma, 4 p. m. Down—Propeller S. F. Hodge, 2:30 p. m. Sheltered in harbor—Schooners Brightie, Nellie Mason, Kimball, Quayle; propeller Wocoken and consort. Wind northwest; snowing hard.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.
Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

FOR PARTY'S SAKE.

A Desperate Bourbon Scheme in Ohio—Butlerites Anxious to Sell Out.

Murderous Assault by an Alabama Bulldozer on a One-Armed Republican Candidate.

An Illustration of the Prevailing Mississippi Plan—Statistics of Interest to Voters.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

A DESPERATE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME IN OHIO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Word has been received at Republican National headquarters that the Democratic leaders have partly determined on an attempt to capture Ohio in November by seizing the cities through the instrumentality of the police, unchecked by the presence of United States Marshals, running up a fraudulent vote, and so reversing the October decision. The scheme has been contemplated in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) for the further purpose of laying the foundation of a contest of the Congressional election.

THE SOUTH.

Correspondence from the South is of the most hopeful tenor. Florida is now considered as a possible Republican State, and in letters from there the committee is repeatedly assured that the State will be carried for that party. The branch headquarters at Nashville sends hopeful news from Louisiana, where the protective-tariff question has been prominent from the beginning of the canvass and is still the dominant issue. West Virginia Republicans are hopeful that they can carry that State in November, and write that hundreds of voters will cast their ballots for Mr. Blaine who voted the Democratic State ticket in October.

THE NORTH.

From the Northern States there is only one voice. Congressman Whiting of Massachusetts said of the old Bay State yesterday that it was good for 30,000 plurality for Mr. Blaine. Speaker Jillson said that Rhode Island will give the usual Republican majority. Ex-State Senator G. P. Brown of Ohio said that he had been apprised of the Democratic movement to capture Ohio in November, and was also aware that the Republican leaders in the Buckeye State were prepared for the effort. He predicts 30,000 majority for Mr. Blaine.

The news from Indiana grows more encouraging daily, evidently a result of Mr. Blaine's presence.

Superintendent Thompson of the railway mail service, whose home is in Michigan, said that, with all the hue and cry raised by the Fusionists in that State, the Republican majority would be 20,000.

NON-COMMITTAL DEMOCRATS.

Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania was asked today at the Democratic headquarters at the Hoffman House what he thought of the canvass at the present juncture. "I guess I had better not say much about it," he replied. "Good morning." As the Senator left the room the Hon. Daniel Dougherty entered it. He was found to be almost as abrupt and non-committal as the uncommunicative National legislator. "You will excuse me," he said, "from saying anything as to the situation. I think we are sure to win, but we have been disappointed before, and the less you say on the subject the less you have to remember. Good morning."

OHIO.

ATTEMPT OF BUTLERITES TO FUSE WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A conference of the Butler Greenback-Labor party leaders was held here this afternoon. The matters under consideration were discussed with closed doors so that it was impossible to secure a thorough report of the same, but one thing is certain—that the principal subject under discussion was the fusion of this party with the Democracy. A motion to fuse was carried at one time, providing that one of the Electors-at-large on the Democratic ticket should withdraw and allow the name of John Seitz, Elector-at-large on the Butler ticket, to take his place, but when it was learned that such a proposition would not be entertained the motion was reconsidered and laid on the table because they would not agree to take a district Elector's position—that is, the Democrats wanted to place Charles Jenkins of Columbiana County on as Elector from the Eighteenth District, because it was the belief of the Democratic leaders that more votes could be secured in that district on account of the popularity of Mr. Jenkins as a Greenbacker. Although John G. Thompson and other local leaders worked hard to accomplish a fusion, they feel somewhat chagrined to think that a party that cast only 3,780 votes should not be willing to take anything offered. The Greenback State Committee will try and secure Butler for one night before the campaign closes; at least that was the announcement made at their meeting tonight, which was addressed by the Hon. John Seitz and a few local leaders.

ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

For three days the Secretary of State has been waiting the receipt of official returns from Hamilton, Logan, and Meigs Counties. The cause for the delay is a mystery, as in all the counties the official count was made several days ago, and the abstracts should have been forwarded to this city immediately. The official vote of Hamilton County appeared in the Cincinnati papers of Wednesday, and the delay there is inexplicable. It was discovered this morning that Meigs County had sent up the abstract addressed to the President of the Senate, but this can only be opened in the presence of the General Assembly when that body meets to canvass the vote next winter. Logan County was heard from later in the day. The missing abstracts from Hamilton and Meigs Counties were subsequently telegraphed for, and this afternoon they came in. The largest Greenback vote was on Supreme Judge Grogan, which was 3,780. The largest Prohibition vote was cast for Secretary of State Morris, being 9,857. The total vote in the State was 785,813. The total vote of James S. Robinson, Republican, for Secretary of State, was 391,599, and of James W. Newman, Democrat, 380,275; Robinson's plurality is 11,324. For Judge of the Supreme Court, William W. Johnson, Republican, received 392,917, and Charles D. Martin, Democrat, 378,963; Johnson's plurality, 13,954. For Charles A. Flickinger, Republican, for member of the Board of Public Works, there were 393,885 votes cast, and for John H. Benfer, Democrat, 376,802; Flickinger's plurality, 17,083. The total Congressional vote was 769,414, or 16,399 less than the total vote of the State. This falling off is accounted for in the Greenback, Prohibition, and scattering vote.

AN EXPERIMENT.

A movement is on foot to send the Blaine and Logan Glee Club to New York State as a campaign experiment. There is a double purpose in view, however. It is thought that the singing of the club would be as effective in influencing votes as a galaxy of speakers. At the same time, the eyes of the country being turned upon the club for the nonce, would be no little advertisement for Columbus. There is no doubt that the club would do credit to the city. A telegram was sent through the Republican State Executive Committee to the New York State Committee proposing that the club make a tour of New York State, the Ohio committee, with the help of contributions from citizens, to pay the cost of transportation each way, and the New York committee to pay the expenses of the club while in that State.

GRAND JOLLIFICATION.

The local Republican demonstration tonight in honor of the recent victory in this state was one of the most brilliant spectacular efforts yet carried out during the campaign. Thousands of red-glazed paper hats and coats, together with 3,000 torches, Roman candles, and skyrockets, made a panorama seldom seen. After the procession marched over the route advertised, it countermarched to the State-House square, where ex-Gov. Thomas L. Young, Gen. John Beatty, and Col. Allen Miller made speeches to 10,000 people. The Republicans in this neck of woods are alive, and will increase their vote over 500 in this county, the majority of which will be Irish Democrats.

ELECTION CONTEST IN THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Col. J. D. Taylor, the Republican beaten in the Seventeenth District Congressional fight by Gen. A. J. Warner, has decided to contest his opponent's election. Various irregularities and some open frauds have been discovered. For instance, in the Second Ward of Bellaire fourteen more votes were in the box than names on the tally-sheet, and Democratic judges acknowledge picking up Democratic tickets from the floor and counting them, supposing they had dropped from the box. Box-stuffing is supposed to have been done in Monroe County. Oct. 15 a Democratic majority of 2,337 was announced, while, with worse facilities, it took three days to collect the votes of Guernsey, Belmont, and Washington Counties. When the official count was made the Democratic majority in Monroe was just 2,337.

A FOOLISH FALSEHOOD.

Alleged newspaper men sending matter from Cleveland have scattered a dispatch about the Trades Assembly boycotting Marcus A. Hanna and petitioning the Republican State Committee to withdraw Mr. Hanna's name from the Electoral ticket as a Presidential Elector. As Mr. Hanna was never on the ticket the whole affair amounts to nothing. He is a member of the State Committee, but nothing more.

BETTING ON BLAINE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Offers of bets of $500 to $300 on Blaine on the general result, and $500 to $400 on New York, and the same odds on Indiana were posted all day today at the turf pool-room and found no takers.

TROUBLE FEARED IN NOVEMBER.

There is some fear of trouble at the November election. The Democrats are in bad humor, and are threatening to retaliate for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals by the Republicans at the October election by appointing Deputy Sheriffs to serve in November. The Republicans believe that such a move could be construed as a conspiracy, and under such circumstances United States Deputy Marshals could be appointed, notwithstanding the fact that there are no Congressmen to be elected.

THE OCTOBER REPEATERS.

The prosecution of repeaters and persons who obstructed legal voters and the United States Marshals continue daily. The Republicans who were arrested by Democratic Deputy-Sheriffs have nearly all been dismissed by the Democratic Judge of the police court. On the other hand, four out of five of those arrested by the United States Marshals have been bound over by the United States Commissioners. When these cases come to final issue the lawyers who have been retained by the Democratic committees to defend the accused will rely largely upon the fact that some of the United States Marshals who were resisted were not residents of the State, and that it was a conspiracy to give them commissions; and in a case today Congressman Jordan, appearing as attorney for the accused, tried hard to draw out of Marshal Wright an admission that Powell Clayton dictated some of the appointments of Deputy-Marshals. That kind of a question was objected to and the objection sustained.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM OHIO BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The official vote of Ohio by Congressional Districts is as follows:

First District—Benjamin Butterworth (Rep.), 17,929; J. F. Follett (Dem.), 16,320; J. P. Martin (Proh.), 80; Horace Chichester (Green'k.), 88. Republican plurality, 1,609.

Second District—Charles E. Brown (Rep.), 19,718; Adam Kramer (Dem.), 17,513; H. T. Ogden (Proh.), 37; W. J. Kronauge (Gr'k), 84. Republican plurality, 2,205.

Third District—H. L. Morey (Rep.), 15,986; James E. Campbell (Dem.), 16,398; S. W. Kiester (Proh.), 153; A. S. Corbly (Gr'k), 67. Democratic plurality, 412.

Fourth District—J. F. Sinks (Rep.), 20,786; Charles M. Anderson (Dem.), 21,087; Joseph Segg (Proh.), 229; Elihu Polly (Gr'k), 44. Democratic plurality, 30.

Fifth District—W. W. Davis (Rep.), 13,002; Benjamin Le Fevre (Dem.), 19,333; David Watson (Proh.), 9[illegible]. Democratic plurality, 6,331.

Sixth District—H. C. Glenn (Rep.), 17,154; W. D. Hill (Dem.), 20,684; Nathaniel Carey (Proh.), 317; W. H. Hayes (Gr'k), 77. Democratic plurality, 3,530.

Seventh District—Daniel Bobst (Rep.), 16,609; George E. Seney (Dem.), 20,615; C. C. Westterode (Proh.), 428; G. W. Vial (Gr'k), 170. Democratic plurality, 4,006.

Eighth District—John Little (Rep.), 23,019; J. W. Denver (Dem.), 15,381; W. Colvin (Proh.), 987; G. W. Heimpleman (Gr'k), 33. Republican plurality, 7,638.

Ninth District—W. C. Cooper (Rep.), 18,415; E. F. Poppleton (Dem.), 16,634; J. W. Sharp (Proh.), 930; L. Graham (Gr'k), 42. Republican plurality, 1,781.

Tenth District—Jacob Romeis (Rep.), 17,605; Frank Hurd (Dem.), 17,366; William Rawle (Proh.), 208. Republican plurality, 239.

Eleventh District—Alphonzo Hart (Rep.), 14,841; W. W. Ellsberry (Dem.), 15,251. Democratic majority, 410.

Twelfth District—N. C. Thompson (Rep.), 15,782; George Ebert (Dem.), 13,384; J. L. Collins (Proh.), 117; Robert Dodge (Gr'k.), 35. Republican plurality, 2,398.

Thirteenth District—Allen Miller (Rep.), 18,607; J. S. Outhwaite (Dem.), 23,475; W. A. Dobyns (Proh.), 209; J. B. Williams (Gr'k.), 210. Democratic plurality, 4,868.

Fourteenth District—C. H. Grosvenor (Rep.), 12,947; John E. Vance (Dem.), 8,671; Thomas Peden (Proh.), 386; C. Evans (Gr'k.), 1,689. Republican plurality, 4,276.

Fifteenth District—Elijah Little (Rep.), 17,421; B. Wilkins (Dem.), 20,717; L. W. Sharp (Proh.), 2; J. T. Shryrock (Gr'k.), 122. Democratic plurality, 3,296.

Sixteenth District—H. C. Hedges (Rep.), 17,835; G. W. Geddes (Dem.), 18,528; J. Noel (Proh.), 660. Democratic plurality, 693.

Seventeenth District—J. D. Taylor (Rep.), 18,946; A. J. Warner (Dem.), 19,173; D. M. McElhainey (Proh.), 214; L. A. Sigman (Gr'k.), 91. Democratic plurality, 227.

Eighteenth District—I. H. Taylor (Rep.), 22,459; J. H. Wallace (Dem.), 16,309; C. Jenkins (Proh.), 905; A. R. Silver (Gr'k.), 106. Republican plurality, 6,150.

Nineteenth District—E. B. Taylor (Rep.), 27,039; Horace Alvord (Dem.), 13,053; Jay Odell (Proh.), 467; J. B. Brooks (Gr'k.), 1,002. Republican plurality, 13,986.

Twentieth District—W. McKinley (Rep.), 22,672; D. R. Paige (Dem.), 20,643; Thomas Rhodes (Proh.), 412; H. B. Smith (Gr'k.), 242. Republican plurality, 2,029.

Twenty-first District—C. C. Burnett (Rep.), 17,884; M. A. Foran (Dem.), 19,154; A. Fenebout (Proh.), 274. Democratic plurality, 1,270.

SOUTHERN BULLDOZING.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE ASSAULTED.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The report came yesterday of an assault in Covington County early this week upon Col. J. M. Whitehead, the Republican opponent to Col. Herbert in the Second Congressional District. Particulars received today are that just at the close of Whitehead's speech a Democrat named Carter struck him to the ground, jumped upon him, and beat him unmercifully on the head and face. Not satisfied with this, Carter arose and kicked Whitehead and broke his arm. Whitehead is a one-legged ex-Confederate soldier, and has prosecuted the canvass in a very respectable manner, inviting his opponent to meet him in honorable discussion of the issues now before the people.

Republicans claim that the assault was a prearranged plan for that particular time and place, the object being to force Whitehead from the field.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Edward McPherson furnishes the following with respect to the Mississippi outrage:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—I learn that the Democratic leaders in Mississippi are telegraphing North that the political canvass is progressing peacefully. This is not an unfamiliar misrepresentation. The 'bandits' of 1874 are again at work. I received, the 20th, a letter dated Hazlehurst, Copiah County, Miss., Oct. 18, from J. B. Yellowly, from which I quote an extract. Mr. Yellowly is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. He is a white man, an ex-Confederate, and a man of property and character. Mr. Barksdale is the Democratic candidate. Mr. Yellowly says:

"'I think now I shall defeat Mr. Barksdale if I can get anything like a fair count. My greatest difficulty is in this county. The Republicans are very much intimidated, and I doubt if we can persuade them to come out to the polls. The Matthews murder and other occurrences of last year are fresh in their minds, and they fear violence. I spoke here today to a fair crowd, and the people are anxious to vote, but they are in constant apprehension of trouble. Do you think it would be well for me to try to get a full vote in this county, or is it best on account of the terrorism existing to advise our followers not to vote at all?'

"I telegraphed him that in my opinion he should do his best to poll the vote. An hour later I read the telegram giving an account of the mob at Crystal Springs, to which point he said in his Hazlehurst letter he was going. Since that time he has not been heard from."

AT WASHINGTON.

GOOD REASONS WHY THE SOLID SOUTH SHOULD NOT CONTROL THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has written a letter to Charles Shepard, editor of the *Long-Islander*, on the issues of the campaign, one portion of which is of special interest to those who contemplate aiding in the transfer of the Government to the Solid South. Mr. Nimmo shows why the care of the commercial and industrial interests of the country should not be remitted to the Democracy. The following shows the relation of the Southern States to National interests: Population, 36.8; value of products of agriculture, 32.5; value of products of manufactures, 11.7; value of products of non-precious metals, 9.9; number of freight-cars, 14.7; tons transported on railroads, 13.1; railroad passenger earnings, 16.4; railroad freight earnings, 17.8; total railroad earnings, 17.6. Foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884: Imports, 4.25; exports, 29.6; total imports and exports, 17.5; revenue of customs districts, 1883, 3.9; tonnage of vessels, 14.4; National-bank loans and discounts, 11.3; total amount of State and National-bank circulation, 12.6. The South, although having about 37 per cent of population and distinctively an agricultural section, produces less than her proportion of the value of products of agriculture, notwithstanding the fact that the most highly merchantable product of agriculture in this country—cotton—is produced exclusively within her borders; but in commerce, manufacture, and mining and transportation facilities the South is very much farther behind the rest of the country in proportion to population. For these reasons Nimmo thinks that it is unwise to place the enormous and complex commercial and industrial interests at the political dictation of a section embracing only little more than one-third of the population, in which is carried on less than 12 per cent of the manufacturing, and only about 9 per cent of the mining industries of the country, and 16 per cent of its entire internal and foreign commerce.

ILLINOIS.

A SMALL MEETING AT WOODSTOCK ADDRESSED BY CARTER HARRISON.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—For six weeks the Cleveland and Hendricks Club have strained heaven and earth to outdo the Logan meeting here in September, but have utterly failed. Carter Harrison arrived on the evening train and was met at the depot by 500 or 600 people and escorted around the city to the public park, where he delivered his old speech to an audience of 1,000 people. Fully one-third were Republicans, drawn there to see the great Mayor of Chicago. A live eagle was presented to Harrison by one of the saloon-men of this city. A torchlight parade of 300 marched tonight. R. W. Blaisdell of Rockford and others addressed an audience of 500 people in the park.

A GOLD-HEADED CANE FOR UNCLE DICK.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Last night at the Catholic fair the popularity of ex-Gov. Oglesby at his old home was attested by his Decatur friends voting him an elegant gold-headed cane. Carter Harrison received 1,600 votes. Oglesby got 2,328. At the close a great crowd, mostly Irish, gave three cheers for Oglesby. Father Mackin will present the cane to Gen. Oglesby, probably in Decatur, when there will be a big demonstration.

FAYETTE REPUBLICANS.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—W. B. Linn and E. A. Doolittle addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of Republicans and many Democrats at Fayette, in Greene County, last night.

REPUBLICAN GERMANS AT ELMHURST.

ELMHURST, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The largest Republican German demonstration ever held in Du Page County took place here tonight. Marching clubs of Plumed Knights were present from Bensonville, Utopia, Lombard, Wheaton, Prospect Park, and Maywood, parading the streets at an early hour. It is estimated that 1,000 men in uniforms, led by the Elmhurst and Wheaton bands, were in line. Business houses and residences were handsomely illuminated along the line of march. Addresses were made in English by C. Cooper, candidate for State Attorney, and in German by Theodore Gestefeld of Chicago. The speakers were interrupted by rounds of applause and enthusiastic cheering at the mention of the names of Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the Germans of Du Page County may be relied on to vote strictly for the party of high license. There was a fine display of fireworks after the close of the speaking.

GEN. WEST DENOUNCES HARRISON'S METHODS.

In conversation tonight with Gen. West, the candidate for Vice-President on the People's ticket with Gen. Butler, he said he had visited Chicago, and spoke of the manipulations of the polling-places by Carter Harrison and his gang, and described them as being such beside which the methods of his State (Mississippi) paled into insignificance.

CANDIDATE FOR APPELLATE CLERK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—It is announced tonight that Col. L. W. Shepherd, now Chief Deputy in the Internal-Revenue office, this city, will be a candidate on the Republican ticket for Clerk of the Appellate Court in this district against G. W. Jones, present incumbent and Democratic nominee.

A DEMOCRATIC TURNOUT AT MORRIS.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Today the Democrats have had their long-prepared-for ratification. The evening trains brought some 700 from Joliet, Ottawa, and intermediate places, so that at night quite a fine procession was formed. Gen. Palmer, Gen. Orendorff, and Gen. Hunter of Paris, Ill., spoke.

DR. CRONIN AT HENRY.

HENRY, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Dr. P. H. Cronin addressed a delighted crowd of not less than 3,000 people in the public square tonight.

INDIANA.

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON STEPS ASIDE AND M'DONALD TAKES CHARGE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator McDonald and Auditor of State Rice, the old Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic Committee, have quietly but firmly taken charge of things, and Mr. Henderson acts as figurehead. He is still permitted to talk, however, and today he said, speaking of the legislative outlook: "We are not apprehensive about the result. However close the State may be, we shall certainly have enough votes in the next Assembly, on joint ballot, to insure the re-election of Voorhees to the Senate. The odds in this respect are all on our side." They are, it is too true, owing to the infamous gerrymander made by the Democracy, under which the Legislature of 1883 was elected. Seventeen of twenty-five Democratic Senators hold over. These are the odds that Henderson chuckles over. The gerrymander was arranged with the expectation that it would take a Republican majority of over 20,000 to carry the Legislature, but even with that outlook facing them the Republicans do not despair of securing a body that will elect Gov. Porter to succeed Voorhees, for whose especial benefit the scheme was devised. The Democrats are becoming thoroughly aroused, are strengthening their organization, and Republicans must strain every nerve if they would maintain the ascendency now so plainly theirs. There will be no more Henderson barbecues under the McDonald management, but close headwork.

HENDRICKS AT TERRE HAUTE—A LARGE PROCESSION.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 24.—Gov. Hendricks arrived at 7 this evening from Brazil, where he spoke this afternoon. A torchlight procession tonight, which he reviewed from the hotel, consisted of 4,000 men. A feature of the procession was a company of men carrying brooms fifteen feet long. The fireworks were on an extensive scale. The crowd at the wigwam was dense and demonstrative.

IOWA.

GEN. WEAVER CERTAIN TO BE DEFEATED.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Republican rally of the Sixth District at this place yesterday was a grand success from every point of view. The weather was favorable, and at 11 o'clock in the morning the delegations arrived from Bloomfield, Sigourney, and other towns, and were each met at the depot by the "Black Hat Brigade," which numbers 250. Senator Allison, Col. W. F. Lapp of Council Bluffs, and the Hon. Ed Russell of Davenport were the speakers. The Republican women of Ottumwa had prepared a fine lunch for the visitors, and fed about 1,500 people during the day and evening. At 2 o'clock Senator Allison was greeted by 1,500 people in Lewis' Opera-House. He reviewed Mr. Carlisle's speeches made through Iowa, and showed the absolute incapacity of the Democracy for governing this great people.

Fully 1,500 men were in line in the evening, the surrounding towns coming in on the evening trains, and the hills of Ottumwa were lighted as never before. In the evening Col. Lapp and Mr. Russell talked at the opera-house, which was full of people, and 3,000 people formed an overflow meeting and were addressed by Senator Allison, the Hon. S. S. Stiles, and Calvin Manning. The Sixth District will be redeemed. Weaver is now losing ground daily, and when he is defeated after Nov. 4 fusion will be no more.

ANOTHER CHEERING REPORT.

NEW SHARON, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The political campaign in this Congressional district is at white heat, and is sure to result in a sweeping Republican victory. The series of discussions between the Congressional contestants, Gen. Weaver and Capt. Campbell, has closed, and the result is plainly disastrous to the General. Scarcely less than 10,000 people assembled at any of these meetings, which evidences the wonderful interest felt by our people. Campbell has surprised his best friends in the skillful and masterly manner in which he defeated the General at every point. There is not a precinct in the district that does not show liberal Republican gains over the vote of last year. Many of the Germans who voted the Democratic ticket last fall are with the Republicans now, fully recognizing the difference between a State and National campaign. A large per cent of the Irish vote is with the Republicans, which is wholly a gain.

SENATOR WILSON AT MASON CITY.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The largest political demonstration ever held in Northern Iowa was held by the Republicans in this city last night. The city was beautifully decorated and a perfect blaze of fireworks. One of the interesting and novel features was a large company of women dressed in blue and bearing decorated brooms, who marched down the street, carrying a banner inscribed: "A Clean Sweep for Blaine." Senator James F. Wilson spoke.

MICHIGAN.

AN IMMENSE IRISH-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held an enthusiastic meeting this evening. The Irish in that vicinity filled the building, and the speakers—R. E. Frazer, Col. Atkinson, the Congressional nominee, and Tim Nestor—were all Irish. Irish boys and girls added to the entertainment by singing several songs. One little Irish boy made an address of welcome. During the speaking a uniformed juvenile Irish club and two colored clubs entered. Col. Atkinson explained how Democrats were sending circulars to Catholic priests falsely claiming that Blaine was a Know-Nothing. All of the speakers dwelt on the ruined state of Ireland under free-trade and showed that America would soon be reduced to the same pitiable condition if England could help the Democrats into power. The cheers during the meeting and at the close demonstrated that Irishmen of Detroit were no longer the slaves of the Democratic rulers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE BOYS ADDRESSED BY SECRETARY CHANDLER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—This evening the Blaine and Logan Club of Dartmouth College made a demonstration unprecedented for enthusiasm in the history of the college. A torchlight parade and a general illumination of the town were features of the occasion. The opera-house was not large enough to accommodate the crowd that wished to listen to the speeches, and many could not gain admission. The speakers were Secretary Chandler and the Rev. Dr. Meredith, a prominent Congregationalist of Boston. Secretary Chandler said in opening: "The victory of the campaign is already won, and Ohio has won it. With the coming election we propose to adopt the precedent of 1872, and carry every Northern State. This year we are about to win our twenty-third victory in this State."

Speaking of Mr. Blaine, he said: "I stand as his friend. He is a man of integrity, and will administer the Government honestly."

Secretary Chandler said in closing: "I make this prediction: that the Democratic party will go to pieces after the next election, and cease to disgrace the honored name of Democracy."

HOW THE WORKINGMEN STAND.

In the New England Glass Works at Cambridge 100 skilled workmen are employed. Recently an accurate canvass was made, with the following result: Blaine, 64; Butler, 19; Cleveland, 6; undecided, 11. The political affiliations of these men heretofore have been: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 43; doubtful, 15.

NO KNOW-NOTHING.

BLAINE COULD HAVE NO SYMPATHY WITH A PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One of the most ridiculous charges trumped up against Blaine is that he was ever identified with the Know-Nothing party, or, more properly speaking, the party known by that cognomen thirty years ago. The statement is fully controverted by the fact, well known to all who figured in public affairs a generation past, that the organization originated in the South, and its aim and object was to stop entirely, if possible, the immigration to our shores of the laboring classes, especially those from Ireland. This action of the Southern "Americans" (Heaven hate the name) was stimulated by the fact that following the famine of 1847 and succeeding years the poor, needy, and suffering sons of the Green Isle flocked to our shores in vast numbers to escape the effects of the famine, and that other scourge, more galling, British bondage. The coming of these poor unfortunates, anxious to escape the twin calamities of famine and oppression, filled the slaveowners with alarm, for they streamed into the free States and invaded the Territories into which it was the intention of the owners of human chattels to take their property in their efforts to extend the area of slave territory. This general premise will convince any one that Blaine, being a free State man and a Republican from the first, could never have affiliated with the Know-Nothing party, who saw in every Irishman coming to our shores a menace to slave labor and, in time, a contingent vote against the abomination. Owing to a misconception of the situation the vote was long delayed, but it will be heard from the 4th of November. The fight in Congress (which preluded by a few years the clash of combat in real war) was made by these original Know-Nothings solely for the purpose of extending the area of slavery and thus crowding out the Irish or any other free-labor nationality that sought our shores for social and political betterment. And when the Republican party arose in its might and said to the National infamy "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther," the contest was declared a victory for freedom over serfdom, of free over slave labor.

Enough of us remember the stirring times of 1852-'54-'56 to know that every prominent Know-Nothing drifted speedily into the pro-slavery party, and in 1861 into the pro-slavery War, or, if too cowardly to back their sentiments by enlisting in the Southern army, they rendered abundant "aid and comfort" by opening a "fire in the rear" resisting the draft or resolving the War a failure—demanding an armistice—as was done at the National Democratic Convention in this city in 1864.

There may have been individual instances in which the general propositions herein set forth varied somewhat, but no abatement is asked or claimed in regard to Blaine, who has ever been the friend of free labor and opposed to slavery, and consequently never in any possible sympathy with the so-called Know-Nothing method of extending slavery. SAMUEL PARKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The People's party Congressional nominations are: First District, W. O. Howe of Sonoma; Third, A. B. Burns of Sacramento; Fourth, Henry S. Fitch of San Francisco. The Democratic nominees in the Second and Fifth are indorsed and none made in the Sixth.

THE DRUMMERS WANT TO VOTE.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At a meeting of commercial travelers representing many leading Chicago houses the importance of the coming election was discussed, and it was unanimously decided that a request be made to all wholesale houses to call in their salesmen to enable them to vote.

A NEBRASKA RALLY.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—In honor of the Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, who spoke here this afternoon and evening, Kearney gave one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in Central Nebraska, both afternoon and evening.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—Democratic conventions to nominate candidates for City Controller and Recorder of Deeds to fill the vacancies caused by the declination of Hirst and McCully tonight selected Col. Charles H. Banes as candidate for Controller and C. F. Ivesmingler for Recorder. Both are members of the City Council.

MISSISSIPPI PROHIBITIONISTS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 24.—The Executive Committee of the State Prohibition party met today and decided upon a thorough canvass of the State.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

Whatever may have been our views or preference heretofore, we now recognize the wisdom of the Chicago Convention in nominating for the Presidency our late Secretary of State, Mr. James G. Blaine. Selected by popular demand, and not by any machine, chosen for merit and not for expediency, he has developed such candor, zeal, and intrepidity as endear him to a people who always respect frankness, honor genius, and love courage. His utterances have been unmistakable and emphatic on the great questions of the hour, and he has lived to experience the inevitable reaction which follows scurrilous and mendacious slander. Setting aside the issues of the campaign, and considering only the character of the candidate for the great office of President of the United States, James G. Blaine stands today Hyperion to a satyr.—*Resolution of the Great Business-Men's Meeting in New York.*

GREAT preparations are in progress in Brooklyn for a reception to Mr. Blaine the 30th inst.

MACRO and Castillo, two Cuban patriots, have escaped from a Spanish prison to Algiers in a British vessel.

MR. HENDRICKS and ex-Senator McDonald addressed a large audience at Greencastle, Ind., last evening.

THE Irish National newspapers refer to the resignation of Trevelyan as a victory for the Parnellites, and exult over it.

THERE was a riot in the ship-building yards at Glasgow, Scotland, yesterday between the union and non-union men.

DEATHS recently at Yport, France, which have been attributed to cholera are said by the physicians to be due to bad whisky.

A FUND of $50,000 will be raised for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan by the Irish people. About $10,000 has been subscribed already.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOM YOUNG, Col. Allen Miller, and Gen. Beatty addressed an immense gathering of Republicans at Columbus, O., last evening.

THE Duke of Cumberland refuses to renounce his right to assume the title of King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick at the request of the Emperor of Germany.

BETTING in Chicago is 10 to 7 in favor of Blaine. Odds are given that the Republicans will carry Indiana. The Democrats are taking a few even bets on New York State.

"UNITED IRELAND," the Parnellite organ, urges the Limerick Aldermen to resist the payment of the extra police tax. The Limerick men will probably act on that advice.

A NEW Cabinet has been organized in Belgium with Bernaert, Minister of Agriculture of the retiring Cabinet, for Premier. It will be much more moderate than its predecessor.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY said yesterday to a TRIBUNE correspondent at New York: "We (Democrats) are sure to win, but we have been disappointed before." He is preparing for disappointment again.

COL. J. M. WHITEHEAD, the Republican candidate for Congressman in the Second Alabama District, was set upon a few days ago by a Democratic ruffian named Carter, who broke his arm and otherwise maltreated him.

THE Democratic newspapers have asserted that but three of the Professors of Princeton University will vote for Blaine. Twenty-two Professors publicly assert that they will vote for the Republican candidate, and the students are overwhelmingly Republican.

SOME of the warmest and most influential friends of Roscoe Conkling in Utica, N. Y., are preparing a rejoinder to the campaign document of the handful of self-styled Stalwarts.

OVER 600 members joined the Young Men's Republican Club of this city yesterday. It is expected that the club will turn out 2,500 strong this evening to receive Mr. Blaine.

ON account of the Democratic disaffection in the Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) district it is considered probable that Gen. Bragg, the Bourbon nominee for Congress, will be defeated.

IT is believed that the Liberals will refrain from discussing the Franchise Extension measure in the British Commons in order that an early division on the subject may be arrived at.

THE Republican leaders in West Virginia say that State will cast its vote for Blaine in November. They will work hard to accomplish this result. Hopeful reports come from Florida and Louisiana also.

THE Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, corn and oats being the most active. Prices declined till 1 o'clock, and were stronger in the afternoon, led by corn, which was the subject of a brisk export movement. As compared with Thursday pork closed steady, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 2½ cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye steady, barley stronger, and flaxseed easier. Hogs were lower.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL DEACON of New Jersey proposes to appoint a number of Deputy-Marshals in the large cities of that State in order to prevent fraud and bulldozing at the polls. This move gives confidence to the Republicans.

THREE noted Democratic orators—Congressman Converse of Ohio, Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, and Maj. Haggerty—visited Lansingburg, N. Y., Thursday night for the purpose of addressing a Democratic audience. They found none but jubilant Republicans in the city and left sadder but wiser men.

REPORTS have reached the National Republican Committee that an effort will be made to carry Ohio for Cleveland in November by ballot-box stuffing under the protection of the police in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities having Democratic Mayors. Steps are being taken to guard against this Democratic scheme of fraud.

INTENSE hostility to Grover Cleveland exists among the workingmen of New Jersey. In Essex County inquiries reveal the fact that fully 50 per cent of the workingmen who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will vote for Blaine in November. The German-American mechanics are particularly pronounced in their hostility to Cleveland.

MOST encouraging reports concerning the political situation in Indiana continue to be received at the headquarters of the National Republican Committee. Gov. Porter, Senator Harrison, the Hon. Will Cumback, Capt. Hurley, and other Republican leaders predict that the State will give a handsome majority for Blaine. Gains are expected from the German-Americans, the Irish-Americans, and the workingmen.

MR. VAN PELT, the Democratic boss of the County Board, says there will be no more changes of judges of election or polling-places to suit the Republicans or the Citizens' Committee. He says he is sorry he made any changes. Wasserman and Leyden profanely promise to support Van Pelt, and Donnersberger, the Democratic candidate for Recorder, will also stand by his friends and his party in their scheme to stuff the ballot-boxes in his own favor.

MR. BLAINE's reception in Illinois yesterday exceeded in heartiness, spontaneity, and cordiality any yet accorded him. The State of Lincoln, as Blaine called Illinois in his speeches, has hardly ever before been roused to such a pitch of enthusiasm. At every station which he passed from Lafayette to Springfield and from Springfield to Chicago tens of thousands gathered to cheer the Maine statesman. His speeches, which were brief and pithy, were loudly applauded, and hearty cheers greeted him everywhere. At Springfield 60,000 people assembled to do him honor. Contrary to expectations the train did not stop at Bloomington. At Decatur, Danville, Tolono, and other places the people for scores of miles around turned out to welcome him and bid him godspeed. It is estimated that he addressed 250,000 people of Lincoln's State yesterday. He arrived in Chicago this morning at a very early hour. He will leave for Milwaukee this forenoon, returning in the afternoon.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

The periodic recurrence of business depression has been demonstrated by experience; it is not necessarily regular in point of time, as the causes which account for it may be more active in one period than another, but the law of reaction asserts itself without fail. Prosperity leads to speculation and speculation to overproduction, and these bring on suspensions and necessitate a curtailment of enterprise. No kind of legislation has ever been or ever will be discovered which can counteract a disturbance in the law of supply and demand, but Government policy may aggravate or mitigate the evils of hard times. The panic of 1873 found the American people spread out in every direction and inflicted with an irredeemable and depreciated currency. The result was a long period of liquidation, enforced economies, falling prices, and the inevitable contraction necessary to a restoration of a specie basis. The people passed through this trial with heroism, and, under the guidance of the Republican party and in spite of the harassing opposition of the Democratic party, resumption was accomplished Jan. 1, 1879. This led to an expansion of the currency by bringing gold and silver into circulation and giving paper money a higher and a permanent value. An era of prosperity set in; but, as usual, it led to excesses in production, enterprise, and speculation, and then ensued another period of depression. But there was no panic. Why? Because the money of the country was sound as well as abundant. Imprudent men have failed, banks which had been dishonestly managed have closed their doors, there has been a partial suspension of industry, but there has been no great shock as in 1873, and the terrible experiences which followed that panic will be avoided.

The present currency system is unfortunately not guaranteed against change. It may be continued or abandoned by the Government. If the Republicans maintain their power it will remain undisturbed; but if the Democrats come into power it is threatened with new experiments. The vagaries of the Democratic party on the money question since the War are almost too numerous to enumerate. It has opposed the greenbacks; it has opposed resumption; it has advocated unlimited issues of greenbacks; it has advocated a substitution of greenbacks for bank notes; it has played fast and loose with every financial heresy which has been suggested, and it has put embarrassments in the way of progress toward the existing monetary system of the country at every step. It is not reasonable to assume, therefore, that the Democratic party, if it came into power, will accept the fiscal policy of the Republican party. The currency cranks will demand recognition from the party which has pandered to them for votes; State sovereignty will assert itself against a National currency system; and the speculators will urge changes in order to open up new opportunities for gambling.

The Democratic control of the National House of Representatives led to an agitation for the reduction of the Government redemption fund last winter, and Hendricks has given voice to the same clamor during the campaign. The crippling of the Government reserve will lead directly to the suspension of specie payments; suspension of specie payments will lead to an enormous contraction of the currency; and contraction will furnish Congress with an excuse for a new issue of greenbacks, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court, it may do in its own discretion. Such a course will inflict upon the country all the evils and trials which were experienced during six years succeeding the last panic, and no man can foretell the end.

The attack on the National banks will undoubtedly be renewed under Democratic rule. It is a tradition of that party to oppose a National banking system, as indeed it has always opposed everything National. In addition to this the Democratic politicians of today entertain a special grudge against National banks on the ground that the influence they exert is favorable to Republican success. The National bank currency will be driven out of circulation either by the substitution of greenbacks or by reviving the State bank issues—more likely the latter. It will only be necessary for the Democrats to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulating notes to restore the stump-tail and wild-cat currency of the ante-War period. From that moment there will be no uniformity of currency and no stability in prices. Business will be uncertain, confidence will be lost, enterprise will be crippled, wages will lose their permanent value, and the business situation will be infinitly worse than it has been at any time since the War.

Men who are doing business for themselves and the wages classes who depend upon business prosperity for employment cannot afford to close their eyes to the menace of Democratic financiering. It is a mistake to assume that the financial issue is settled for all time. It will remain undisturbed only so long as the American people repose the affairs of government in the hands of those who are in full sympathy with the existing system of currency. The Democratic party has no sympathy with it, but has always opposed it. A National system of banking and currency is as obnoxious to the State-sovereignty theory as is a National supervision of elections or any other display of National character. Democratic success threatens a reversal of the entire financial policy of the Republican party and a return to the reckless methods which inevitably lead to great panics and general bankruptcy.

THE "MORAL ISSUE."

The Democrats and mugwumps seem determined to keep Grover Cleveland's unchastity before the people, probably upon the theory of that immaculate teacher of morality, the New York *Evening Post*, which said: "Chastity is not the greatest of virtues, and offenses against it have often been consistent with the possession of *all* the qualities which ennoble human nature, and dignify human life, and make human progress possible." Whatever may be the theory, Cleveland's friends are determined that the issue shall be kept before the people and that good men and women shall not forget that the Democratic candidate is unchaste.

It will be remembered that the story of Cleveland's unchastity was placed upon its feet and started on its travels by Democrats. It was openly told to members of the Democratic National Convention by one of the most prominent Democrats of New York. It first saw the light in a Democratic newspaper, published in Cleveland's own city. It appeared with still further amplifications in the correspondence of Democratic newspapers, and it was not until it had run the Democratic gamut that Republican newspapers took it up and notified Cleveland that if these charges, made from Democratic sources, were untrue he ought to come out and say so. The Republican papers made no charges themselves. They only copied those made by Democratic papers and called upon him to disprove them. This he failed to do, and meanwhile the mugwump papers came out and apologized for his unchastity, but did not dispute it. Since that time other charges have been made and the Republican papers have called upon him to controvert them, but in vain.

Not content with the injury done him by the Democrats, now comes Mr. Beecher and lugs the impure matter before his mugwump hearers, producing Cleveland's own admission of his guilt, and crowning it with the declaration that he shall stand by him. What is the purpose of all this? Why is it that Cleveland's own friends persist in dragging this "moral issue" before the public and exposing it in all its hideousness? Why is it that they are condoning and apologizing for it on the one hand and sustaining it on the other? Do they expect that by constant iteration people will become accustomed to it and close their eyes to its enormity, and perhaps after a while conclude with the *Evening Post* that unchastity is consistent with the possession of *all* the qualities which ennoble human nature? If so, they are making a serious mistake. As Dr. Storrs said: "The suggestion that a man whose history is stained with admitted licentiousness may yet properly and deliberately be put at the head of the Nation must certainly be scouted. Forgiveness is one thing. Popular coronation is quite another." They should remember that there is no dispute as to the truth or falsity of the charges. Mrs. Beecher herself has induced Cleveland to admit that they are true. The only question now is Dr. Storrs' suggestion that his unchastity does not deserve "popular coronation." If the friends of Cleveland think that the people are going to rise up and crown his profligacy by giving him the highest office in the land, or if Mr. Beecher thinks that the people are going to sustain unchastity because he has sanctioned it in Cleveland's case and practiced it in his own case, they will find themselves mistaken. Now that the guilt is self-confessed, their best course is to preserve a discreet silence and to cease their attempt to make a "moral issue" of it.

A FREE BALLOT.

The effrontery of the Democratic County Board and of the gang who are running the Harrison-McDonald-Van Pelt machine of stuffing the ballot-boxes almost surpasses belief. They not only are continuing to perfect their plans for a bogus count and the disfranchising of Republicans, but they have the brazen audacity to complain of and even menace Republicans for taking steps under the law to secure an honest election. Every promise they made has been violated. Every overture of the Republicans is met with contempt—and the sneering reply, "What are you going to do about it?" New schemes of villainy are daily concocted in the face of protests not only from Republicans but also from decent, honest Democrats. To such dimensions has the fraud reached that unless Republicans resist it they may as well hand their votes to McDonald or Van Pelt and request those models of political purity and honesty to cast them.

In the interviews with Democratic members of the County Board, already published in THE TRIBUNE, not one of these gentlemen had the courage to deny that fraud was intended; not one of them could explain why the agreement which was made with the Republican Central Committee and the committee of citizens, many of the latter Democrats, has not been kept. The supervisors have been appointed as they desired. The other part of the contract has been violated. The Republican judges have not been appointed. A few have been placed here and there where the machine does not contemplate frauds, but in the wards where the outrages are to be committed there are no Republican judges, and if any are appointed it will not be until after the last day of registration, when the registry books will be stuffed with bogus names and it will be too late to rectify it. The Democratic members of the board squirm out of it by placing all the responsibility on the Democratic Central Committee and the Committee on Public Service, whose creatures they are, just as in turn these committees are the pliant tools of Carter Harrison, Joe Mackin, Mike McDonald, and Van Pelt.

The public will not allow them to escape this responsibility. The machine plans the work and it is turned over to them for the indorsement and authority necessary to perform it. It was in their power to have ordered an honest election, and they are just as responsible as Carter Harrison or any of his tools. They may lay claim to being honest, but so long as they supply the machine with the means for carrying out its illegal purposes they are just as guilty as Harrison or Van Pelt himself. It is useless for them to say they have heard no complaints when the whole city and county are ringing with them. It is useless for them to say that they abdicated their duties in favor of the machine when their own indorsement was required before the machine could work. It is useless for Commissioner Donnersberger, for instance, to put in his plea of honesty and innocence when fresh villainy has been concocted in his own district by which it is intended to disfranchise more than one-half of the Republican voters.

While these Democratic Commissioners are trying to squirm out of their responsibility the machine is going on with its work. It has the control of the registry books in most of the wards and there is no check which can preserve them from being tampered with. No one knows where they are or what is being done with them in McDonald's and Van Pelt's haunts. The only hope is for Republicans to make their house-by-house canvass complete and without any regard to registration lists, and then to print their own lists in some shape which will be convenient for supervisors, judges, marshals, challengers, and citizens, and which will enable them to detect the bogus voters at once. The machine swindlers and the Iroquois Club may howl as loudly as they please. The ballot-boxes are going to be guarded and the work is going to be done effectively. No legal voter will be deprived of his rights, but illegal voters will be in danger. It will be a bad day for repeaters, and just as certainly as they attempt their work they will land in jail, Harrison, Mackin, McDonald, Van Pelt, and their whole gang to the contrary notwithstanding. There will be no nonsense a week from Tuesday.

SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS.

The Democratic politicians have raised the cry of "Stop thief!" in this county in the hope that they may cover their own tracks. The subterfuge is an old one and will fail. No honest voter has the slightest apprehension of interference with his rights by the United States election officers. Every man who is entitled to vote will go to the polls in perfect confidence that his vote will be received. The United States supervisors and Marshals have not the power, if they had the desire, to disfranchise the honest voter. They may by constant vigilance detect the dishonest voter, arrest the repeater, and prevent the stuffing of the ballot-boxes or the falsification of the returns. But they will need to be shrewd, courageous, and persistent to accomplish this in Chicago, where the polls are in the hands of partisan judges and clerks who are subservient to one of the most unscrupulous and desperate machines ever organized in politics.

It is the prospect that fraud may be checked by the supervisors and Marshals which has aroused the wrath of the Democratic politicians. In the municipal election of last year the machine had entirely its own way, and there is good reason to believe that from 10,000 to 12,000 bogus votes were put into the ballot-boxes and counted. The Democratic County Board, by its location of polling-places and its appointment of election judges, had arranged for equally extensive frauds this year in the interest of its National, State, and county tickets. Fortunately, the United States law furnishes a certain measure of protection. Hence these tears! Two supervisors at every poll—one a Republican and the other a Democrat—will not frighten anybody away who has the right to vote, but they may inspire the repeaters and ballot-box stuffers with some wholesome fear. The authority of the United States Marshals is limited to the directions of the supervisors, but their presence at or near the polls may discipline the roughs, the "bouncers," and the "jostlers" who would close in upon the supervisors if the latter were unprotected. No supervisor will be able to throw out an honest vote and no Marshal will be able to arrest an honest voter.

It is sheer folly for the Iroquois Club to issue an address charging that "the machinery of the Federal election laws is prostituted to purposes of corruption," and that the United States election officers intend to "terrorize and intimidate Democratic voters." How could they do it? Are the Deputy Marshals going to step up and collar an honest voter? Are the supervisors going to possess themselves of the ballot-boxes and stuff them? This sort of talk would be ridiculous if it did not indicate a purpose to interfere with the United States officers in order to facilitate the frauds projected by the local Democratic managers. Van Pelt said at the Iroquois meeting that "if the Marshals undertook to override and intimidate the people of Cook County they would have a bloody time of it." Of course they would. But Van Pelt and his associates ought also to understand that if the roughs and plug-uglies in Democratic employ undertake to override and intimidate the United States supervisors and Marshals *they* will have a bloody time of it, followed by an opportunity for repentance in the penitentiary. But there is small danger of this. The honest voters, Democrats and Republicans, are guaranteed protection against violence as well as fraud by the presence of the United States officers; it is only dishonest voters who are in any danger.

DEATH-RATE OF HOTEL CLERKS.

A variety of circumstances has caused some persons to conceive the idea that hotel clerks were immortal. The hotel clerks themselves entertain this belief, and pursue the airy fairy tenor of their way secure in the confidence that neither age nor accident can lay them low. Hotel clerks never need to eat and they never go to bed. No one ever saw an old hotel clerk, and no one ever had the felicity of standing by the authenticated grave of a hotel clerk. Every class has yielded its quaint or queer epitaphs to the collectors of graveyard humor, but in none of them has there ever been found an epitaph, grave or gay, on a hotel clerk. Hotel clerks never resign, and they never elope, and the philosophical societies want to know what becomes of them.

This interesting scientific question has not been overlooked in this age of universal devotion to the investigation of the mysteries of nature. One of the most eminent of the biological statisticians of Europe has given his life to the study of hotel-clerk microbes, and his conclusions were recently made public at a conference of the scientists interested in the London Health Exhibition. He has been able by his experiments and observations to establish several facts of the greatest importance to the peace of mind of Cook's tourists and the rest of mankind. In the first place he has demonstrated that hotel clerks are not indestructible, as has been maintained by the great German anthropologist Mugquompf. This English scientist has demonstrated by actual experiment, repeated so often as to establish scientific certitude, that if Hercules had known how to strike the right joint in his famous contest with the many-headed hotel clerk of mythological times he would have been able to put an end to the whole species then and there. The English Professor repeated this experiment before the conference of the London Health Exhibition, and tho some mawkish sentimentalists on the London press objected to vivisection in public the overwhelming opinion is that the end justified the means.

Prof. Ord is able to show that hotel clerks, so far from having the immortality to which they have laid claim, are really the most short-lived of all men. Their death-rate is the highest. Taking 1,000 as the average standard number of deaths among all classes taken together for a given period, the number of clergymen who die during this period is only 556, that of gardeners 559, that of farm laborers 653, that of farmers 675, and so on, while the number of deaths among hotel clerks is 2,205, or more than twice the average. This fortunate discovery puts an end forever to the superstitious reverence with which we have all been compelled to approach this class when we wanted to ask them what time the 7 o'clock train left, but it raises a mystery only less than that which it dispels. Since they are always young, always fresh, are never followed to the grave by the enthusiastic cortége, never shine in the newspaper obituary column, what becomes of them? Various theories were broached on this new branch of this fascinating subject by the members of the Health Exhibition, but all of them were confessedly tentative. It was held by one delegate that they inflated until they burst, and by another that their heads continued to grow larger until they finally acted as a balloon; there was a strong minority which held that the extraordinary mortality of the species was due to the humanitarian efforts of a benevolent society of which the Nihilists of Russia and the Intransigentes of Spain were branches. Pending the authoritative decision of this question by the inquiries of some such scientist as Dr. Koch or Pasteur it behooves the hotel clerk to take notice that he is mortal and govern himself accordingly.

DEMOCRATIC TRIMMING.

Henry Watterson, in his speech at the Hendricks meeting in this city, began by saying that "it would be time enough to discuss the tariff and the details of the public business when there was a fair opportunity to look at the books." By this he meant that the tariff, by common agreement among the Democratic leaders, had been put aside till after election. This was the course decreed by the Democratic Convention. A tariff resolution was adopted which can be read up or down, backwards or sidewards, and may mean one thing to one man and another thing to another man. Even Watterson has been persuaded to lock the "star-eyed goddess" in the closet till the election is over. It is a confession of cowardice and deception. Hendricks was not so prudent. He announced in his speech the same evening that the Democratic policy would be to wipe out the $85,000,000 annual surplus by a reduction of the tariff. This would sweep away the sinking-fund, abandon the Republican policy of a steady extinguishment of the National debt, impair the public credit, and strike a sudden blow at the industry and confidence of the country. It was curious that Watterson should trim on the tariff question and that Hendricks should let the cat out of the bag; the character and the record of the two men would make a reversal of their positions more characteristic. The point is that, whether trimming or confessing, the Democrats are not to be trusted with shaping the revenue policy of the Government. Whatever they do will be erratic, precipitate, and dangerous.

Mr. Hendricks referred to the Republican platform on this subject. He could not have made a more unfortunate reference for his cause. "The Republican party pledges itself," says the platform, "to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus." That is plain, straightforward, and reasonable. It does not propose, as Hendricks does, to wipe out the entire surplus revenue, including the sinking fund, nor to attack the public credit by violating a solemn National pledge. It does not propose to swoop down upon the tariff and cut away indiscriminately a round hundred millions, and thereby throw the industrial interests of the country into hopeless confusion. It does not propose to precipitate a conflict between the manufacturers and their employés by a sudden and sweeping change which will render it necessary to revise all wages schedules. It does not propose to suddenly throw open the gates to the foreign goods which would pour into this country while the capitalists and laborers are engaged in a lockout. It does not propose to drain this country of gold to pay foreign balances while the workingmen are out of employment and the mills are shut down. It proposes a discreet and safe correction of the irregularities and excesses of the tariff, and the Republican party has shown in the past the capacity for this work. The position of the Republican party is honest; the position of the Democratic party is dishonest, and the interpretation of the same by its leaders is bungling and menacing.

Mr. Watterson is mistaken when he says that the consideration of the business affairs of the Government may be deferred till after the Democrats get into power. The Democrats will never get into power, so long as their management of the Government's business affairs shall be regarded with suspicion. The business-men and the laboring-men of the country are more interested in this phase of government than in the question of party success or the distribution of offices, and it is the distrust of Democratic purpose and Democratic capacity in the management and direction of the business policy of the Government which will keep the Democratic party out of power until it shall evince some steadiness of purpose in policy and leadership.

THE field of contemporary politics presents no spectacle quite so thrilling as the violent and sanguinary conflict which rages between Mayor Harrison of Chicago and the audacious Mother Hubbard dress. This fierce contest so completely absorbs the attention of the Mayor's police that the faro-rooms, beer-gardens, and Chicago's other establishments of refined recreation are enjoying a serene and undisturbed season of prosperity. The struggle is chiefly commendable, however, because it has distracted public attention from the noxious fact that Mayor Harrison has serious designs on the Governorship of Illinois.—*Philadelphia Press.*

All Against Cleveland.

New York Sun: The workingmen are opposed to Grover Cleveland's election because they earnestly believe that he is their enemy and the friend of their oppressors.

Among the virtuous women of the country the great majority are opposed to Cleveland's election because they cannot forgive his crimes against woman or his keeping his infant son for a prolonged period in a poor-house when he was perfectly able to support him in a different manner.

The earnest religious men of the country are against Cleveland because his mode and habits of life are hostile to all religious and moral principles, and because his election would be equivalent to teaching the young men of the country to take no thought of virtue or honor, but to follow blindly the impulse of every vicious instinct and then expect to be rewarded by promotion to the highest distinction and the greatest power in the gift of the American people.

Against such forces as these is it possible that the attempt to make Grover Cleveland President can be successful?

THE Boston *Journal* believes that Dr. James Freeman Clarke "must have confessed the wrong man." The saintly person who works so hard, and has been to church and loves his mother so dearly, could not have been the penitent wretch Mr. Freeman Clarke saw in Albany.

IN his remarkable essay upon Napoleon, the man of the world, Mr. Emerson points out that the secret of profound affection, the worship, the adoration which the French people had for him lay in the fact that they saw in him only an exaggerated type of themselves. He was a colossal representative of the aims, the desires, the aspirations of the common people. The difference between them was one more of quantity than of quality. He was a great Napoleon; they were little Napoleons. Within his gigantic individuality he grouped the individualities of the French people, concentrating all in one single, grand, majestic intellect, almost superhuman in the perfection of its machinery, terrible in its condensed power. The description, *mutatis mutandis*, fits Mr. Blaine as accurately as if it had been written of and for him. He is preeminently an American. The American people see in him a grand concentration of themselves. What they admire in him is the elevation, the exaltation of their own attributes. In admiring him they admire themselves. For such a man the American people will not simply vote, they will work night and day, they will labor with others, and with all; they will desert for him party ties, social ties, church ties. They will shout in assemblies, clamor on the streets, quarrel on the corners. They do not care to have discussions of the tariff or finance. They turn a deaf ear to questions of constitutional and general politics. They want to hear of Blaine, and still again of Blaine. They have faith in the man; it is the man for whom they propose to vote. In elevating him to power they feel that they are elevating themselves. He is a part of them, the product of their individual factors, the grand representative of their personalities.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

WE should be glad to see more evidence that the Democratic party really intends to elect a President of the United States. We are sorry to say there is not as much evidence on this point as there ought to be.—*Washington Capital (Ind. Dem.).*

THE CODE OF THE NEW YORK "POST."	THE CODE OF THE REV. DR. BEHRENDS.
Cleveland's virtues are those which bind human society together, and in which States are founded and maintained. There has been no great benefactor of the human race who has not been truthful, faithful to his trusts, disinterested, self-denying. There have been very few who have been chaste. . . . Chastity is a great virtue, but every man knows in his heart that it is not the greatest of virtues, that offenses against it have often been consistent with the possession of ALL the qualities which ennoble human nature, and dignify human life, and make human progress possible.	Private advices from trustworthy persons leave me without the shadow of a doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's personal immoralities. To call him a "moral leper"—a phrase of Democratic coinage—may be severe, but it is true. To place the highest civic honors upon his brow and install him in the White House, whose domestic associations and memories are so precious, would be an event before which I should bow my face in shame, which I cannot believe the American people will authorize, and which I cannot and will not help by either voice or vote.

"THERE are thousands and thousands of Republicans," says a Democratic contemporary, "who cannot vote for Blaine." Very true. They live in the South mainly, and the reason they can't vote for Blaine is that Bourbon shotguns won't let them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).*

THE meeting which was held by the Independent Republican Club of Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday evening was a model in its way, and can be commended to the attentive study of Independent Democrats here and everywhere else. Carl Schurz, fresh from his triumphant efforts to secure the German vote in Ohio to Mr. Blaine, was the orator of the evening. When he had addressed his audience some very intelligent gentlemen who were present adopted the Scotch practice of "heckling" the speaker, and propounded to Mr. Schurz the most uncomfortable and disagreeable questions that have ever yet assailed him on the stump. They asked him about the stolen Presidency, and his share in the plunder; how he explained the discrepancy between his attitude toward Garfield and his present hostility to Blaine; probed him to the core about the moral delinquencies of Cleveland; called him a liar, and converted the meeting into ruin. Schurz is a fine figure in the campaign, and the direction of his present services and progress as a Cleveland orator will, if industriously pursued, give him a strong claim on Mr. Blaine's gratitude.—*New York Sun.*

DISCUSSING the Aqueduct bill, which Gov. Cleveland signed, Mr. Roosevelt says: "The bill was primarily to supply the politicians with work, and, secondarily, to supply the citizens with water. The work, of course, went largely into the hands of my esteemed fellow-citizen, Hubert O. Thompson." And there are some people still who pretend that Cleveland is a "reform Governor."

"I AM vexed," said a well-known lawyer in Boston, "at the supercilious air which the Independent leaders assume in this vicinity. They say to us with the utmost positiveness, 'You are of no account, mere party hacks.' They declare that the Republican meeting at Faneuil Hall Saturday noon represents nobody, and yet it was packed with very earnest and very respectable men. In my town there are a thousand men who will vote for Blaine and a hundred who sometimes vote the Republican ticket who will vote for Cleveland, and yet to hear those few men talk you would think that they were all the town. Are we drifting toward a ruling aristocracy? Are the people about to be made to believe that these sneering, supercilious men, who show so much contempt for the masses, are to rule by a sort of divine right?"

SECRETARY GRESHAM talking to the business-men of New York City and Secretary Lincoln addressing the people of Illinois remind us that but a little while ago some excellent Democratic organs were telling the country that all the members of the Cabinet were either indifferent or actually hostile to the election of Blaine and Logan. These able journals will have to reverse themselves.

THE New York *Star*, which is Tammany's newspaper, says that it is utterly preposterous to brag that "Blaine is already beaten." It tells the *World* that the defection in the Republican party "is in the ratio of the cup to the bucket"; that "the Prohibition vote is a diminishing quantity Presidential years"; that its statement that the Butler farce had [...] grief is false, because "Butler will poll a [...] vote." It says that there has been "too much bluster and boasting in the Democratic campaign thus far." "No," it concludes, "Blaine is not beaten, by a long shot."

A GENTLEMAN in Boston says that the joy of the Democrats and their allies over the fact that the Republican majority in Ohio is not as large as at first estimated reminds him of the following item which he read in a village paper years ago:

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Our well-known citizen, Luprelct Smith, Esq., while on his way home from town meeting yesterday, was thrown from his horse, breaking his neck and one leg.

Later and More Favorable.—Dr. B——, who has carefully examined the body of the late Mr. Smith, has decided that *his leg was not broken.*

THE personal magnetism claimed for Mr. Blaine by his admiring friends seems to have been justified by the results of the Ohio campaign. It is, of course, impossible to tell what might have been under other circumstances, but it looks very much as though the presence of Mr. Blaine in that State was what was needed to awaken the enthusiasm and call out the full strength of his party, and that but for this visit the Democrats might have succeeded in carrying the State by a small majority.—*Washington Star (Ind.).*

THE Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher once made the following brief but vigorous prayer: "O Lord, we pray Thee that we may not despise or disrespect our rulers; and we particularly pray that they may not continue to conduct themselves in such a way that we can't help it." Perhaps some members of Plymouth Church who find it difficult just now to frame petitions expressive of their feelings may be glad to know after what manner their pastor's father prayed when he was discouraged at the perversity of those set over him.

THE Young Republican Club of Chicago had a meeting for organization last night. Hershey Hall was crowded. Excellent speeches were made by S. B. Raymond, Leonard Swett, and others. A. M. Day was chosen as Temporary Chairman. The club resolved to meet at the cavalry armory on the Lake-Front at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of forming an escort to Mr. Blaine from the Northwestern depot to his hotel. The club will not take part in the procession in the evening.

CURRENT NOTES.

George was making an evening call and was trying to muster up sufficient courage to declare himself. Looking at his watch he remarked:

"It's half-past 9 o'clock. How rapidly the time passes!"

"Is that all?" said the girl. "I thought it must be long after 10."

He staid a little longer, but he didn't declare himself.—*New York Sun*

"What did the doctor preach about this morning?" he asked.

"I believe it was politics."

"Politics?"

"Yes. I think it was about prohibition."

"What was the text?"

"I don't remember exactly, but it was taken from St. John."—*New York Graphic.*

"You would make a pretty Mormon," remarked Mrs. Badger. "Imagine yourself with two wives."

"I couldn't, my dear," responded Mr. Badger.

"What would you do if you had two wives?"

"I don't know. I suppose I could die."—*Ex.*

A minister's wife said to her husband:

"It seems unjust that a lawyer should receive $100 or more for obtaining a divorce, while you often do not get more than $2 for performing a marriage ceremony."

"It does seem a little unjust," the good man assented mildly; "but still in the case of the lawyer the value received is a good deal greater."

"Yes," said Charley, "it looks as though I should have to redeem my overcoat. There's only one thing that troubles me. If I were only sure that the weather would warrant my spending my summer suit I'd have that overcoat out instanter. A man doesn't want to leave the poor pawnbroker destitute, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

Boston school-class in history:

Teacher—"Johnnie, what was the most notable ship that ever landed on the New England coast?"

"The Mayflower, sir."

"Right, my bright little man. Now, Willie, what noble idea was brought over in the Mayflower?"

"Pork and beans, sir."—*Boston Times.*

"Well, pet, isn't that a handsome building?" asked a Burlington farmer of his little daughter, as they were contemplating a structure from which the scaffolding had not yet been removed.

"Why, yes, papa," was the hesitating reply, "but it would be ever so much prettier if there weren't so many piazzas all around it."—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Yes, brethren," says the clergyman who is preaching the funeral sermon, "our deceased brother was cut down in a single night—torn from the arms of his loving wife, who is thus left a disconsolate widow at the early age of 24 years."

"Twenty-two, if you please," sobs the widow, in the front pew, emerging from her handkerchief for an instant.—*Paris Figaro.*

Scene at the White House, 1885.—Servant—"Mrs. President, there's a big-whiskered man at the door to see you." President Lockwood—"Goodness gracious! and my hair still on [...]! Who is he?" Servant—"Dunno, your Excellency; but he sent up this yar keerd." President—"Lawk a mercy! It's the Russian Minister. O, whatever shall I do? I'll bet he's come to solicit a subscription for his church, and he'll stay and stay, and want to have family prayers; and here I've got on this horrid Mother Hubbard and——. O, tell him I've gone shopping and won't be back till [...]. (Peeping through the blinds.) Well, if that hasn't the curiousest-looking Minister *I ever see!*"—*Minnesota Bazoo.*

PERSONALS.

The death of Wormley of Washington is reviving recollections of some of the big bills for dinners in his restaurant—thus, only last winter, Justice Grey and nineteen more were entertained by Mr. Hoar in that house at $100 a plate, including wines, and $500 extra for flowers.

In accordance with the desire of President Arthur, the park in Washington situated between Second and Third streets east and intersected by North Carolina avenue, now known as Providence Hospital Square, will be hereafter designated as "Folger Park," in honor of the late Secretary Folger.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines "bolts" the nomination of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, declaring that she does not believe in women meddling in politics. "My highest ambition," she adds, "is to do all the good in my power, and I trust the time is rapidly approaching when I shall be in possession of my estate, that I may relieve to some extent the sufferings of the poor and oppressed without regard to political difference or religious creed."

The late Lord Ampthill was a great admirer of Carlyle, and when the Empress of Prussia went on a visit to the Queen he told her that among the celebrities she should not fail to see was Carlyle. Accordingly, the historian of Frederick was informed that the Empress Augusta much desired to see him, and he at once went to her, armed with a stout oaken staff, and arrayed in boots as unfashionable as his well-worn doeskin gloves were ample. The Empress had a long conversation with him, and on her return to Berlin spoke of him in such glowing terms to the Emperor that the latter straightway sent him the ordre pour le mérite, the highest literary distinction Germany confers.

Of Gen. West, the Butler Vice-Presidential candidate, a Holly Springs (Miss.) letter says: "One night recently a crowd of Holly Springs people fell in behind a band and marched out to a typical Southern mansion in the straggling suburbs of this little city. After some music Gen. West came out on the gallery, and, standing there in his dressing-gown, with a flaring candle in one hand and manuscript in the other, he proceeded to read to the boys how much surprised he was for the unexpected honor of their visit and to discuss the great principles of the party which had nominated him as one of its representatives for the campaign. The boys cheered encouragingly, and, after having had a good time, marched down-town. The General's candidacy seems to be looked upon here as a good joke rather than anything serious. He went North after the acceptance and made a few speeches, but he has returned home again, and is serenely waiting for the 'ides of November,' after which he will be entitled to a place in the political history of the country. 'Yes,' he said, in reply to a question, 'I'm a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in every State in the Union except my own. I am not running in Mississippi.' This is literally true. No Electoral ticket has been put forth for the Greenbackers of Mississippi to vote for, and none is likely to be in the field."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Mme. Gerster Attacked with Rheumatism of the Throat—The Maamtrasna Murders.

An American Wins a Legal Victory—Reorganization of the Belgian Cabinet.

Gladstone Hints at Reform in the House of Lords—English Labor Riot.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

AN AMERICAN IN COURT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Bow Street Police Court was crammed with reporters this morning on the occasion of the trial of Mr. George E. Rogers on charges of assaulting Mr. Parkinson and another member of the staff of *St. Stephen's Review*. The reporters evidently expected a sensation, and they were not disappointed. The principal plaintiff had retained Mr. John Peter Grain, a famous barrister of Temple Gardens and one of the shrewdest criminal lawyers in London. Mr. Parkinson's solicitor had given Mr. Grain a brief which was beautifully padded with lies. It stated that Mr. Rogers was only a pseudo American; that in reality he was an Irishman who had changed his name to avoid recognition; that he was a political schemer, closely affiliated with a gang of Irish plotters in America; and that he had resorted to violence to intimidate the editors of *St. Stephen's Review* because they had ascertained his nefarious mission and had warned him that the sooner he quitted Europe the better it would be for himself.

Mr. Rogers was astounded as these barefaced falsifications were repeated in Mr. Grain's sonorous tones. He jumped to his feet several times and attempted to interrupt the barrister, but his friends succeeded in persuading him to keep silence.

The magistrate was unmoved by Mr. Grain's eloquence, and ruled that questions as to the defendant's antecedents were not relevant, and that the only evidence admissible was such as described the assault for which the summonses were issued.

The plaintiff's lawyer then began to examine his witnesses, and some of them gave curiously distorted versions of the affray. While one of the witnesses was giving his testimony Mr. Rogers became excited and created some laughter in the court by jumping up and saying to the magistrate: "Your Honor, that is a lie. Can't I prosecute him for perjury?"

When Mr. Rogers, who was his own lawyer, came to the counsel's table to sum up his case to the magistrate, his conduct was dignified but amusing. He stood very erect, with folded arms, and explained his position in a perfectly respectful manner, but with a smile upon his face. The magistrate listened with great attention and with evident sympathy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rogers' address the magistrate gave his decision in a speech of some length. He rebuked the plaintiff's counsel for making innuendoes as to the defendant's nationality and political affiliations without making the slightest attempt to prove that he was an Irish-American or a dangerous character. The magistrate, however, dismissed this feature of the case with the remark that whether the defendant was Irish, American, or English mattered nothing in court, and that one man was as good as another in England. He then adjudged that Mr. Rogers should give bonds in the sum of £10 to keep the peace. This mild decision was immediately recognized as a triumph for Mr. Rogers, and he and the magistrate were heartily applauded despite the efforts of the court officers to maintain order.

THE MAAMTRASNA MURDERS.

The feeling in the lobbies of the House of Commons tonight is that the Irish Home-Rule members have an uncommonly strong case against the Government in regard to the Maamtrasna hangings. The expectation was that the Parnellites would provoke a general debate on Irish matters tonight and the galleries were crowded. It was significant that among the occupants of the galleries were Mr. Clifford Lloyd, late special magistrate under the Land act; Director Jenkinson of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Peter O'Brien, the barrister whose skill and evidence are said to have unjustly hanged Miles Joyce.

MME. GERSTER'S ILLNESS.

The reports as to Mme. Gerster's illness make it uncertain whether she will be able to fulfill her engagements for a concert tour in the United States. The rheumatism from which she is suffering has now attacked her throat, and the doctors say that it will be many weeks before she will be able to sing in public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Contrary to his usual custom, Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in the House of Commons last evening, read from manuscript a passage in which he referred to the possible reform in the House of Lords. The Liberals have agreed to refrain from partaking in any discussion of the Franchise bill.

The *Times*, in its leading article, advises the Government to proceed with the subject of redistribution as soon as the Franchise bill has been passed by the House of Commons. In that case the Lords would have no pretext for rejecting the Franchise bill. The *Times* likewise advises the House of Lords to pass the Franchise bill without delay, and then direct its attention to reform its own constitution. Such a reform, the *Times* thinks, would be best effected by the Lords taking the initiative themselves.

THE DUKES OF CONNAUGHT AND EDINBURG.

The Queen has recommended that the Duke of Connaught be appointed to the command of the Southeastern Military Division (headquarters at Dover) to succeed Maj.-Gen. Newdigate.

It is reported that the Duke of Edinburg at the end of his year's service with the Channel squadron will receive command of the North American station.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

Herbert Spencer in the appendix to the recedited tractate against Auguste Comte, presents the leading doctrines of the Spencerian system of philosophy in sixteen propositions.

Lord Ampthill left memoirs replete with his diplomatic experiences and notes on men, artists, and scientists.

Sir Richard Owen is preparing an autobiography.

Hans von Bülow has accepted the directorship of the Conservatory at Frankfort.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Parnellites intend to move a further amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech on the subject of home rule.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—It is proposed to raise by subscription £10,000 for the benefit of the family of the late Alexander M. Sullivan.

The weekly Nationalist papers are exultant over the resignation of Trevelyan.

United Ireland encourages the authorities of Limerick to remain steadfast in their resistance of the tax for the payment of the extra police force.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will continue at his post until the close of the session of Parliament in 1885, when the Earl of Rosebery will probably succeed him.

The Irish Executive urges the imprisonment of the Limerick authorities if they persist in refusing to pay the police-tax. He also recommends that the Government be allowed to levy a tax upon citizens without the consent of corporations. The Cabinet referred the questions to H. Campbell-Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

O'BRIEN APPLIES FOR A NEW TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—*United Ireland* says William O'Brien, the editor of that paper, has applied for a new trial in the suit brought against him by Crown-Solicitor Bolton for libel, and in which £3,050 damages was awarded.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 24.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: "The market is steady and quiet. Buyers, in view of the drooping tendency in cotton, are cautious. There is a fair demand for yarns and goods, owing to the lowness of prices."

RIOTING IN THE CLYDE SHIP-YARDS.

GLASGOW, Oct. 24.—The riveters in the Clyde ship-yards struck this morning against the piece-work system. Their places were filled with non-union men, but the strikers attacked the latter and drove them away.

GERMANY.

HONORING THE DEAD DUKE.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Great honors have been shown the body of the late Duke of Brunswick. Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador, will attend the funeral as the representative of Queen Victoria.

BELGIUM.

THE CABINET REORGANIZED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—A new Cabinet has been formed, as follows:

Premier—Bernaert, Minister of Agriculture in the retiring Cabinet.

Interior—M. Thonissen.

Agriculture—Bruyn.

Justice—Fries or Becker.

The other places will be retained by their present incumbents.

MONSTER MEETING IN BRUGES.

Preparations for a monster demonstration in honor of Jacobs and Woeste, members of the late Cabinet, are being made in Bruges. The formation of a Republican Catholic committee is proposed.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The *Independence Belge* says the new Ministry will propose to modify the School bill, in particular requiring that all schoolmasters, clerical or lay, be Belgians, and increasing the pension to retired masters.

SO GLAD.

LOUVAIN, Oct. 24.—Groups of Catholic students are parading the streets, singing the Marseillaise.

THE SOUDAN.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Cabinet have not yet sanctioned the advance of the Nile expedition to Khartoum. They will not decide the question before the return of Lord Northbrook, the British High Commissioner, who is now in Egypt. Gen. Wolseley will be ready Nov. 1 to advance from Wady-Halfa to Sarras.

It is stated that the expense of the Nile expedition will be met by adding a penny to the income tax.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

The outline proposal by Lord Northbrook in relation to a reduction of the budget has been communicated to Prime Minister Ferry. It tends to restore the entente cordiale.

FRENCH INTERESTS.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—At an interview today between President Grévy and Vice-President Pranger of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce President Grévy expressed the fullest confidence that Gladstone would afford complete protection to French interests in Egypt.

CHOLERA.

THE DEATHS AT YPORT, FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Yport, in the Department of the Seine Inferieure, where the last outbreak of cholera in France has occurred, is in a bad sanitary condition, and the inhabitants of the place are a drunken lot. The doctors believe the deaths which have been assigned to cholera were really caused by cheap, villainous spirits which the victims drank. Two cases of cholera have occurred at St. Leonard, a village in the vicinity of Yport.

FALSE ALARM IN MADRID.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The two deaths in this city yesterday, which were supposed to have been caused by cholera, prove to have been due to inflammation of the bowels.

GENOA'S FEARFUL RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The United States Consul at Genoa, in a dispatch to the Department of State reports that the total number of deaths in that province from cholera, from its first outbreak to Sept. 24, was 617, and the proportion of deaths to the cases, 75 per cent. Experts who investigated the matter report that the spread of the epidemic in all parts of the city was caused by the use of impure water.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

HUNG HOA THREATENED.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Reports are current here that the Chinese are pushing their advance into Tonquin, and are about to besiege Hung Hoa.

ENGLAND'S OVERTURES DECLINED.

The *Telegraph* says France has declined England's overtures to mediate in the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

The reinforcements to be sent to Gen. de l'Isle will be limited to 9,000. Admiral Courbet, at Formosa, will be sent reinforcements of 3,000. Eight batteries of artillery will be sent to Tonquin.

AN ENGLISH WAR VESSEL'S ORDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The man-of-war Rambler has received orders to proceed to Chinese waters in November.

THE CHINESE WITHDRAW FROM CHU.

HANOI, Oct. 24.—The remainder of the Chinese troops before Chu have been withdrawn. The Chinese there have abandoned their intrenchments.

MADAGASCAR.

THE WAR SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The latest advices from Madagascar state that it is believed to be too late in the season for the French to march upon Antananarivo, the Capital. This will involve a delay of eight months. The sickness among the French is increasing. In deference to the influence of missionaries, Hova deserters from the Malagassy army are shot instead of being burned when captured.

RUSSIA.

POLITICAL SENTENCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Only two of the persons reported to have been executed at the St. Petersburg citadel last Saturday for political offenses paid the death penalty. The sentences of both women and of the other four officers of the Russian army have been commuted to banishment to Siberia.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

CAPTURE OF THE ALAJUETA BY RUIZ, THE REVOLUTIONIST.

PANAMA, Oct. 16.—The *Star and Herald* in its account of the seizure of the steamers Morro and Alajueta by Gen. Ruiz says: "Gen. Ruiz, with a party of armed associates, boarded the English steamer Morro at about 2:30 this morning and quietly took possession. The sleeping Captain and officers were obliged to get out of their beds, to get up steam, weigh anchor, and head toward the inner bay, where the Costa-Rican steamer Alajueta was at anchor. That craft was taken possession of by the revolutionists, who compelled the Captain to take the Alajueta in tow and move her out into the bay, coming to anchor off Pampano, opposit the revolutionary camp. The Morro was then released. Engineers and mechanics from shore put the machinery of the Alajueta in order and next day it was coaled by a force from the Pacific Mail Company's stores. The decks of the Alajueta were crowded with armed men and the Colombian colors were hoisted. The National Government ordered the State Governor to capture the Alajueta. The owners of the Morro refused to give her for the work, and the boat was then forcibly seized by the State authorities, and sent in pursuit of the Alajueta, which the Morro engaged three times, but failed to capture her. The attacking force fired 3,000 cartridges and 3,000 were fired by the Alajueta. Three persons were wounded on the Morro. The casualties on the Alajueta are not known.

CABLE NOTES.

It is asserted that Maceo and Castillo, the Cuban prisoners who escaped from prison at Madrid and are supposed to have gone to Algiers, got away in a British vessel.

According to advices from Rome the Propaganda has decided to create a new diocese in Canada—that of Nicolet—and a new apostolic delegate will go to Canada to replace Mgr. Smeulders.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Fighting Over Adolph Kahn's Meagre Assets—A Wire-Fence Company in Trouble.

Assignment of H. D. Cooke & Co., Washington Bankers—Suspension of Syracuse Jewelers.

Complications in Chicago.

A batch of replevin suits was begun in the Superior Court yesterday against Adolph Kahn and Sheriff Hanchett to recover a quantity of merchandise in the way of boots and shoes in Kahn's possession that the Sheriff levied upon Thursday to satisfy a number of confessions of judgment against the former, aggregating something more than $21,000. The suits are brought by the Joseph Pratt Company to recover $751 worth of boots and shoes; Reed & Weaver for $900 worth of the same; Cook & Seixas for $950 worth; and A. D. Ellis for $889 worth of the same line of stock. All of these creditors are Chicago boot and shoe dealers, and when the New York merchants who have made consignments of goods to Kahn are heard from it is thought that there will be very little left with which to satisfy his cash creditors. His creditors are anxiously looking around for some more of Mr. Kahn's assets, but find it difficult to discover anything of much value, as his stock in all of his branch establishments, mention of which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was pretty well run down when the Sheriff took possession.

In the same court replevin proceedings were instituted against the Matusza & Craig Furniture Company by August Noel & Son of New York to recover $780 worth of material and John H. Lesh & Son of Chicago to recover $1,000 worth of lumber, all of which is in the hands of the Sheriff.

Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson closed the tailoring establishment of William Morgan, at No. 102 West Madison street, to satisfy a confession of judgment entered against him in the Superior Court in favor of John B. Ellison & Son for $3,089. Morgan's stock is worth about $2,000. His assets and liabilities are not known.

The factory of the Chicago Galvanized Wire-Fence Company at No. 52 Michigan street was closed by Deputy-Sheriff Leibrandt yesterday on an attachment issued from the Superior Court against the company for $13,715 in favor of the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pa. The visit of the Deputy-Sheriff was a surprise to the wire-fence people, as they were at a loss to account for the proceedings taken against them, as they were doing a very good business. E. M. Crandal and C. H. Kirkham were up to a few months ago President and Secretary of the company. July 7 last Crandal, the President, who had been suffering from ill-health, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence on Indiana avenue, and Kirkham succeeded him as President of the company. W. H. Bradley, who was the Chicago agent of the Cambria Iron Company, which corporation owned some stock in the wire-fence company, was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the concern. In his position he had almost absolute control of the financial interests of the company and made out the dividends regularly for the stockholders. Less than two weeks ago he tendered his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer of the concern, but it had not been accepted or acted upon up to the time the factory was closed. Under the circumstances the wire-fence men began to suspect that their late Secretary and Treasurer had something to do with the issuing of the attachment against them. They held a consultation with the attorneys of the Cambria Company at 6 o'clock last night with a view to making some terms whereby the attachment might be withdrawn, but after a brief session the conference adjourned until a later hour at night. The result of the late conference was not learned, but up to midnight the factory was still in possession of the Sheriff.

The wire-fence people say that in his report as Secretary of the company for Oct. 1 Bradley made it appear that the concern was actually worth $30,000 above all liabilities. They estimate that they have stock on hand to the value of $40,000. Their entire assets and liabilities are not known.

A Jewelry Firm Collapses at Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Skopelowich Bros. & Co.'s assignment was filed this morning. Half a dozen judgments for borrowed money were entered yesterday. The liabilities are upward of $75,000; their stock is estimated at $35,000, with $15,000 in outstanding accounts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—Skopelowich Bros. & Co., jobbers in jewelry at Syracuse, N. Y., owe manufacturers in this city and Attleboro from $50,000 to $100,000. They had been buying freely, and those claims, it is understood, form the bulk of their liabilities.

H. D. Cooke & Co. Assign—Other Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—H. D. Cooke & Co. today made an assignment to Horace F. Cummings of the law firm of Cummings & Baker. Mr. Cooke says this action is taken in order to protect the interests of all concerned until the firm can arrange for resumption or payment.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 90 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Hot Springs National Bank of Arkansas. He has also declared a dividend of 90 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Monmouth, making in all 70 per cent paid the creditors of this bank.

Assets and Liabilities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Schedules in the assignment of Edward H. Nixon to George Von Skaiwich were filed today. They show liabilities of $26,000; nominal assets, $8,000; actual assets, $6,000.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 24.—The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company of Ottawa is in difficulties. The property will be sold at auction shortly to satisfy a mortgage of $14,000 held by the Canada Permanent Loan Company, which, through an accumulation of interest, now amounts to over $18,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24.—E. W. Woodward & Son, merchant tailors of this city, have assigned their individual partnership property, amounting to over $75,000, to John Kimball. Their real estate is mortgaged, but their stock-in-trade amounts to nearly $25,000. The liabilities of the firm exceed the assets. The senior partner lost largely in speculation and outside investments. The pressure of claims and the inability to make collections caused the assignment.

THE TURF.

Close of the National Jockey Club's Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—This was the last day of the fall meeting of the National Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cold.

First race, Ivy City Stakes for 2-year-olds, one mile—Won by Telie Doe, Prescott second, Skookum third. Time, 1:47¼.

Second race, free handicap, mile heats—In the first heat Thackeray was first, War Eagle second, Compensation third. Time, 1:47¼. The second heat was won by Thackeray, War Eagle second, Marmaduke third. Time, 1:46½.

Third race, Potomac Stakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs—Louisette first, Ratapian second, Blast third. Time, 2:55.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Won by Tenstone, Pontiac second, Mammonist third. Time, 1:31½.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages—Won by Queen Esther, Palonia second, Frank E. third. Time, 1:17½.

French pools paid $20 on the first race, $35 on the second, $10 on the third, $35 on the fourth, and $12 on the fifth.

This closes one of the most successful events in the history of the club. The weather was rather cool for comfort, but that did not prevent an attendance of fully 4,000 persons, and the women were out in strong force. The track was in excellent condition, and all races of an interesting character.

Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—This was the last day of the fall trotting meeting at Belmont Park.

In the 2:35 class Lizzie B. won in straights. Time, 2:28¼; 2:29¼; 2:29. Shamrock took second place.

Capt. Emmons won the 2:20 race, taking the three last heats in 2:23½; 2:25¾; 2:26½. Troublesome took second place.

The pacing race between Bay Dick, Microphone, and Jack Rapid was won by Bay Dick after Microphone had taken the first heat. Time, 2:37¼; 2:33¼; 2:34½; 2:38½.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Brighton Beach races: First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, five-eighths of a mile—Romolo won, Marsh Redon second, Frolic third. Time, 1:06¼.

Second race, one mile—Miss Daly won, Harriet second, Frank Mullins third. Time, 1:48¾.

Third race, for all ages, one and one-eighth miles, handicap—Little Fred won, Dan K. second, Centennial third. Time, 2:01¾.

Fourth race, for beaten horses, three-quarters of a mile—Ecuador won, Windsail second, Emma Gillette third. Time, 1:21¼.

Fifth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, one and one-eighth miles—Corsair won, Jersey Maid second, Arsenic third. Time, 2:00¾.

Centralia Races.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The trotting race at the fair to day resulted as follows:

Gray Henry, g. g.	1	1	1	1	1
Texas Jack, s. g.	4	4	4	2	2
Kitty Kilburn, g. m.	2	2	2	4	3
Starlight, s. m.	3	3	3	3	4

Time—2:34; 2:35¾; 2:35¼; 2:34.

The free-for-all pacing race wound up as follows:

John S., b. g.	1	2	1	2	1
New Hope, bl. g.	2	1	2	1	2
Glasco, b. g.	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:33; 2:33¼; 2:32¾; 2:29¾; 2:32¾.

Sale of Two Colts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—B. J. Treacy pays Robert Prewitt $1,000 for a bay colt 5 months old by Dictator, dam by Tattler, second dam by Mambrino Chief. R. D. Wiggins of Boston pays $1,000 to Isaac Smith for a brown colt 4 months old by Dictator, dam by Allie West, second dam by Old Mambrino Chief, and having five other first-class crosses back to imported Bedford. These are considered the best-bred Dictators living.

Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, and Phallus.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Maud S. will probably trot to beat her record Monday at 1 o'clock.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallus went into winter quarters at the farm of Hody Patterson. Both look well.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED.

The Alleged Perpetrators of a Triple Murder in Louisiana Hanged by a Vigilance Committee.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 24.—Sheriff Bates has just returned from Clinton and reports a rumor there of the murder of three persons—father, son, and nephew—in St. Tammany Parish, a few days ago; that a posse pursued, captured, and hanged four negro murderers, and were on the track of others.

A VIOLENT STORM.

Lake Superior Swept for Forty-eight Hours—A Steamer Overdue—Serious Disasters Feared.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A violent storm has been raging on Lake Superior for forty-eight hours.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Athabasca is two days overdue.

Many other vessels are storm-bound on the north shore.

The gale is the most terrific known for years, and serious disasters are feared.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mr. J. R. Stewart, of Macon, Ga., a well-known and trustworthy gentleman, makes the following statement: "My son, who was between 3 and 4 years old, was all drawn up with rheumatism. His bones were twisted, and he was all doubled out of shape. He suffered intense pain, had lost his appetite, was cross and fretful. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and had to be carried about on a pillow. As these cases of rheumatism, where the bones were twisted and the joints were all knotted, had for years baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, I determined to use Swift's Specific, as I had seen testimonials from men whom I knew to be trustworthy, of similar cases it had cured. I used two large size bottles of S. S. S. according to directions, with the most satisfactory results. My son commenced improving with the first dose of the medicine. His sufferings diminished daily and his appetite increased; he became cheerful and in good spirits. Gradually he regained use of his limbs, the twisted bones and joints straightened out, and in less than two months he was entirely cured, and could walk and get about as well as any child of his age."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 West Forty-third street, New York, and 1205 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Whether you prefer the sea breeze or the bracing mountain air for your summer vacation you should not omit to provide yourself with a bottle of Angostura Bitters, which is the acknowledged standard regulator of the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine article, manufactured only by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

Ministering to Minds Diseased.

Parker's Tonic enriches the blood by aiding digestion and assimilation of food; and thus cures the nervousness and mental depression incident to dyspepsia.

Many Influences Combine

To make the hair crisp, lifeless, tain, and gray. The best dressing and restorative is Parker's Hair Balsam.

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PRIMARIES—The Republican voters of the Third Congressional District of the State of Illinois are requested to send delegates to a District Convention to be held Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Brown's Hall, Nos. 60 and 62 West Madison street, to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 200 votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Republican Presidential Electors in 1880. The primaries to elect delegates to said convention will be held in the various wards on the 27th of October, from 4 till 7 o'clock p. m. As it is impossible to determine the Republican vote in the new precincts of the Twelfth Ward under the unfair apportionment of the County Board, the delegates will be appointed according to the old precincts. The places for holding the primary meeting, with the number of delegates of each ward and in the Twelfth Ward each precinct is entitled are as follows:

Eighth Ward—Seven delegates, polling-place No. 140 West Harrison-st.

Ninth Ward—Nine delegates, polling-place No. 144 West Madison-st.

Tenth Ward—Six delegates, polling-place No. 228 West Lake-st.

Eleventh Ward—Fourteen delegates, polling-place No. 433 West Madison-st.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place corner Madison and Paulina-sts.

Second Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place corner Madison-st. and Winchester-av.

Third Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place Republican wigwam.

Fourth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place No. 467 West Madison-st.

Fifth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place No. 2011 West Madison-st.

Sixth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place No. 252 West Madison-st.

Seventh Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place Seventh Precinct Wigwam.

Eighth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place corner Robey-st. and Ogden-av.

Ninth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place Hoyne-av. and Van Buren-st.

Tenth Precinct—Two delegates, polling-place No. 667 West Van Buren-st.

Eleventh Precinct—One delegate, polling-place Polk-st. and Hermitage-av.

Thirteenth Ward—Eleven delegates, polling-place No. 56 West Lake-st.

Fourteenth Ward—Eighteen delegates, polling-place No. 331 Milwaukee-av. J. B. WHEELER, Chairman Third Congressional District Republican Central Committee.

GRAEME STEWART, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Commercial Republican Club

Carries on its books today the signatures of over two thousand voters.

Headquarters until further notice, 98 Market-st., Room 24, and at the Cavalry Armory. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily until after election.

Young business men are urged to call at headquarters and enroll their names and procure the badges of this club. There is no fee, contributions being entirely voluntary.

Special notice is called to the meeting tonight at the Cavalry Armory, Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., at 8:30 sharp. Promptness is important in order to secure our place in the line. The Club will march in the procession escorted by the Marching Club of Elgin, Ill., preceded by their celebrated Band—Col. Parsigton acting as Marshal, with a large staff of experienced assistants.

Mounted men will form on the right of line. All members who can do so are requested to parade mounted, every one having that privilege.

Everything will be done by the management of the Club to make the parade a successful one and creditable alike to the business men of Chicago and the distinguished men in whose honor it is given.

Due notice of all future meetings of the Club will be published.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1884.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTM'T.

4th FLOOR.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Fancy Brass Goods

INCLUDING

Brass Bedsteads,
Brass Tables,
Brass Chairs,
Brass Towel Racks,
Brass Easels,
Brass Umbrella Stands,
Brass Fire Screens,
Brass Foot Rests, &c.

We will offer the above goods at exactly cost price for the next 10 days.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

REMNANT SALE

MONDAY.

In our basement, on Monday Morning, we will offer at greatly reduced prices:

Remnants of Dress Goods,
Remnants of Prints and Ginghams,
Remnants of Cloths,
Remnants of Flannels,
Remnants of Linens,
Remnants of White Goods,
And Other Remnants.

The Water Filter.

Doulton, English, removable carbon, earthen Water Filters, holding from two quarts to twelve gallons, in unique designs, for the sideboard. They have earthen Faucets with no metal connections.

KARLSBAD PORCELAIN,

One of the richest wares of modern production.

WEBB'S NEW YELLOW,

Ruby, Chocolate, and Ivory Glass Novelties.

TABLE and TOILET WARES

In variety of style, color, and price. As large an assortment as can be seen in this country.

CUT and BLOWN GLASS

Of clear color and beauty of finish, having no superior.

LAMPS and LAMP GOODS

Of every description.

CORRESPOND WITH OR CALL ON

BURLEY & CO.,

83 and 85 State-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

All Ye WEAK and DYSPEPTICS

Throw Physic to the Dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Allow no misstatements to creep into their announcements.

THEY OFFER

This Saturday,

AT 8:30 A. M. SHARP,

The Entire Stock OF

LUPIN'S

Celebrated

Cashmeres!

IN

2 shades of Cream.
2 shades of White.
6 shades of Pink.
6 shades of Blue.
6 shades of Red.
4 shades of Wine.
4 shades of Brown.
4 shades of Green.
2 shades of Royal Purple.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALSO

100 PCS.

Printed Cashmeres!

In various colors,

And ALL of their

Dress Goods AND PLAID STOCK.

Measuring Six Yards and less.

At 50c

Per Yard all round, worth up to One Dollar and Fifty cents.

We predict for this sale the highest possible success.

State and Madison-sts.

FLOUR.

FINEST

Minnesota Patent,

$5.50

PER BARREL.

HICKSON'S

Cash Grocery House,

113 East Madison-st.

SMOKE RIFORD'S MAGIC 5¢ CIGAR

Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two Druggists in every town and city.

Send for Price List and Circulars. Address SETH RIFFORD, Apt. 3 to 13 State St., Chicago.

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS,

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st. Also Corner State and Madison-sts.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Dispensing Chemists, N. W. CORNER State & Randolph.

ESTABLISHED 1867. INCORPORATED 1870.

Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.

Cor. Green and Fulton, Chicago, Ill.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS.

A genuine Ready Mixed Paint in 45 beautiful shades. They are made of the Purest Materials adapted for the purpose, viz: Pure Carbonate White Lead, (we use no Zinc or Sublimed Lead) Pure Oxide Zinc, and old-fashioned Kettle-Boiled Linseed Oil, combined with such other materials as secure Body, Elasticity, Adherentness, and Smoothness of Finish.

FULL LINE PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

C. F. GATES, Pres. and Treas. ALBERT DOW, V.-P. and Gen'l Manager.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M., FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., October 15, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a system of water works at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to be opened at said post Nov. 26, 1884. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Quartermaster's Office at Governor's Island, New York Harbor; and at Fort Niagara, N. Y. P. G. WOOD, First Lieut. Second Infantry, A. Q. M.

WRITERS

The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 199 La Salle-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. BROWN, TOWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 39 Madison st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

FUR DEPARTMENT

Our stock in this department is more complete than any previous season, and our prices

Positively Lower.

500 Seal Sacques

AT

$100 to $300

EACH.

Every garment warranted.

100 Alaska Seal Dolmans,

Full Beaver Trimmed, Extra Length,

$225.

Good value at $350.

500 FUR-LINED SILK CIRCULARS,

$18.

Worth Double.

1,000 Beaver Capes,

$16.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Saturday Sale OF Remnants!

Dress Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Flannels, AND Domestics, IN Basement Salesroom.

Today!



Exact Size.

To open the cutter, for one turn the head to the left.

To close, first push back the Cutter, then turn head firmly to the right.

TO SMOKERS!

I will present my largest "Tansill's Punch" Cigar customer each week until further notice with a genuine hand-carved Meerschaum Set—one pipe, two cigar, and two cigarette holders, five pieces—in satin-lined leather case. All customers purchasing fifty or more "Tansill's Punch" will receive a beautiful imported watch charm cigar cutter—a genuine novelty. These offers expire every Saturday at 3 p. m., when premiums will be presented.

W. M. DALE, Druggist,

N. E. cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

TRY STEP IN AND SEE THEM.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ALMOST A MILLION.

Losses by the Milwaukee Fire of $800,000, with Insurance of $610,000.

Destruction of an Immense Butter and Egg Warehouse at the City of Waterloo, Ia.

A Mammoth Cotton Steamer Burned and Sunk Near New Orleans—Car-Shops Destroyed.

The Milwaukee Conflagration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The fire-engines continued to play on the ruins of the Chapman Building all night and a part of today.

The statement of losses and insurance on building and stock does not vary much from that given in these dispatches last night, while the fire was in progress. Mr. Chapman makes the following statement concerning the fire and the losses: "If the fire had come two or three months later I should have been $50,000 or $100,000 better off. But it has come nearly at the commencement of the season. We got in our stock about the 1st of August. We've had a month and a half of fall trade; so that the stock, while large, was not as large as a month ago. I am in hopes that the books may show that there was not more than $275,000 worth of goods destroyed by the fire, but the amount cannot have been less than that and may turn out considerably more. The store cost me over $200,000. There was, of course, a great deal in it that was more of a luxury than a real business necessity. I never thought of the possibility of a fire breaking out in my store. I have often been nervous at the fear that my neighbors would burn me out, but I took precautions which I thought would prevent the possibility of disaster as far as a fire originating on the premises was concerned. All my heating arrangements—except the fireplaces—were out under the sidewalk. The building was heated by steam. The lower floor was lighted by electricity, and all the upper floors by gas. I should hate dreadfully to think that the building took fire from one of those fireplaces, because they were the pet and pride of my heart. I am afraid, however, that it did. The indications seem to point to its origin from the fireplace in the cloak-room up-stairs. The store was closed at 6 o'clock. There was no watchman on the inside. Mr. Mills and one of the young men were up-stairs after I left last evening after 6 o'clock, and went all over there. There were no signs of fire then. The first fire that was seen was on the east side of the great chimney, near the cloak-room fireplace. There was no defect in the chimney itself—that stands yet—but the fire seems to have caught near that fireplace. There is a possibility that it may have caught in the dressmaking room. There was no fire there, but they used gas. The worst part of the disaster is that it throws between 300 and 400 people out of employment. The winter is just coming on, and I don't see what they are going to do. Some of them had been with me ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years. Not another store in the United States has so many employés that have families."

During the entire day immense crowds of people have visited the ruins. Workmen began clearing away the ruins early this morning, and it is understood that Mr. Chapman will rebuild at once.

Stark Brothers' loss is $150,000, and the total loss about $800,000.

At noon Chapman's vault was opened, and the entire contents of books, etc., were found in as perfect condition as when placed there at the close of business last evening. Stark Bros.' vault is probably in the same condition. In the rear portion of Chapman's establishment was a fire-proof sub-cellar in which was $15,000 worth of gents' furnishing goods. It is thought the greater portion of this stock was not damaged except slightly by water.

Chapman & Co.'s insurance foots up $320,000 on stock and $135,000 on building, making a total of $455,000, distributed as follows:

Bost. Underwriters'	$ 10,000	Phenix of N. Y.	$ 10,000
Queen	7,500	Girard of Phila.	2,500
Lond'n & Lanc'shire	2,500	Western of Toronto	5,000
Williamsburg City	5,000	British American	5,000
Standard of N. Y.	5,000	National of N. Y.	5,000
Commercial Union	5,000	Lon. & Peninsula	5,000
Mercantile of Clev.	5,000	Rhode Island	5,000
Buffalo	2,500	German-American	10,000
Fire Ass'n of Phila.	2,500	Lancashire of Eng.	5,000
Imperial of Lond'n	5,000	Home Mut. of Cal.	5,000
Traders'	5,000	Hibernia of N. O.	2,500
Mnfrs. & Builders'	2,500	N. W. National	5,000
Phoenix of Hartf'rd	5,000	Scottish Union	5,000
Springfield of Mass.	7,500	Hamburg of Bremen	5,000
California	5,000		
North German	5,000	Transatlantic	5,000
Liv. & Lon. & Globe	15,000	Providence, Wash'n	2,500
Underwriters'	5,000	N. Am. of Phil.	10,000
Hartford	7,500	Citizens' of N. Y.	7,500
Franklin of Phila.	5,000	America of N. Y.	5,000
Conn. of Hartford	5,000	Union of Phila.	7,500
Orient of Hartford	5,000	Star of N. Y.	5,000
St. Paul F. & M.	2,500	Howard of N. Y.	2,500
Buffalo German	2,500	Boatmen's of N. Y.	2,500
German of Peoria	2,500	Michigan	5,000
Concordia, Milw'kee	5,000	Detroit	2,500
Sun	5,000	American	5,000
Milw. Mechanics'	5,000	Rochester German	11,500
North British	5,000	Sterling, N. Y.	4,500
Ætna	5,000	Germania	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Fire Ins. Ass'n	5,000
Newark Fire	2,500	Mercantile	2,500
Westchester	2,500	American	2,500
Allemania	2,500	Northern	2,500
Union of Cal.	2,500	Sun of London	10,000
Phoenix of London	10,000	Amazon of Cin.	5,000
New Hampshire	2,500	Citizens' of Pitts	5,000
People's	2,500	New Hampshire	2,500
Philadelphia	5,000	Pennsylvania	5,000
Continental	7,500	National	5,000
Norwich Union	7,500	Guardian, Eng.	5,000
Shoe & Leather	7,500	London Assurance	5,000
Niagara	5,000	Boylston, Boston	5,000
City of London	5,000	Mnfrs', Boston	5,000
Commerce	2,500	Merchants', New'rk	5,000
New Orleans	5,000	Clinton, N. Y.	2,500
People's of N. Y.	5,000		
Security of N Hav'n	5,000		
Prescott of Boston	2,500	Chapman's tot. in.	$320,000

Stark Bros.' total insurance on stocks is $125,000, distributed as follows:

Lion of London	$ 5,000	Conn., Hartford	$ 2,500
North Am. of Phil.	5,000	Underwriters'	2,500
Girard of Phil.	2,500	Continental	2,500
Lancashire	2,500	Niagara	2,500
Milw. Mechanics'	5,000	N. Y. Alliance	7,500
Phoenix, Hartford	5,000	City of London	5,000
Sp'ngfield of Mass.	2,500	North British	5,000
California	2,500	Firemen's Fund	2,500
Amer. of Phil.	5,000	Union	2,500
Com. Un. of London	2,500	Providence, Wash.	2,500
Imperial, London	7,500	Penn.	5,000
Royal	5,000	Home, N. Y.	10,000
Queen	5,000	Guardian, Eng	2,500
Liv. & Lon. & Globe	5,000		
Hartford	7,500	Starks' total insurance	$125,500
Franklin, Phila	5,000		

H. E. Dickinson, the owner of one-half of the building, was insured for $25,000 as follows:

American, Phila.	$ 3,000	Imperial, London	$ 4,000
State of Pa.	3,000	German	3,000
Com. Un., London	6,000		
Mercantile, Clevel'd	3,000	Dickinson's total	$25,000
Fire Ass'n of Phila.	3,000		

The picture-store and art-gallery of P. T. Poposkey were located in the northeast corner of the building. This was the last part of the structure for the fire to reach, and Mr. Poposkey had an opportunity to remove the greater part of his stock. He was insured for $2,000 in the Westchester of New York. The Arion Musical Club was insured for $1,700 in the North German, and L. R. Vance, who had rooms in Dickinson's building, carried $1,000 in the Imperial of London.

Stark Bros. will secure temporary quarters and continue business with as little interruption as possible.

A Great Butter and Egg House Consumed.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Antes, Garn & Co.'s large butter and egg establishment of this city was badly damaged by fire this morning. The loss on building is $15,000. There were 300,000 dozen of eggs in the refrigerator, which were destroyed by the heat and in moving. The loss on the eggs is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, with an insurance of $32,220.

A Large Cotton Packet Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock Thursday night the Memphis & New Orleans packet Henry Frank took fire and was totally destroyed. The Frank left the city Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, bound for Memphis, and had proceeded as far as the Davis crevasse, twenty-five miles above this city, when her starboard stern brace gave way, and in order to repair the damage she landed about 200 yards above the crevasse. Shortly after the boat reached shore fire was discovered just aft of the cabin, in the vicinity of the cook-house. An attempt was made to extinguish the fire, but a stiff breeze was blowing at the time and the craft was soon enveloped in flames, compelling the officers and crew to seek the shore for safety. The upper works of the boat burned for about fifteen minutes, but the hull burned for about two hours and finally sunk. The Frank had a cargo of several hundred tons of general merchandise, all of which was destroyed. The officers of the boat lost nearly all their clothing and jewelry. Mr. Edgar Shinkle, a pilot of Cincinnati, was the only passenger on board. He was asleep when the fire was discovered, and barely escaped with his life.

The Frank was built in 1878. She was 285 feet long, fifty-two feet beam, and eleven feet depth of hold, and was owned by Capt. J. F. Hycks and Alf. Grisson. She was valued at $45,000 and was insured for $30,000 in Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans offices. The Frank was the largest cotton carrying steamboat afloat. She had a capacity of 10,000 bales. She once landed here 9,226 bales of cotton and 250 tons of other freight, which was the largest cargo of cotton ever carried on a steamboat.

Car-Shops Consumed.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Last night the Milwaukee & Northern car-shops in Fort Howard were destroyed by fire. The inability of the fire department to do anything on account of lack of water left the works to the mercy of the flames, and the large machine-shop, blacksmith shop, and office were wholly consumed with five box-cars, and a locomotive was badly burned. The shops were fitted up in a first-class manner, with new machinery, and were complete in all their appointments. The walls being of light wood the heavy machinery was not so damaged but that it can be used again. The whole loss is $25,000. The insurance lies with Milwaukee agencies, and will cover the loss on buildings and machinery.

Destruction of Fire-Brick Works.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Reports are received here today of the total destruction by fire of the works of the Utica Fire-Brick Company of Utica, ten miles west of here. The loss to the owner, A. T. Griffin, has been variously estimated at from $12,000 to $20,000. Probably the former figure will cover it. Some of the heavy crushers and other machinery may be of use yet. There was an insurance of $7,000 or $8,000, divided between the Northern of London, Shoe & Leather of Boston, Merchants' and Fire Association of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Flames in a Penitentiary.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—This morning about 5 o'clock the guards on duty at the Riverside Penitentiary discovered flames issuing from that portion occupied by Warden Wright as his residence. The sounding of the alarm quickly brought the fire department to the scene, but meantime the flames had gained considerable headway, and before they could be subdued the building was damaged to the extent of from $8,000 to $10,000. The prisoners were not aware of the fire until the flames were extinguished, as the Warden's residence is a separate building, connected with the prison by a bridge. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Burning Mines.

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 24.—The underground fire at the Calumet & Hecla Mine continues to burn. All the entrances to the mine are closed, and will remain so until Nov. 1. No idea can be formed of the progress of the fire or when it will be possible to resume work. As the entire population of the place depend wholly on the mine for support and the large majority of them live from hand to mouth, it is feared that there will be much suffering unless operations are resumed within a short time.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 24.—The mine fire in the Bear Valley shaft is beyond control. The mine is filled with black-damp. Preparations for flooding are completed.

Heavy Fire at Johnstown, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—A fire at Johnstown, in Licking County, this morning destroyed the store of Clinton Derthick and the greater part of the goods, causing a loss of $15,000. A saloon and cabinet shop adjoining were also destroyed. Covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, clearing and fair weather, northwesterly winds, slight fall in temperature, higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature in the southern portion, lower temperature in the northern portion.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, variable winds becoming southerly, nearly stationary temperature.

Cautionary northwest signals continue at Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw City, and Alpena, and cautionary signals at Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, Buffalo, Charlotte, Oswego.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.25	37	S.	Cloudy.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.40	54	N.	Clear.	....
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.04	52	E.	Cloudy.	.09
Fort Smith	30.37	51	N.	Clear.	....
Galveston	30.28	63	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
New Orleans	30.30	60	N. E.	Clear.	....
Shreveport, La.	30.30	56	N.	Cloudy.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.27	47	S. W.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis	30.23	46	S. W.	Clear.	....
Louisville	30.28	51	S. W.	Clear.	....
Memphis	30.39	53	S. W.	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.35	46	S. W.	Clear.	....
Pittsburg	30.18	43	S.	Cloudy.	.02
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.07	39	S.	Cloudy.	.03
Cleveland	30.11	44	S.	Cloudy.	.01
Detroit	30.10	44	N. W.	Fair.	....
Erie	30.08	40	S. W.	Cloudy.	.02
Oswego	30.12	35	S. E.	Th'n'g.	....
Port Huron	30.06	38	W.	Fair.	*
Rochester, N. Y.	30.11	35	S. E.	Th'n'g.	*
Sandusky	30.13	44	S. W.	Clear.	....
Toledo	30.11	46	S. W.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.04	32	W.	Fair.	.06
Chicago	30.26	42	N. W.	Clear.	....
Duluth	30.34	33	N.	Clear.	....
Escanaba	30.18	33	N. W.	Fair.	.03
Grand Haven	30.17	43	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Marquette	30.22	33	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Milwaukee	30.27	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	30.12	34	N. W.	Fair.	.59
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.36	49	S. W.	Clear.	....
Davenport	30.32	47	N. W.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	30.34	43	N. E.	Clear.	....
Keokuk	30.31	49	N.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	30.32	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead	30.32	30	S. E.	Clear.	....
St. Louis	30.29	57	S.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	30.32	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.29	52	N. W.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.26	50	N.	Clear.	....
Omaha	30.33	49	E.	Clear.	....
Yankton	30.29	38	N. E.	Clear.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.16	37	E.	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	29.97	44	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
St. Vincent, Minn	30.22	24	N. E.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.16	42	S.	Clear.	....
Fort Assinaboine	29.85	44	S.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Custer	29.91	45	S.	Clear.	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.10	54	S.	Clear.	....
Dodge City	30.25	53	S.	Cloudy.	....
North Platte	30.22	47	S. E.	Clear.	....
Canadian Stations—					
Edmonton	30.32	53	N.	Clear.	....
Fort Garry	30.37	22	E.	Fair.	....
P. A. Landing	30.15	26	N.	Lt. rain.	.04
Kingston	30.17	40	S. W.	Lt. rain.	.10
Medicine Hat	29.53	51		Clear.	....
Parry Sound	29.80	38	S. W.	Lt. rain.	.22
Quapelle	29.97	33	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Minnedosa	30.28	30	E.	Cloudy.	....
Saugeen	29.98	40	W.	Clear.	....
Calgary	29.99	58		Clear.	....
Toronto	30.05	38	S. W.	Lt. rain.	.04
Other Points—					
Helena	29.93	50	W.	Cloudy.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.29	57	S. E.	Clear.	....
Las Animas	30.06	50	E.	Cloudy.	....
Little Rock	30.38	52		Clear.	....
Salt Lake	30.06	47		Clear.	....
Stockton	30.15	52	S. E.	Lt. rain.	.57

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Ve.	Rain.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.226	35.7	60	S.	11	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.101	44.0	51	S.	16	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.996	56.0	44	S. W.	18	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.102	51.4	50	W.	8	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.250	42.1	55	W.	8	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 56.9.
Minimum temperature, 32.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.160.
Mean daily thermometer, 44.6.
Mean daily humidity, 53.

WHO HAS CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT?

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can anybody point back fifty years and show if any Whig, Abolitionist, or Republican ever stooped low enough to murder a President because he did not like his policy or Administration? Yet the Democratic party is truly credited with just such cold-blooded murderers in its ranks. It is firmly believed that Harrison and Taylor were poisoned because they were Whigs; that Lincoln was assassinated because he was an Abolitionist, and Garfield because he was a Republican.

No; the Democrats have no cause of just complaint. Their record is well known, showing conclusively to an intelligent people that they are not fit to rule this Nation; and they never will rule this Nation.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

THE RAILROADS.

The Kansas City Passenger Agreement Again Put in Force and Rates Restored.

Discussing the Protest of Chicago and Milwaukee Merchants Against the Groceries Tariff.

The Danville & St. Louis in Trouble—A Rumored Agreement of the New York Roads.

Restoration of Passenger Rates from Kansas City East.

In speaking of the collapse of passenger rates from Kansas City east yesterday THE TRIBUNE stated that, while this break was likely to inflict great injury upon the Missouri River roads, as they would have to carry the business both ways for almost nothing, yet it might have the effect of paving the way for an immediate adjustment of the troubles, as the managers of those roads would probably be unwilling to sacrifice any more money in such a fight. This prediction has been more speedily fulfilled than was anticipated. President Cable of the Rock Island returned from a Western trip at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shortly thereafter Vice-President McMullin of the Alton and Vice-President Potter of the Burlington made their appearance at Mr. Cable's office, and they were soon engaged in the earnest consideration of the Kansas City troubles. A strong effort was made to induce Mr. Potter to acknowledge the justice of the fine imposed upon his road for the cutting of five tickets from Kansas City to Bismarck, Dak., some time ago, and, owing to the refusal of the Burlington to pay the fine, the war is claimed to have been brought on. Mr. Potter, however, would not admit any such thing, but insisted that an injustice was done to his road and that it was justified in refusing to pay the fine. Still they were agreed upon the fact that something had to be done to bring about a restoration of rates from Kansas City east or else their roads would suffer heavy losses. After a long discussion and after interviewing the General Passenger Agents of the three roads it was agreed to advance at once the rates from Kansas City east, subject to the approval of the General Managers of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Roads, who were informed by telegraph of the action taken. The following dispatch, which was sent to the Kansas City agents of the Alton, Burlington, and Rock Island last evening, explains the terms upon which the agreement was made:

"Waive for the present the fine against the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad (Burlington), which will be referred to arbitration by agreement, and put Kansas City agreement in force again and restore rates at once."

Accordingly the rates from Kansas City to Chicago will be advanced this morning to the regular tariff, $14.50.

The trouble regarding rates from Chicago to Missouri River points was also discussed at some length, but as the managers of other roads interested in this business were not present no action could be taken. Consequently the rates from Chicago to Missouri River points will continue at $1 for the present.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At the request of Col. A. C. Dawes, General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal, a meeting of the members of the Kansas City agreement was held this afternoon, and thorough consideration was had of the troubles which have been on hand for some time. As the result tariff rates will tomorrow be restored on the Burlington route and probably on all other lines. The cause of the troubles—the imposition on the Burlington of a fine claimed by that road to be unjust—will be submitted to arbitration and probably amicably settled. Col. Dawes' object in making a settlement was to restore the revenue on east-bound business, especially in view of the fact that west-bound rates from Chicago have gone to pieces. Local agents have advised with their general managers, and there is every probability of an early adjustment of all difficulties.

The Protest of Chicago and Milwaukee Merchants Against the Present Classification on Heavy Groceries.

At the meeting of the Joint Western Classification Committee held in Milwaukee a day or two ago the protest of wholesale merchants at Milwaukee and Chicago against the present classification of sugar, soap, coffee, and all the heavy groceries was discussed. The present classification makes the rate on less than carloads fourth class, and on car-loads fifth class. The Milwaukee and Chicago merchants want the car-load rates made the same as the rates on less than car-loads, on the ground that by making a lower rate on car-loads the jobbers at Missouri River points have an advantage and deprive the Chicago and Milwaukee merchants of the trade from merchants west of the Missouri River who cannot afford to buy car-load lots. The matter led to a most animated discussion. The opinion seemed to prevail that the complaint of the Chicago and Milwaukee merchants was not well founded, and that parties shipping car-load lots were entitled to a lower rate than those shipping less than car-load lots. The matter was finally referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to report at the next meeting, when final action in the matter will be taken. There was a general disposition to make no reduction in rates and also not to make an advance in rates, as the present condition of business does not warrant it. Very few changes in the classification were made, but some new articles were added.

Hunting Up the Assets of the Danville & St. Louis Railroad Company.

The Sheriff, on making demand for payment of a judgment for $1,378 obtained against the Danville & St. Louis Railroad by Charles MacNay, C. E., for services, was informed by President Sidney A. Stevens that he had no funds with which to satisfy the judgment. The office-door at No. 79 Dearborn street has been kept carefully locked since judgment was entered. Mr. MacNay has ordered that the furniture be levied upon, and has given instructions to his attorneys to file a creditor's bill at once in chancery and apply for a winding up of the affairs of the company, and to call upon the stockholders for their pro rata of its liabilities. The present directors are Sidney A. Stevens, William Wallace, Frank Bierce, Robert Boyd, Malcolm Peters, and R. A. W. James. Besides its office in Chicago the company has a sign out at No. 30 Pine street, New York. It was originally intended that this line should invade the territory already served by the Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroads. It was chartered in 1881. The company claims to have sunk from $50,000 to $60,000 in the project.

Passenger Rates Between New York and Chicago—Trying to Prevent Further Cutting.

From a railroad official who has just returned from New York it is learned that the General Passenger Agents of the New York roads have made an agreement by which they expect to prevent any further cutting of passenger rates from New York west. They agreed that the first-class tickets to Chicago should be sold by the Erie, West Shore, and Lackawanna lines for $15. The New York Central is to charge $16.50 and the Pennsylvania will adhere to regular tariff rates. Second-class tickets are to be sold by all the lines for $14. Brokers and scalpers will not be permitted to sell tickets below those rates.

The refusal of the Pennsylvania to allow the Baltimore & Ohio to use its tracks between Baltimore and New York resulted in the withdrawal of the Baltimore & Ohio from the New York (Castle Garden) emigrant pool. Since then the Baltimore & Ohio has been paying 20 per cent commission on prepaid emigrant business coming by the Port of Baltimore. The lines out of New York have now agreed to meet this commission and make the same rate as is made by the Baltimore & Ohio.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Post says: "It is believed that the Pennsylvania will soon adopt the heroic remedy of cutting westward passenger rates to a price that will insure such a large loss that any road financially weak will be obliged to succumb."

The Pennsylvania-Baltimore & Ohio Conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judges McKenna and Butler on the bench, argument was heard today on the motion for injunction against the Pennsylvania Company by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to prevent the former from carrying into effect the notice terminating traffic relations between the two companies so far as relates to the transportation of passenger and express cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between Philadelphia and New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad in the argument held that it could not be presumed that a foreign corporation which had received no authority from the State to do any business whatever within its borders could run its cars and collect its tolls over a highway of the State. The language of the Legislature is that the Pennsylvania Railroad shall transport cars of connecting lines. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was not a connecting line. It had no track nearer than Baltimore to the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. It had been clearly shown by affidavit of President Roberts that extraordinary facilities had been offered the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company over the Pennsylvania lines; that the former had had the use of the terminal facilities of the latter, which had not been accorded any other company; and that this had been done in the hope that the Baltimore & Ohio would not construct a competing line parallel to the lines owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, however, were now building such a competing line, it was thought due to the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to withdraw these exceptional facilities from the Baltimore & Ohio, and it could not be supposed that any court would declare that a foreign corporation had a right to use the facilities of a rival to build up its business, which it would turn over to its own lines as soon as they were completed.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Annual Report of Commissioner Armstrong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The Commissioner of Railroads, William H. Armstrong, has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The report states that the property and accounts of the railroads coming within the jurisdiction of his office have been examined, the several companies having freely accorded all proper facilities for the inspection of their properties and the examination of their books. Statements are submitted in detail showing the indebtedness of the subsidized railroads to the United States, the earnings and expenses, the financial condition, net earnings, and various other data pertaining to these roads. The Commissioner also submits detailed statements of the sinking fund of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies showing the sums which have been covered into said funds by the Treasury of the United States and the amount and character of investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury as custodian. The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific Railroads to the United States June 30, 1884, is reported by the Commissioner, as follows:

Union Pacific (including Kansas Pacific)—		
Principal	$33,539,512	
Accrued interest	33,099,554—	$66,639,066
Central Pacific (including Western Pacific)—		
Principal	$27,855,680	
Accrued interest	26,792,145—	54,647,825
Sioux City and Pacific—		
Principal	$ 1,628,320	
Accrued interest	1,661,996—	3,290,316
Central Branch Union Pacific—		
Principal	$ 1,600,000	
Accrued interest	1,645,808—	3,245,808
Total		$127,823,015

The total credit of these roads is $24,888,222. The balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity—principally in 1895 and 1899—is $102,934,793. The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, held by the Treasurer of the United States, amounted to $6,084,099 June 30, 1884, the Union Pacific having to its credit $3,435,576, and the Central Pacific $2,648,523. The amounts remaining in the United States Treasury uninvested June 30, 1884, were as follows: To the credit of the Union Pacific, $992,486; to the credit of the Central Pacific, $1,089,159; total, $2,081,645.

The total stock and debt of the Union Pacific is shown by the report to be $226,093,649; total assets, $245,011,863; surplus, including land sales, $18,915,714; surplus, excluding land sales, $3,628,882. The total stock and debt of the Central Pacific is $180,312,355; total assets, $177,987,079; deficit, $2,325,276. The company estimates the farming lands unsold at $25,250,000, and water-front and lands in San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento at $7,750,000—in all $33,000,000 in addition to the above assets.

In conclusion the Commissioner again invites attention to the subject of funding the debts of the several bonded Pacific railroads, and urges Congress to take speedy and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this vast indebtedness.

A New System of Uniform Signals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Nov. 10 the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Bee Line, Pan-Handle, and nearly all the prominent roads will begin to operate under a new system of uniform signals. A railroad man says this reform is second in importance only to the adoption of standard time. Any competent railroad man will under the new system be able to render competent service on any road without having to serve an apprenticeship in learning a new code of signals. The signals include those made with the hand, lamp, bell-cord, and whistles. Some of the prominent signals will be as follows: Go ahead, hand or lamp raised and lowered vertically; stop, hand or lamp swung across the track; back up, hand or lamp swung in a circle. Bell-cord—One pull, start; two, stop; three, back. Flags and colors—Red, danger signal; blue, signals of caution; white, safety; green carried on the engine, another engine following with equal right with that carrying signals.

Miscellaneous Railway News.

The Wabash has made arrangements to run a special train from the Polk Street Depot at 12 o'clock Saturday night as far as Orland, twenty-five miles from this city. Ample accommodations will be furnished all who wish to remain in the city for the Blaine reception.

It is stated by officers of the company that the auction sale of securities of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Wednesday was through a mistake. They also say sufficient notice of the sale was not made, and that consequently the securities sold much below regular quotations on the Stock Exchange. In view of these facts the parties interested have agreed to cancel the sale.

An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Southwestern Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was held at Boston yesterday. The committee reported a modification of the plan of organization reported last week, increasing the issue of first-mortgage bonds from $9,000 to $12,000 per mile, and providing for placing the Delphos trust bonds on the same terms as the first-mortgage bonds. The plan as amended was assented to by a practically unanimous vote.

"The Michigan Central is evidently playing a game of bluff," said Traffic-Manager Reeve yesterday, "when it asserts that the ticket which we claim was purchased at the Michigan Central office at a cut of $3 was bought by a woman at full-tariff rate and by demanding the woman's affidavit. It evidently presumes that we cannot procure such affidavit. We expect to be able to furnish the desired affidavit in a few days, having found out the address of the woman, who happens to be the wife of the brother of one of our drivers. Until we have procured the affidavit we will take no further steps regarding the matter."

The Northwestern Traffic Association held a meeting in Milwaukee a day or two ago for the purpose of considering rates for the winter. The meeting was a harmonious one. It was decided to make an advance in rates to North-western points. The new rates agreed upon are as follows, and will go into effect Nov. 10, 1884:

Between Chicago, Milwaukee, and common points and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer: First class, 72 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 60 cents; third class, 40 cents; fourth class, 28 cents; fifth class, 24 cents; class A, 26 cents; class B, 23¼ cents; class C, 18¼ cents; class D, 15 cents.

The Chicago & Northwestern gives notice that it will not receive freight coming from or destined to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, or British Columbia, unless the following conditions are complied with: Shipments from the United States, destined to Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, must be accompanied by duplicate and triplicate certified invoices, which must be attached to the original way-bill. The marks and numbers of each separate package must be shown on the way-bill. Shipments of merchandise from points in the United States, consigned to dealers in British Columbia, will be accepted without invoices, but emigrant movables, household goods, and similar freight consigned to private individuals will not be accepted unless accompanied by duplicate and triplicate certified invoices, as required for shipments from the United States destined to Manitoba.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that the Michigan Central had ordered the Grand Trunk out of its depot at Detroit. The fact is the Grand Trunk has voluntarily withdrawn from the Michigan Central depot. The reason given by the Grand Trunk people for their action is that the business done in connection with the Michigan Central did not warrant payment of the high rental charged, and that undue influences were used to direct business from the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk trains will run hereafter into the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee depot. As street-cars will be run by Nov. 1 between the Grand Haven and Michigan Central depot passengers can be easily transferred from one depot to another.

The Association of General Freight Agents of the West has held two evening sessions this week at Milwaukee and discussed various topics of great interest to the members of the association. The questions of "Sealing Cars," "Concealed Losses," "Basis for Payment of Claims," "Transportation of Live Stock," etc., received preliminary treatment and were referred to committees. It is only a few months ago that this association was started with a membership of about twenty, but during the two days' session at Milwaukee over thirty new members were enrolled, and there appears to be no doubt that its future shows a very flattering prospect. A telegram of sympathy was sent by the members of the association to their President, Mr. E. P. Ripley, who has been dangerously ill, and the hope was expressed that his recovery, now commenced, would be continued and that he would again be able to be with them. In the absence of Mr. Ripley the chair was occupied by Mr. H. C. Wicker, Vice-President. Mr. Fred French, the Secretary, was instructed to call the next meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, for Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE FINERTY CAMPAIGN.

Showing Up the Desperation of the Aldermanic Ring.

Congressman Finerty addressed an enthusiastic gathering of his supporters at the Wells & French Car Shops, corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue, under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Independent Blaine and Logan Club. Mr. Finerty, who was received with tremendous cheering, thanked the meeting for its cordial greeting, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet this section of his supporters. He had done his duty conscientiously toward them in Congress, and even his opponent could not point to any flaw in his Congressional record. He had always been opposed to free trade, and would consider himself false to his record and false to his constituents if he ever supported anything but protection. [Applause.] The American people could always protect their rights if they got honest judges of election. The Second District, however, had been singled out for political butchery and assassination by the manipulation of the dishonest Democratic County Board. All nationalities ought to rise in their might and crush these scheming rascals. [Applause.] Were fifteen men to control the votes at this election? Were the judges ready to take their chances of the penitentiary? He would do his utmost to bring to justice any man, high or low, connected with any fraud on election-day. [Applause.]

Mr. Finerty then advised all voters to look sharply after repeaters, and stand by the marshals and assist them to vindicate the law at any cost. A leading criminal lawyer had incited the Democrats to crime in his speech at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall Thursday night by advising them to enter the Second District with shotguns election-day. Did that man think they or their representatives would quail at such threats? [Loud cries of "Never."] The United States Government was too powerful to be overawed by such ruffian threats. [Loud cheers.] Thank God they had honest supervisors to check the scoundrelism with which they were threatened. He charged Van Pelt and the Democratic nominee with a criminal conspiracy to defraud the Second District of its votes. The people were awake and would trample on this false ruffian combination of political scoundrels who were trying their best to count their votes out. Lawler's friends said openly and brazenly that they didn't care who was beaten so long as Finerty was, and this watchword had gone forth to their strikers and scoundrel henchmen.

Referring to the opposition which he was meeting from the Lawler gang, Mr. Finerty said he was opposed because he would make no trade with these dishonest politicians. If he were their bribed and abject slave they would give him anything, but he would rather go to his grave a pauper than have it said that he had ever received a favor from Van Pelt or Cullerton.

There was only a week, continued Mr. Finerty, to counteract this infamous conspiracy. In the name of honesty, decency, and law let every one see that he was registered. The Aldermanic and Second District ring would do their best to hinder them, but let every one show himself a man. There were some men in the Aldermanic ring from the district, who, if they had their deserts, would be breaking stones in Joliet. There was one who was glad at one time to go beyond the St. Lawrence for freer air, another who, after sixty days' service, was glad to leave the Custom-House to save a trial.

The speaker, in closing, said he still stood on the old platform of protection to American manufactures and labor, and was opposed to all contract labor from Europe or elsewhere. [Loud cheers.] When Blaine entered the White House [tremendous cheering] no American citizen who had a just claim on his indulgence would languish one day in a foreign prison. He felt sure that the Second District would return him to Congress—[loud cheers and cries, "We will!"]—where he would, as in the past, ever look after the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Finerty left the hall amid ringing cheers, and the large audience tarried to hear further speeches from D. C. Lyon, Harvey L. Hopkins, and others.

Over 600 workingmen of the Fifth Ward crowded to its standing-room the wigwam at the corner of Jones and Thirty-fifth streets last evening. In his review of Carter Harrison's career John O'Neill was interrupted by the inquiry put in defiant tones: "And didn't Carter Harrison help the credit of the city?" "Yes," responded Mr. O'Neill, "by paying the back taxes he had sneaked out of." Capt. Pat McGrath and Charles E. Piper spoke briefly upon the tariff issues. Finerty's arrival at the wigwam at the close of Mr. McGrath's remarks was the signal for a general uproar. The audience rose as soon as he appeared in the door and cheered him again and again. Mr. Finerty said that his Ohio campaign had almost exhausted his voice, so that he could speak but briefly; he thought, however, that he had been amply rewarded for all his work in the banner October State. [Cheers.] In his career in Congress he had worked for the laboringmen of his district when he contended against Chinese immigration, pauper labor by contract, and most of all against free trade. Pauper labor by contract had only threatened the American laborer since the Democratic party had gotten control of the House. England supported Cleveland and feared Blaine because she knew that the latter would say to her, "Hands off from the South American States," and would drive her commerce in grain out of the great markets in Europe. Here a very thick voice questioned, "Why aren't they working the factories in Ohio?" "Because," replied Mr. Finerty, "they do not know whether or not the American people are going to choose a Government which will protect their capital." A few hundred men were out of employment in America while in free-trade England and her adjuncts 150,000 men were crying for work. In conclusion Mr. Finerty said that he had repudiated the Democratic party because he could not be the tool of Van Pelt and like reptiles.

Marcus Cavanagh, of Iowa, said that the people of his State wanted to see the ablest man in Illinois, John Finerty, returned to Congress. [Loud and continued applause.] The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for "John Finerty, our next Congressman."

All friends of Finerty and all Irish Blaine and Logan Clubs are requested to meet at No. 693 South Halsted street tonight to take part in the parade.

There was an Independent meeting of the Finerty and Blaine Club of the east end of the Seventh Ward held at No. 650 South Canal street, Mr. Hayes presiding. There were about 300 voters—mostly Irish—present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Leddy, who spoke for some time on protection, and also by Mr. P. Brady, who spoke in favor of J. F. Finerty and against free trade. The meeting adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening and also next Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

Congressman Finerty will address two meetings tomorrow, one at the corner of Loomis and Twelfth streets and another at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets. The Lawler crowd, it is understood, threaten to break up both meetings. The Finerty men have heard the threats and will be on hand. An interesting time is expected.

THE FIELD OF FAITH.

A Tribute to the Quaker Poet at the Friends' Yearly Meeting in Providence.

Missionary Work Among the Universalists—Miss Willard's Re-election—Church Meetings.

Yearly Meeting of the Friends.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—At the Boarding-School of New England the yearly meeting of the Friends was held today. The Whittier anniversary was celebrated by the presentation of a portrait of the poet by Charles F. Coffin of Lynn, Mass. Coffin was a pupil at the school fifty years ago, later a teacher, and then committeeman, which office he still holds. The portrait is life-size, representing Whittier sitting in an arm-chair in an attitude of peaceful thought. The picture has been hung in the Alumni Hall, where the exercises today were held. The attendance was notable. Upon the platform, beside the donor of the portrait, were a number of prominent citizens and Friends.

After prayer Thomas Chase, LL.D., President of Haverford College, was introduced and delivered the oration. Speaking of Quakerism he said that no other system of Christianity unites better and reconciles better the conflicting tendencies of Hellenism and Hebraism. Accepting and revering the Bible, it respects and reveres also the voice of God within the soul. The letter of the book guards it from vagary and mysticism, and freeness of spirit shields it from narrow interpretations. The Society of Friends has always shown mental culture. Its spirit, if unhampered, would show that tendency in a much greater degree. Puritanic Quakerism has not always smiled on art, but genuine Quakerism welcomes every form of art whose influence is wholesome, and through which breathes the effluence of the Great Spirit who speaks to His creatures in beauty as well as in might. Who, then, is better fitted for the sacred office of the Lord than the true son of that society, who recognizes in the All-Father the ever-present friend of His children, speaking to them in all the lovely forms of Nature, inspiring all the lovely productions of art, whose spirit is always lying close to our spirits, whom we serve in renouncing self, defending the oppressed, or helping the wretched, and whom we honor when we point out the beauty of His creations, whether in the outward universe or in the mind, and heart, and soul of man.

J. R. Lowell, Minister to England; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas M. Clark, A. P. Whipple, George William Curtis, Pliny Earle Chase, Robert C. Winthrop, George F. Hoar, J. B. Thayer, James Freeman Clarke, John Bright, John Boyle O'Reilly, Matthew Arnold, President Eliot of Harvard University, James E. Rhodes, D. H. Tuke, and John G. Whittier himself sent letters regretting and explaining their absence. Whittier's letter as follows:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, Mass, Oct. 13, 1884.—*Augustine Jones, Principal of the Friends' School, Providence, R. I.*—MY DEAR FRIEND: I have received the kind invitation to be with you the 24th inst., but it is hardly possible that I can avail myself of it otherwise than by proxy. My double or "counterfeit presentment" will, of course be there, and as the party most interested may fitly supply my place. The position assigned it, between the busts of a great English friend and statesman and a noble woman, who, like the Master, visited the "spirits in prison," seems so far beyond the desert of its original that, if the portrait has the miraculous power of locomotion attributed to medieval pictures, it would feel constrained to walk out of its frame and seek an humbler place.

I have reached the age when flattery ceases to deceive and notoriety is a burden, and the faint shadow of literary reputation fails to hide the solemnities of life; but a genuine token of love and good will has no limitations of time and is never out of place. I scarcely need, therefore, to say I highly appreciate the generous compliment paid me by a much-valued friend in placing my portrait in the old and honored institution under thy charge. I confess I heard the first intimation of his purpose with some surprise and misgiving, as I looked back upon a life, not indeed without honest endeavor, yet marked by many weaknesses and errors. If, however, this gift of my friend shall testify our common interest in the Friends' School and faith in the principles and testimonies of its founders, and if it shall serve to remind those who see it that whatever may seem worthy of commendation in the life of its original is due not to himself, but to the Divine Providence which surrounded his youth and strengthened his manhood, I shall be more than satisfied.

I need not say to thee, my dear friend, that although I am a Quaker by birthright and sincere reflections, I am no sectarian in the strict sense of the term. My sympathies are with the broad church of humanity. Nevertheless, if one has to be "hung in effigy," he may have some choice as to the place of execution; and it goes far in reconciling me to my own fate to know that the ceremony in which I must be a passive participant will be performed in the hall of learning of the Society of Friends. I am very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

John Bright, the British statesman, in his letter writes:

The Virginia Slave-Mother's Lament has often brought tears to my eyes. It is short, but it is worth a volume on the great question which was settled twenty years ago by your great conflict, in which so much treasure and blood was expended to make freedom the heritage of your continent. Those few lines were enough to rouse the whole Nation to expel from among you the odious crime and guilt of slavery.

In the poem of "Snow-Bound" there are lines on the death of the poet's sister which have nothing superior to them in beauty and pathos in our language. I have read them often with always increasing admiration. I have suffered from the loss of those dear and near to me, and I can apply the lines to my own case and feel as if they were written for me.

The "Eternal Goodness" is another poem which is worth a crowd of the sermons which are spoken from the pulpits of our sects and churches, and which I do not wish to undervalue.

It is a great gift to mankind when a poet is raised up amongst us who devotes his great powers to the sublime purpose of spreading amongst men the principles of mercy, and justice, and freedom. This our friend Whittier has done in a degree unsurpassed by any other poet who has spoken to the world in our noble tongue. I feel it a great honor that my bust should stand in your hall near the portrait of your great poet.

In the afternoon the alumni-hall as well as the library were comfortably filled. The exercises were opened with singing of "Mark the Merry Elves of Fairyland" by the members of the school. Augustine Jones, principal of the school, delivered an address, receiving the portrait.

Universalists' National Convention at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Universalist Convention was called to order. After roll-call a motion prevailed to limit the speakers in debate to five-minute speeches. The Committee on Nomination reported as follows: President, J. D. W. Joy of Boston; Vice-President, J. H. Swan of Illinois; Secretary, G. L. Demorest, D. D., of New Hampshire; Treasurer, E. B. Fellows of New York; occasional sermon, the Rev. C. W. Tomlinson of Rhode Island. The place of the next meeting is the Church of our Father, in Brooklyn, N. Y. A motion to accept the report and proceed to ballot was laid on the table on account of a special order for 9:30. The morning hour after 9:30 was chiefly occupied in a debate on the best means of increasing the missionary spirit and raising means for the missionary work.

Dr. Miner of Boston introduced a resolution asking that each parish be requested to furnish a contribution equal to 3 per cent of its annual expenses to the treasury of the General Convention and 3 per cent to its State Convention; also to divide by State Conventions the various regions lying near active parishes, such district to be under charge of the active pastor, for the purpose of utilizing the isolated Universalism. Laid on the table.

The committee on the communication from the Jefferson street Israelites inviting the convention to join in the celebration of the 100th birthday of Sir Moses Montifiore reported a series of resolutions recognizing the venerable man's high rank in the world's workers. The report was adopted and Dr. Miner was appointed to represent the Universalist Church officially.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for officers of the convention. The result was a ratification of the nominations reported by the committee. Quite a discussion arose over the location of the convention for next year, the result of which was a decision to meet at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The general spirit of the convention manifested throughout all the discussions indicated a desire to increase the efficiency of the church by missionary work, and to that end a united effort to secure funds was recommended. A resolution in favor of the suppression of intemperance passed, as also one in condemnation of the idea that private character should not be taken into consideration in the selection of persons to places of public honor and trust.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union today reëlected Miss Francis E. Willard as President by 327 ballots out of a total vote of 341. Miss Willard accepted the office in a short speech.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard reported a platform affirming the principles of abstinence; of Gospel temperance and evangelistic methods; against high and low licenses; of Sabbath observance; of scientific observance of instruction in schools in reference to the constitutional effects of alcohol and [illegible] of National Bands of Hope and juvenile temperance organizations; of temperance work in the Sunday-school; of a temperance-day in the week of prayer; against the liquor traffic carried on in dining-room railroad-cars; calling attention to the objectionable proximity of the smoking compartment in palace and sleeping cars to the main compartment. A resolution favoring the ballot for women was referred back to the committee for amendment, and a resolution in favor of prohibition was laid over until tomorrow morning.

The following additional officers were chosen: Corresponding Secretary, Caroline B. Buell of Connecticut; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge of Ohio; Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh of Ohio; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine.

The Washington House Committee reported that the church built in memory of James A. Garfield was completed. The building and furniture cost $44,000; the ground is valued at $17,000. A debt of $5,000 remains, which the church has assumed. W. A. Belding of New York made an appeal on behalf of the Southern Christian Institute at Edwards' Point, Miss., which is a training-school for colored pastors and teachers, and E. Campbell of St. Paul appealed on behalf of the mission in that city.

A Board of Trustees was appointed to take charge of the superannuation fund and a committee appointed on church extension. A song service was then indulged in.

The convention adjourned to meet next year at such place as the board shall name.

The Inter-Seminary Alliance.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The large Presbyterian church here was well filled today at the opening services of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance. Students for the Gospel ministry from all parts of the United States, representing the various branches of the church, have come together to discuss the missionary interests of the church. Prominent divines from foreign lands are also present. After an address of welcome by the Rev. W. M. Paxton of Princeton Seminary papers were read on "Pioneer Missionaries," by S. R. Mercer of Crozier Seminary; "Missionaries Among North American Indians, by J. K. Harrison of Chicago Seminary; and "Denominationalism in Missions," by F. H. Knight of Boston Seminary. The evening exercises closed with an address on "The Relations of Missions to the Life of the Church," by the Rev. G. R. Crooks.

Christian Missionary Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The last day's session of the Christian Missionary Convention was held to-day. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and accepted. It recommends that the State societies be advised to appoint agents to assist the Secretary in securing pledges and that a special collection in all the churches be taken up the Sunday after Thanksgiving. The following officers were elected: President, L. L. Carpenter of Wabash, Ind.; Vice-Presidents, J. D. Garrison of St. Louis, Jabez Hall of Cleveland, C. D. Lucas of Augusta, Ga.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Moffett of Cleveland; Recording Secretaries, W. H. Draper of Indiana, W. S. Haines of Illinois, O. G. Hertzog of New Jersey; Treasurer, T. O. Pickard of Cincinnati; Auditor, W. S. Dickinson of Cleveland.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of New York State closed a four-days' session today in this city. About 300 delegates attended. The most important action outside of church and missionary affairs related to the Hamilton College endowment. The Presbyterian church in New York State has pledged itself to endow Hamilton College with $300,000 in order to make it distinctively a Presbyterian institution. About $57,000 has been paid in and about $250,000 pledged. There is difficulty in raising the sum among the churches. Resolutions were adopted pledging liberal contributions to the institution. The synod meets next year at Troy.

Missouri Baptists.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The fourth day's session of the Missouri Baptist Association was largely attended all day, and much interest taken in the proceedings. Most of the time was taken up in reading and adopting the various reports. This evening at the close of the session nearly $15,000 was collected for ministerial education in the State.

THE TELEPHONE.

An Important Decision from the Patent Office Involving Its Invention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Messrs. Fisher, Clarke, and Bates, examiners-in-chief of the Patent Office, have rendered their decision in the matter of Voelker against Gray and others, a patent-interference case involving the invention of the speaking telephone. Of the fourteen original parties there remain now only six—viz.: William L. Voelker (two applications), Thomas A. Edison (five applications), Elisha Gray (four applications), John H. Irwin, James W. McDonough (one application each), and Alexander Graham Bell (two patents). The examiners had awarded priority of invention to Bell in cases A, B, C, E, F, I, J, and L, in cases D and "No. 1" to Edison, and in case G to McDonough. Case G is generally regarded as the principal point at issue, and practically covers the telephonic invention, for it is an application for "a telephonic receiver, consisting of a combination in an electric circuit of a magnet and diaphragm, supported and arranged in close proximity thereto, whereby sounds thrown upon the line may be reproduced accurately as to pitch and quality."

Bell is the only one of the contestants having patents. Before taking up the issues in detail the examiners say:

"The courts have held that those seeking to overthrow the patents should be held to strict proof of actual and successful prior embodiment, and the office has applied the same rule to those asking a patent for that which has already been patented to another. In this case the rule of the office is to be applied with strictness, for Bell's patent has not only not been declared invalid by any court, but it has actually been sustained, and upon record, which is part of the record here. It follows, therefore, that, although satisfied from the evidence that Bell had made the invention before filing his application, it will not be necessary for the general purposes of this case to review those portions of it which have led to this conclusion. It will be sufficient to determine whether or not other parties have overcome his record of dates."

The issues are then taken up separately and decided. Issue A is "The art of transmitting and reproducing at a distance sonorous waves or vibrations of any description, by increasing and decreasing the strength of the electric current," etc. Edison, Bell, and Voelker are the principal contestants, and the decision is: "It must be concluded that Edison, like Voelker, has not overcome Bell's record of dates." Issue B is: "The improvement in the art of transmitting vocal sounds and words telegraphically, by throwing upon the line through the medium of a varying resistance, electric impulses corresponding to the vibrations of a diaphragm," etc. The decision of the examiner in favor of Bell is sustained on this point, and also on issue C, which relates to a transmitter consisting of the combination of a diaphragm and a liquid or equivalent substance of high resistance. Issue E is "for an armature plate, electro-magnet for the same, and a closed circuit pressing from the helix to the source of the undulatory electric energy," and is also awarded to Bell. Issue F, concerning the transmitter, was not appealed, and stands to Bell's credit.

Issue G, a "telephone receiver, consisting of a combination in an electric circuit of a magnet and diaphragm supported and arranged in close proximity thereto, whereby sounds thrown upon a line may be reproduced accurately as to pitch and equality," was awarded by the examiner to McDonough. The parties were Bell, McDonough, Gray, and Edison. After an exhaustive review of the great mass of evidence adduced upon this point, and stating at length the reasons leading to the conclusion, the examiners say: "Upon the whole, McDonough's proofs cannot be held to be sufficient to overcome Bell's record of dates. We have seen that a party contesting the right of the patentee must show a completed and perfected apparatus. That McDonough did not have this is clear. Had a patent been granted to him for it as described in his application, or as experimented with in June, 1875, the public would have been no wiser than before. It still would have been ignorant of the method and apparatus for speech transmission, for no instrument working upon its principle of making and breaking contact can accomplish that result. In this respect McDonough gave no more to the world than Reiss. As was said of Reiss by Justice Lowell, in the American Bell Telephone Company against Spencer: 'A century of McDonough would never have produced a speaking telephone.'"

Issue J, for a combination with an electro-magnet of iron or steel diaphragm secured to a resonant case for rendering audible acoustic vibrations, is confirmed to Bell, as is issue L, which concerns the polarized armature in the receiver.

Edison's claim is supported in issue "No. 1" for a spring carrying one electrode of a circuit of the telephone, and constantly pressing against the other electrode and diaphragm.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

The New Club Organized with More than a Thousand Members.

Ringing Resolutions Indorsing the Candidates and Denouncing the Ballot-Thieves.

Speeches by Chairman Raymond, Leonard Swett, the Rev. Mr. Bristol, and Others.

The Young Republican Club met in Hershey Hall last evening for organization. There were over 1,000 members present. Larger meetings have been held in the city but fewer more enthusiastic ones.

Samuel B. Raymond, Chairman of the committee who issued the circular, called the members to order. They lived, he said, in a city of which they were proud. Its government was simply abominable. [Applause.] This county was one of the first in America in everything that went to make a community important, but it was dominated by a board the majority of whom were notoriously untrustworthy and corrupt. [Applause.] Such boards had bosses always. The boss of this board was a very small man, physically and mentally, and of the very smallest moral stature. His name was Van Pelt. A few days ago he thought it would be a smart and a wise thing for his party to have none but Democratic judges in all the precincts where they could be of use for the disfranchisement of the honest majority in Cook County. Van Pelt had made this attempt. It remained for them to say whether he should be successful.

IT HAS A SPHERE.

For this reason, and because Chicago was governed and controlled by gamblers, a decided, energetic movement like this was imperative. Hence the call had been issued. The committee had done their duty very imperfectly. It was a small one, and the members were too busy to canvass the city. If they had done so no hall or vacant lot would have held the honest, honorable young Republicans who would have responded. [Applause.] They were pledged to but one action—the indorsement of the nominees of the Republican party [cheers]—and the committee believed they would be willing in any public and honorable manner to show it. [Applause.] A sub-committee had tendered Mr. Blaine the services of the club as an escort from the Northwestern depot to the Grand Pacific this afternoon, and he had accepted. [Cheers.] The way in which they received the announcement showed that they were willing to walk the streets in daylight or at night to show their loyalty to the old Republican party and to the man who, more than any other in this country, represents American manhood. [Cheers.] The question had been asked whether it was intended to organize an Independent Republican Club. The word independent had begun to smell very bad. [Applause.] While every American should be truly independent, he preferred to say that this was a red-hot Republican club. [Cheers.] At the first anniversary of the organization it would be their fault if they could not celebrate the emancipation of the city. [Applause.]

Mr. A. M. Day was chosen Temporary Chairman and John H. Hamline Temporary Secretary.

Mr. Day said if the objects of the club were carried out at no distant day it would occupy a position of great power and usefulness.

The Committee on Constitution made their report, which was concurred in. It has already been printed in THE TRIBUNE.

On motion of James Lane Allen the action of the committee in tendering the club as an escort to Mr. Blaine was indorsed, and all pledged themselves to turn out.

Mr. Raymond stated that the club would rendezvous at the cavalry armory at 5 p. m. sharp.

RESOLUTIONS.

Col. C. L. Easton, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Recognizing that the nominees of the Republican party were the overwhelming choice of the people as expressed in the Chicago Convention, and that their nominations were demanded by the majority of the delegates from the solid Republican North; recognizing in James G. Blaine signal ability, unswerving integrity, unflinching nerve, the possession of a brain and a heart that embrace in their magnetic sympathy all his countrymen who love their country, honor its institutions, and obey its laws; recognizing in John A. Logan a great and patriotic soldier and a statesman of no mean qualities and the possessor of an unstained name.

Resolved, That the Young Republican Club of Chicago hereby indorse and ratify the nominations of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan as the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and that we hereby pledge the aid and influence of this association towards their election.

Three cheers were given for Blaine and Logan.

Sidney Eastman submitted the following, which was adopted with cheers:

Resolved, That we view with alarm and profound disgust the attitude taken by a prominent Democratic organization in its open hostility to the laws of the United States which tend to prevent and punish electoral frauds, and its attempt to frustrate the enforcement of those laws by wholesale denunciation both of the laws and of those who are intrusted with their execution.

That the existence in the General Government of a power to take steps to prevent fraudulent voting can work no possible injury to an honest voter, and only those who seek to derive benefit from such fraudulent practices endeavor to nullify any law or organization which tends to prevent the perpetration of that class of crimes. The preservation of the purity of the ballot is essential to the safety of the Government.

That the practice of fraudulent voting has of late increased in this vicinity to an extent which should alarm every honest citizen, and it is time that every voter who claims to have a feeling of patriotism in his breast should, irrespective of party allegiance, do his utmost to stamp out this great evil. The unfair selection from one party of all the judges of election for suspicious precincts is itself a proof of fraudulent intention, and an acquiescence in this badge of fraud, accompanied by an attack on one of its chief checks—namely: the appointment by the General Government of supervisors and Marshals, should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of the Government. [Cheers.]

On motion of Col. Sexton the nomination of Richard Oglesby and the entire State and county ticket was indorsed. [Cheers.]

LEONARD SWETT'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Leonard Swett was then introduced and spoke briefly. He referred to the tendencies of the Democratic party as shown by its history, and of the Republican party as evidenced by its actions during the last twenty years. The former sought to restore the element (State rights) which had caused so much mischief, and the latter to continue in the line of prosperity which had characterized the country since 1864. The Republican nominees were acceptable. At their head was a man who had identified himself with the prosperity of the country—James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.] A better or more talented representative of the American people did not live on the continent. [Cheers.] The honest expression of the people put him in the front rank in this campaign. [Cheers.] After adverting to Gen. Logan's career as a patriot and a statesman, the speaker predicted that he was the coming man. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he urged the club to resolve to do their utmost to carry Chicago against the fraud and violence that had been inaugurated by the Democratic party. [Cheers.] Two-thirds of the voting-places were in saloons, and all the judges of election Democrats. That was a good start. They should see if they couldn't break that down and renovate the city, have the polls in decent places, and carry the election in a sober, orderly manner. [Cheers.]

THE REV. MR. BRISTOL.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol followed and made a stirring speech. He said the Democrats sought to divide the country into small Democracies, each to be an oligarchy, while the Republicans declared that we were a Nation. [Applause.] A Democratic principle was that some of the people were born to serve, while the others were born to be served. This meant an aristocracy. The Republicans, on the other hand, had aimed to preserve the National Union, and to make it broad enough to take in the oppressed of all nations. [Applause.] The people demanded fair play at the ballot-box. [Applause.] Such a sentiment should be created in the land that the Democracy, whether in the North or in the South, would vote and let vote. [Cheers.] Intemperance and gambling should be separated from politics. He said this not merely because he was a temperance advocate, but for the sake of the purity of the ballot and the sacredness of election-day. Boys should not be brought up to understand that the day of drunkenness was election-day. [Cheers.] It should be the political Sabbath. The boss gambler of the city controlled in large measure the municipal elections—decided where the polling-places should be, and he and his followers selected the judges. It was time the young Republicans in this city arose and declared their conviction as to the degradation into which its politics had sunk. [Cheers.] Republicans did not propose to obtain the offices by destroying the country itself [applause], nor seek to elevate to office men who, regardless of the common weal, would abuse the power within their reach. The speaker said he was up and down, in and out, all through, in thorough sympathy with the movement. [Cheers.]

The Hon. James G. Blaine, the Hon. John A. Logan, the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, and the Hon. Leonard Swett were elected honorary members.

Mr. Raymond announced that the Advisory Committee would meet in Parlor A, Grand Pacific, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Dr. J. Ward Ellis asked if age was a bar to membership. Being answered in the negative, he said he had been a voter for thirty-five years and never voted for a Republican candidate for President, but, God willing, he proposed to vote for James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.]

The club then adjourned.

Secretary Lincoln has been invited to address the members next week.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Physician at Lemont, Ill., Rides into a Ditch and Is Instantly Killed.

Fatal Cellar-Stairs—Slain by His Son's Hand—Sir Moses Montefiore's Birthday—Other Matters.

ILLINOIS.

KILLED BY RIDING INTO A DITCH.

LEMONT, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—This morning about 2 o'clock Dr. J. B. Rood, a well-known physician of this city, was called to see a patient. He saddled his horse and started for the drug-store, a few blocks distant, forgetting an open ditch in the middle of the street, dug for the purpose of laying water-pipes. The horse stumbled, throwing him into the ditch, and fell upon him, causing his instant death. He was not found until 6 o'clock, when some workmen discovered the body. Dr. Rood was 41 years of age. He leaves a wife and two small children.

FATAL CELLAR STAIRS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Last night Mrs. Jane Smith, a venerable lady, mistook her cellar for her hall-door and plunged down the stairs to the bottom. She was taken up insensible and has remained in that condition ever since. She cannot survive. Five years ago she fell down the same stairs, and two other persons have suffered serious injuries from falling down them.

AN ACCIDENT AT EARL CAUSED BY A MISPLACED SWITCH.

EARL, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—An open switch was the cause of an accident on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city at noon today. The west-bound freight neglected to close the switch leading to the side-track when leaving town, and a few minutes later the Kansas City express came down at a high rate of speed and turned into the open siding, where stood a coal-train waiting to pull out. The engineer of the express reversed his engine and applied the air-brakes, but it was too late to avoid the collision. The baggageman, George Minier, of Quincy, Ill., was sitting in the front end of the baggage-car. He was thrown the length of the car, and badly injured. The express-messenger and engineer are also severely bruised, and the passengers received a severe shaking-up.

KANSAS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING—ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Today a man went to the residence of W. F. Downs, where his wife was visiting, and kidnaped his 18-months-old child from the arms of a servant and fled, seeking refuge on an island in the Missouri River. He was then rowed to the Missouri State shore and effected his escape. Officers are in pursuit. Bud Lane, alias Conley Lane, of Madison County, Ky., was arrested this evening. It is charged that he, with Joe E. Woolery, murdered Jacob Luken in that county March 12, 1882. A Deputy Sheriff is here with a requisition to take him back for trial. Lane has been arrested before, but managed to escape from jail.

KANSAS.

SLAIN BY HIS SON'S HAND.

DELPHOS, Kas., Oct. 24.—William Hall of this place, aged 58, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by his son Lincoln, 18 years old. The two were engaged in a family quarrel at the time. The son gave himself up, and is now under arrest.

IOWA.

THE DIAGONAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.—Edward Kuhns, the foreman injured by the derailment of a locomotive on the Diagonal Road near Waterloo, Tuesday, will recover from his injuries.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S BIRTHDAY.

The Hebrews here will celebrate the birthday of Moses Montefiore, the Hebrew philanthropist. A greeting from the thirty-first verse of the fourteenth chapter of Exodus was cabled to him.

INDIANA.

A HORSE-THIEF PUNISHED.

DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Today Frank Stout, a young farmer of this county, was heavily fined and given two years in the Northern Prison for horse-stealing.

WISCONSIN.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. H. Reed of this city today began suit in the County Court against the Wisconsin Central Railroad for $10,000 damages for injuries received from a runaway horse which was frightened by a locomotive of the road.

MICHIGAN.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS OF EAST SAGINAW ABOUT TO CLOSE UP.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Lumbering operations here are drawing to a close. The Tittabawassee Boom Company will suspend rafting in two or three days, with a rafting record for the season of about 575,000,000 feet. One or two mills will shut down tomorrow and several others next week. There is about 500,000,000 feet of lumber piled on the mill-docks of the Saginaw River, and the market is dull and weak.

PRAYER OF THE PHARISEE.

Carl Schurz Thanks God that He Is Not as Other Men.

New York *Tribune:* And the Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself: God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, members of the majority, persons with Bright's disease, or even as this Republican; my name is Carl Schurz of New York, Missouri, Wisconsin, Germany, and all along shore; I am Purity Incarnate, and when I am gathered to my fathers she will go into involuntary bankruptcy; hearing that Maine had given an immense Republican majority, I promptly ascended to the house-top and remarked: "So much the worse for Maine"; that is the sort of man I am; I fast all the time—from the expression I used in regard to Democracy four years ago; I constantly give tithes of all the self-esteem I possess—without feeling the loss; I suspect every man's motive but my own; I have sworn off from the milk of human kindness; I believe the mantle of charity is never in fashion; I do not respect the golden rule—which is so much the worse for the rule; I make narrow my toleration, but then I make broad my phylactery; I think I shall be heard for my much-speaking-arrangement made with campaign clubs at prices to suit the impoverished state of the Democratic bar'l; I pity those who don't agree with me—so much the worse for them; I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark; may all men everywhere who fail to see things through my eyes, my unerring eyes, be dashed to pieces like an uninsured potter's vessel; the post-office address of the German vote is my breeches-pocket—the pocket with a big flap buttoned over it; help the Germans to be thankful for this blessing; each recurring Thanksgiving-Day I return thanks that I have been raised up for the United States, and I wonder what the country did before I landed; it must have been so much the worse for the country; so overcome am I when I reflect upon the fact that I am absolutely necessary to the Union that I suggest that when I am summoned to take charge of the affairs of another world my demise may be announced through the Associated Press in this wise: "Carl Schurz having shuffled off this mortal coil, the United States stand adjourned sine die"; this is merely a suggestion, but so much the worse for the United States of America if it is not followed.

LAKE MARINE.

The Chicago Schooner Golden West Pounding to Pieces in Georgian Bay.

Wreck of the Schooner Christine Nilsson—The Schooner Shandon Is Sunk.

Other Vessels in Distress—Heavy Gales Still Raging—Advance in Freights.

THE SCOTIA ASHORE.

AN IRON STEAMER POUNDING TO PIECES.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The iron steamer Scotia went ashore on the northwest side of Keweenaw Point at 5 a. m. today. The wind has been blowing a gale from the southwest. There was a furious snow-storm at the time. The wind has since shifted to the northwest and it is feared she will go to pieces. The Nyack, while passing down later in the forenoon, was boarded by the Captain of the Scotia in a small boat. The sea was so heavy the Nyack could not render any assistance. The Nyack came here and telegraphed the owner of the Scotia at Buffalo to send a tug. There is no tug here. She is leaking some. Her pumps were working when the Nyack passed. She is ashore about one mile from the end of the point. Wind northeast, fresh.

[The Scotia was formerly a Commercial Line boat. She is valued at $100,000.]

DISASTERS.

THE GOLDEN WEST A TOTAL LOSS.

WIARTON, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Golden West, Capt. J. C. Sullivan, left Chicago Oct. 18 with 31,000 bushels of corn, bound for Midland. She encountered a heavy snow-storm on Lake Huron the 22d with heavy winds, west-northwest. She made Cove Island Light about 6 p. m., and passed it at 8 p. m. She went ashore on Smoke Shoal at 9 p. m., about one and half miles from Flower Pot Island. The crew remained on board until 3 o'clock the following morning, when they were taken off by the steam-barge United Lumberman, Capt. G. H. Morden, which was at Tober Moray, wind-bound. The crew of nine were all saved. The schr and cargo will be a total loss. When the Captain left the vessel the corn was running out through a large hole. Capt. Sullivan arrived in Wiarton this afternoon, and cannot speak too highly in praise of Capt. Morden for the gallant manner in which he came to their rescue, and saved himself and crew, and the kindness rendered him after reaching Tober Moray.

[The Golden West was owned at Chicago by Z. P. Brosseau. She was built at Milwaukee in 1861, registered 456 tons, rated A2½, and, according to the Inland Lloyds, was valued at $12,500. The hull is insured for $14,000 in the pool. The cargo is insured for $15,000 in the Continental, St. Paul, and British America.]

THE CHRISTINE NILSSON SUNK.

HORN'S PIER, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Christine Nilsson, bound for Chicago with a load of pig-iron from Escanaba, struck the north reef at the entrance of Bailey's Harbor, and sank immediately. She lies with her decks about three or four feet under water, and will probably be a total loss by morning. The crew reached shore safely in their yawl. The wind is northwest, blowing a gale.

[The Nilsson is owned by Lingren, and hails from Chicago. She was built in 1871, rates A2, and is valued at $9,000. She measures 311 tons.]

THE WOCOKEN AND CONSORT BADLY DAMAGED.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The prop Wocoken, Capt. Keely, with the schr Richard Winslow in tow, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They encountered terrible weather on Lake Superior last night. The Wocoken has two feet of water in her hold. The Winslow lost nearly all of her canvas, and has eighteen inches of water in her hold. Both are laden with wheat from Duluth. Their cargoes must be badly damaged.

THE SCHOONER KING SISTERS A TOTAL LOSS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The tug Rooth went to the schr King Sisters this morning. She returned here at noon and reports the port side of the vessel all broke away and the cargo all washed out of her. The insurance agent has given her up as a total loss.

THE SCHOONER SHANDON SUNK.

WIARTON, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Shandon, bound from Ashtabula to Owen Sound, with 690 tons of coal, foundered in Georgian Bay, off Cabot's Head, Wednesday night. The crew were all saved.

[The Shandon is owned at St. Catherines, Ont., by Larkin. She was built in 1874, rates A2, and is valued at $11,000. She measures 400 tons.]

THE GEORGE M. CASE REPORTED ASHORE.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The wind has increased again this evening and is blowing a gale from the southwest. It is rumored here tonight that the schr Geo. M. Case, which was in tow of the A. J. Smith, is ashore at Long Point.

THE MATTIE MARSHALL WATERLOGGED.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The barge Maggie Marshall, lumber laden, struck the bar while making this port today, broached to, and waterlogged inside of the piers. She is now full of water. Her damage is unknown.

THE GEORGIAN RELEASED.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The wrecked stmr Georgian, with a steam pump on board, was towed here today by the wrecking-tug International. She has a cargo of steel rails, consigned to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Heron Bay. She was taken by the tug off Haywood Island, where she was wrecked some time ago. The damage has not been ascertained yet.

THE CORINTHIAN AFLOAT.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The stmr Corinthian arrived from Presque Isle today. She was taken off the sand-bar some days ago, but the rough weather delayed her departure. The stmr Hastings towed her out into the lake early this morning, but after she had got up steam she proceeded alone. Her beam was cracked, but not sufficiently to prevent the working of her engine. A number of frames about the guard are also broken.

THE CUMBERLAND AND CONSORT AGROUND.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Cumberland and consort ran aground outside of the old channel at St. Clair Flats this morning. She is reported to be out nine inches.

THE STMR DEPERE DAMAGED.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The stmr Depere, when entering the harbor, struck the bar, thereby losing her headway, causing her to strike the North Pier. Her bulwarks were broken in for about fifteen feet abreast of her engine-room. It is blowing hard from the northwest. Tug Captains report the heaviest sea seen for a long time.

NOTES FROM MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning the wind was blowing a gale from the south and at the same hour this evening was blowing a gale from the north. It began to shift during the forenoon, and at noon attained a velocity of thirty-seven miles an hour from the southwest, which was the highest velocity reached. During the afternoon it changed to the north, but tonight is northeast, and the gale has about subsided. A very heavy sea is running outside. The schr John R. Noyes, grain-laden, and Jessie Muller, Andrew Jackson, and A. Mosher, from Chicago, ran into the harbor tonight. Several vessels are overdue here and there are fears for their safety.

A dispatch from Capt. Norman received this afternoon stated that the steam-barge Maggie Marshall, lumber-laden for Chicago, was lying at the pier at Sheboygan and requested assistance. The tug Welcome, with a steam-pump, left for her tonight.

A dispatch from Northport from Capt. Kirkland of the wrecking-tug Leviathan, received today, reports that he has three steam-pumps on the wrecked schr J. R. Bailey. Her ceiling had been shored, and a diver patched her up. He expected to get her if the westerly winds ever subsided.

THE STEAM-BARGE SWALLOW.

SHE IS SAFE AT WHITE LAKE.

Considerable anxiety was occasioned yesterday by the publication of a rumor that the steam-barge Swallow was missing. There was no truth in the report. The Swallow is safe at White Lake, as will be seen by the following dispatch from her owners:

MONTAGUE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Swallow is safe. She is detained here by heavy seas. We are having the worst gale of the season. CHEPIN, MURPHY & CO.

The rumor originated with an overzealous vessel Captain, who arrived Thursday, and immediately made inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the Swallow. He was very positive that she had left White Lake Tuesday night, and, as she had not reached Chicago, he immediately jumped at the conclusion that she must be lost. The Captain did not know what he was talking about. The Swallow did not leave White Lake at all. Even if she had there were no grounds on which to base a supposition that she was in trouble. The heavy gales that have prevailed during the present week have caused much detention to shipping. Hundreds of vessels and steamers have been compelled to run into the first port of safety in order that they might obtain shelter. Many of these were weather-bound for several days at a time at some small harbor where there was no telegraphic communication. If the name of every vessel that was several days behind time in arriving at Chicago should be reported as missing sailors' wives and children would know no end of suffering.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

There was an active demand for grain vessels yesterday. The offerings were limited. Shippers offered 2½ cents on corn to Buffalo, but obtained no tonnage at that rate. The Onoko was chartered Thursday at 2 cents on corn to Buffalo, but was not reported until yesterday. The Homer and City of Green Bay get 2¾ cents on corn to Walkerville. The Higgie gets 2½ cents on corn to Collingwood and the Redwing 3 cents on corn to Sarnia. The Millard Fillmore takes oats to Midland at 1¼ cents. The following charters were made:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Prop Onoko, corn	100,000
Prop Milwaukee, corn	50,000
To Walkerville.	
Schr Homer, corn	31,000
Schr City of Green Bay, corn	21,000
To Collingwood.	
Schr Higgie, corn	20,000
Schr Rising Star, corn	18,000
To Sarnia.	
Schr Redwing, corn	47,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Prop W. J. Haskell, oats	20,000
Prop W. J. Haskell, corn	22,000
To Midland.	
Schr Millard Fillmore, oats	25,000
Total	380,000

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—On account of the increased dangers of navigation vessel-owners at this port are asking for higher rates on freights, 80 cents and $1.10 being the figures demanded for ore from Escanaba and Marquette. They assert that they are not ready to take coal at a less rate than $1 from this port to Chicago. It was reported here today that charters were being made for coal from Buffalo at this price. The stmr Ohio and consort C. N. Ryan arrived here today from Ashtabula, and will load coal for Duluth at 40 cents. The stmr Cormorant and consort Charles Wall are expected here from Buffalo, and will load coal for Ashland at 45 cents. The schr Crosthwait leaves here light for Two Harbors for ore, which she is to bring to Cleveland at $1.30. The schr R. Doud is engaged to load coal at Lorain for Milwaukee at 75 cents. The schr C. Spademan takes coal from Lorain to St. Clair at 30 cents. The steam-barge Lowell and the barge St. Clair take coal from Lorain to Marine City at 35 cents. The steam-barges Benton and H. S. Hubbell both take coal from Cleveland to Bay City at 35 cents. The schrs Queen City and C. H. Johnson will strip and lay up at this port tomorrow, and the schr M. J. Cummings left tonight for Detroit, where she will also lay up for the season. The stmr J. N. Glidden left tonight with the schrs D. E. Bailey, R. B. Hayes, and Annie Vought, all laden with coal for Milwaukee. The stmr A. Everett left tonight for Lorain, where she takes the schr H. P. Baldwin, both with coal, also for Milwaukee.

PORT NOTES.

AROUND THE DOCKS.

The water in the river fell nearly two feet yesterday.

The schrs Lottie Cooper and Floretta were stripped yesterday.

The schrs Racine and Maine left Michigan City for Chicago yesterday.

A survey was held on the schr Guiding Star yesterday. The damage was estimated at $1,300.

The John B. Lyon and consort J. M. Hutchinson, grain-laden, will leave for Buffalo this afternoon.

While towing up the river the schr C. J. Magill parted her lines and struck the dock. She will receive a new rudder at Miller's.

The schr Bertha Barnes was laid up yesterday. Capt. Sargisson says this is the first time in thirty years that he has stripped his vessel in October.

The Captain of the steam-barge Annie Laura reports passing through a large amount of lumber off Muskegon. Men with pike-poles were on the beach gathering it in.

The schr H. Rand was badly damaged yesterday. She was coming down the river in tow of a tug. When abreast of the City elevator she fouled with the schr Orphan Boy and had her main-rigging carried away and her mizzenmast broken off about six feet above the deck. The damage amounts to about $100.

A dispatch received at the office of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company reports severe weather on Lake Superior. Snow fell at Huron Bay Thursday night to a depth of eight inches. The prop City of Fremont arrived at Hancock yesterday after having been weather-bound at Ashland since Monday.

The storm-signal was not up yesterday. As a result a fierce southerly gale raged all day. At 10:30 a. m. the wind attained a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour. This velocity was recorded at the Water-Works Crib. During the afternoon the wind worked around to the west, and at dark was subsiding. The following grain-laden vessels left port: Props D. Ballentine and consort Northwest, D. M. Wilson and consorts Chester B. Jones and Manitowoc, Starucca, Wissahickon; schrs Maria Martin, Lizzie A. Law, Morning Star, Maumee Valley, Pensaukee, Halsted, Watertown, and Penokee.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Wind-bound—Schr Mary E. Cook.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Melvina. Sailed—Prop Rebe Richards, schrs May Richards, Melvina. Wind west, fresh; cloudy.

WHITEFISH BAY, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Charles Marshall is at anchor. The schr Grace M. Filer was at anchor, but went south at noon. Wind northwest, blowing a gale.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr A. J. Covell. Wind-bound in port—Props Swallow, Snook, and schr Ellenwood. Weather cloudy, with a heavy sea and strong northwest wind.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Depere; props M. Mills, R. A. Seymour, George Burnham; schrs Lily E., J. V. Jones, Arendal, A. O. Hanson. There has been a very heavy sea on all day.

STURGEON BAY CANAL, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr W. O. Goodman and consort, prop J. C. Perrett with barges Marinette, William Grandy, E. T. Judd, M. E. Perew, E. S. Robinson. Cleared—Schr Herschel. In for refuge—Schrs Itasca, Isabella Sands, and Cuba.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The wind has blown a gale from the southwest all day. Late this afternoon it veered to the northwest. The prop Lawrence left going north last night. The schrs Nellie Church and Jane Anderson and prop George D. Sanford are sheltered here.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Menominee, steam-barges C. W. Moore, T. W. Smith, St. Joseph, M. Thomas, Milwaukee, George Dunbar, J. M. Almendinger, R. C. Brittain, Tempest; schr Live Oak, Hunter Savidge, C. O. D., D. Anderson, Ralph Campbell, Levi Grant, Japan. A gale from the northwest has blown at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Clearances—Props Joys, Albert Soper, City of New York, for Chicago; prop A. R. Colborn, for Michigan City; schr Petrel, for Sheboygan; schr Little Georgy, for Milwaukee. Weather cloudy; wind west, strong. Quite a number of vessels are still weather-bound at this port. Some started for Chicago last night, but went into Grand Haven for shelter.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schr Mineral State, arriving from Buffalo, reports the roughest trip ever experienced. She left Buffalo Oct. 8, and lost her flying-jib on Lake Erie. Through almost constant gales she came to near Death's Door. She was then driven back through the North Channel to Mackinac Point. During that time there was a terrible sea. The vessel shipped considerable water, and rolled so badly that the cargo of hard coal shifted in her hold and made her list heavily. She arrived here in pretty good condition and the crew all safe.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—All the wind-bound vessels left today. Passed up—Saginaw Valley. Down—Waverly. The schr Parana has gone into winter quarters at Duncan City. Wind southwest, fresh, with rain and snow.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Passed down—Cuba and consorts, 7 a. m.; G. W. Davis, 1 p. m.; M. E. Tremble, 8 p. m. Passed up—Boston, 8 p. m.; Fountain City, 8:30 p. m.; Rochester, 9 p. m.; Minneapolis, 12 m.; Forest City and consort, 2 a. m.; Mont Eagle, White Star, Mystic Star, 2 p. m.; Conemaugh, Hiawatha and consort, W. J. Averill, 5 p. m.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Passed down last night—Props Portage, Kasota, Kalkaska, Winslow. Passed up today—Props Conemaugh, W. J. Averill, Buffalo, Colorado. Down—Props H. E. Packer, Colonial and consort, Cuba and consorts, Alpena and barges, Alcona and consorts, Columbia and consort, Kate Butteroni and consort; schrs Belle Mitchell, Waukesha, Jamaica. Wind southwest, gale; weather cloudy.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The gale still continues from the southwest, with flurries of snow. The prop Oceanica is at a dock here waiting for water and the steam-barge Kate Butteroni is coaling. The steam-barge Cumberland ran on Bar Point and was released by the tug Bob Hackett yesterday morning. The Columbia and consort are above the Lime Kilns. The water is scant 14 feet 6 inches on the crossing. The Oceanica is drawing 15 feet 6 inches and touched three times on Bar Point coming up the river.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

WASHBURN, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Japan arrived from Buffalo with merchandise and cleared for Duluth.

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Departed—Barge Glasgow and consorts, loaded with lumber. Wind northeast, with some snow.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Japan, bound from Buffalo to Duluth. Cleared—Prop Starke, for Bayfield, to complete her cargo of timber.

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Idaho and Fremont, Duluth. Cleared—Idaho, Buffalo; Fremont, Duluth. Wind northwest, blowing heavy; weather cloudy.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Continental with Magnet and Mears; steam-barge Jarvis Lord. Cleared—Superior with Sandusky and Negaunee; H. J. Worthington with Shawnee; J. S. Fay with D. P. Rhodes and David Wagstaff; V. Swain with A. C. Maxwell; tug D. L. Hebard. Passed up—Prop China, City of Duluth. Passed down—Props Nyack, Idaho.

LAKE HURON.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The schrs Mowat and Pathfinder cleared today. Wind south, weather cold, with a slight fall of snow.

PORT STANLEY, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Alma Munro and schr Huron, for shelter. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Africa, from Lake Superior, passengers and freight. Sailed—Stmr Atlantic, Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight. Wind west, fresh; snowing.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The wind has hauled around to the southwest, but it is still blowing a gale and freezing hard. The schr Charlie Crawford, steam-barge with consort, and several schooners are in the bay, too far off to be distinguished.

GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A heavy gale has prevailed all day from the southwest, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. The following vessels are lying here, wind-bound: Prop United Empire, schrs H. N. Todman, N. C. West, J. G. Kolfage. The schr Elgin arrived from Serpent River Wednesday with a cargo of lumber and will lay up. The E. W. Rathbun is lying here awaiting a change of weather.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Heavy weather all day. The wind has been blowing a gale from the southwest, accompanied by considerable snow. Last night's fleet cleared this morning, going up, except the Dan M. Dickinson and tow. The Mackinaw started down but returned. The following craft came in for refuge: Rhoda Stewart and three, Salina and three, schrs Minnie Davis, Hattie Wells, Oconabee, Canadian, Sypplican, New Hampshire. There are no signs of clear weather.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A terrible southwest gale struck here at noon, accompanied with a blinding snow-storm, causing the heaviest sea of the season. The steam-barge Saginaw arrived off the point at noon, but did not reach the dock until 3 p. m. Her Captain claims it was the heaviest sea he has encountered this year. He reports passing the Mineral Rock and her barges, which left this morning, off Port Crescent, making good weather. The prop Music, with five barges, made anchorage this afternoon. The steam-barge Birckhead and barges Antelope, Minnie Orton, and Edwards, and the Snow Drop are at anchorage. The steam-barge Yosemite left this morning early.

LAKE ERIE.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schr Blake, light; M. F. Merrick, Cleveland, light. Clearances—Schr Thomas Gawn, Milwaukee, coal; Mary, Walkerville, coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Russia, Duluth, wheat; India, Duluth, flour, etc.; Hecla, Duluth, wheat. Clearances—Props Delaware, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal, etc; Dean Richmond, Chicago, sundries; Montana, Chicago, sundries; Avon, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal, etc.; Hecla, Duluth, 800 tons coal.

ASHTABULA, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Cleared—Prop Wallula and schr Niagara, Buffalo, light; prop Ohio and consort Ryan, Cleveland, light; prop Argonaut and schr Burton, Erie, light. The prop Egyptian left this morning for Long Point in search of the schr Pelican, supposed to be sheltered there. She will then return to this port to load coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Winslow, Duluth, merchandise; Badger State, Buffalo, merchandise; Atlantic, Mackinaw, merchandise; Montana, Buffalo, merchandise; schrs Southwest, Detroit, light; C. N. Ryan, Ashtabula, light. Clearances—Props Atlantic, Mackinaw, merchandise; Winslow, Buffalo, merchandise; Badger State, Duluth, merchandise; schrs Fred A. Morse, Vermilion, light; R. B. Hayes, Chicago, coal; F. C. Laughlon, Port Huron, coal; M. F. Merrick, Milwaukee, light; Annie Vought, Chicago, coal; M. J. Cummings, Detroit, light. Wind southwest, fresh; weather cloudy and cool.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Passed up—Prop W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schr L. Seaton, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat. The schr Mediterranean, from Hamilton, loaded with barley for Sodus, ran in here this afternoon for shelter. Weather threatening, with appearance of snow; wind southwest, fresh.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The wind calmed down early this morning. The steam-barges Annie Smith, C. N. Pratt, D. R. Van Allen, Tecumseh, prop Nashua, schrs J. C. King, Edward Blake, and A. L. Andrews left here this morning. Arrived down today—Schrs Craftsman and Charger. In harbor tonight, wind-bound, are the schrs Erie Belle, Dauntless, Mary, Jura, and L. Van Valkenburg.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The stmr Corinthian left for Motreal this afternoon. Thermometer 44°, wind southwest, blowing a gale; raining.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Alice, Menekaunee, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Mantanee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Jessie Scarth, Georgian Bay, cedar posts.
Stmr Andrew Johnson, Milwaukee, United States business.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. W. Page, Racine, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Manistique, lumber.
Schr M. Mueller, Squaw Creek, cedar posts.
Schr Angus Smith, Milwaukee, light.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Manitowoc, Ogdensburg, 33,500 bu corn.
Schr C. B. Jones, Ogdensburg, 45,000 bu oats.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr Maria Martin, Port Huron, 37,119 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 32,852 bu flaxseed, 6,425 brls flour.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 25,000 bu flaxseed, 10,000 bu wheat.
Prop William Chisholm, Buffalo, 54,051 bu corn, 25,000 bu rye.
Schr L. M. Mason, Drummond's Isle, sundries.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Bay De Noque, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Menominee, light.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.
Schr Adirondac, Menominee, light.
Schr Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Uranus, Menominee, light.
Barge Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, light.
Schr Narragansett, Kenosha, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Ford River, light.
Schr John Miner, Menominee, light.
Schr H. Tabor, Manistee, light.
Schr Sparta, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Maumee Valley, Port Huron, 18,000 bu oats.
Schr Sardinia, Pentwater, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 15,625 bu wheat, 7,709 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Morning Star, Collingwood, 12,349 bu corn.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 25,039 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Ebenezer, Muskegon, light.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop D. M. Wilson, Ogdensburg, 58,240 bu oats.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 48,000 bu rye.

"CLEVELAND AND REFORM."

O, Terrence dear, the times are queer; there's changes every day,
And leading politicians have a most ingenious way;
They invent new-fangled notions to save us all from harm,
And the latest one they've hit upon is "Cleveland and Reform."

Chorus.

But I don't forget the days we met by old Potomac's tide,
When, stanch and true, our Boys in Blue moved firmly side by side;
When, with anxious, sun-burnt faces, we braved the leaden storm:
Where then was Mr. Cleveland and his doctrine of "Reform"?

And now again in later days, when ruled by robber rings,
When groaning labor faints beneath the feet of cunning money-kings,
When the thieves are stealing millions, O, pray what was their charm
That they could capture Grover and his doctrine of "Reform"?

I tell you what it is, my boy, things can't be hardly square
When the trickiest politicians wear a sanctimonious air,
When dudes and Wall-street brokers walk, so pious, arm in arm,
And railroad thieves and gamblers shout for "Cleveland and Reform."

If there comes a day of judgment soon, sure Gabriel may seem hard
When he calls on quacks and humbugs to receive their just reward;
Sure he'll say to Misther Satan, "Make their quarters snug and warm,
And keep a special corner there for 'Cleveland and Reform.'"

—*New York Sun (Ind. Dem.).*

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

In 1879 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE alluded to a remedy never found at drug-stores for asthma, catarrh, eczema, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and every form of scrofula. It has gained such eminent patronage that a copyright, called the "Pandect," is now mailed *gratis* by Mr. J. A. Gates, the author, from Kalamazoo, Mich. Those interested should send for a copy.

THE PALACE SKATING RINK,

Northwest corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st.

In *name* and in *fact* a place of beauty and comfort for skaters.

The only Neufchatel floor in the West—the same being noiseless.

Morning sessions (10 to 12 o'clock) for ladies, instruction free, 15c.

Afternoon sessions (3 to 5 o'clock) for ladies and gentlemen, 25c.

Evening sessions (8 to 10:30) for the public in general, 35c.

Reserved opera chairs can be secured a week in advance.

HAVERLY THEATRE,
Monroe-st., near Dearborn.

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,
The thrilling and romantic play,

IN THE RANKS!

Supported by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson's Powerful Dramatic Company, and illustrated by Voegtlin's incomparably beautiful scenery.

Sunday Night—Grand Farewell Performance of IN THE RANKS.

Monday, Oct. 27—"CALLED BACK."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON AND CRANE,

In Dion Boucicault's great comedy,

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

ROBSON.....as.....Cato Dove.
CRANE.....as.....Sergeant Buster.

Tomorrow—Robson and Crane in SHARPS AND FLATS.

Monday, Oct. 27—Fanny Davenport and Company in "Fedora."

CHICAGO MUSEUM AND THEATRE.

A GRAND LADIES' MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.

JOHN A. STEVENS

In the Romantic Idyl,

UNKNOWN.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

Supported by the New York Park Theatre Company. Admission to Theatre and Museum, 25c. Children, 10 years, 10c. Reserved seats 25c and 50c extra, according to location.

Next Monday—Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Two Performances of

MISS MARGARET MATHER.

Farewell Matinee Today at 2.

MISS MATHER.....as.....PAULINE in THE LADY OF LYONS.

This evening at 8 o'clock, MISS MATHER as LADY MACBETH in Shakspeare's great tragedy, MACBETH.

Monday—Mr. Joseph Jefferson in THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Seats can now be secured.

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HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS

Itching and Burning TORTURES

I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally) have done in six weeks what I have tried for eleven years to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are so well known in this part of the country, it will benefit you, and the remedies will cure all who use them.

Maysville, Ky. CHAS. H. WHITE.

BLOTCHES CURED.

I used your Cuticura Remedies for Blotches, and am completely cured, to my inexpressible joy. Cuticura Soap is the best I have ever used, and to the profession it is invaluable for cleansing the skin, thereby removing all "cork," grease, paint, and all the stuff used by them, leaving the skin pure, and white, and soft. My greatest pleasure is in recommending such an article. H. MACK,
Champion Comique Roller-Skater.
Youngstown, O.

SALT RHEUM.

I have had the Salt Rheum for about three years, and have spent time and money to have it cured, without success, until I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which are doing the work. G. J. YOUNG.
Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon.

$200 FOR NOTHING.

Having paid about $200 to first-class doctors to cure my baby, without success, I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which completely cured after using three bottles. WM. GORDON.
87 Arlington-av., Charlestown, Mass.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP for Rough, Chapped, and Reddened Skin and Hands.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for Every Form of Catarrh, $1.

ASK FOR

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache, and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

NEW LIFE for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles, and Weakened Organs. COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, nervousness, and debility. A perfect ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERY COMBINED WITH A HIGHLY MEDICINAL PLASTER for 25c. All Druggists.

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ABBOTT

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EMMA ABBOTT MATINEE. Emma Abbott will sing —MARTHA— Abbott's "Last Rose of Summer."

TONIGHT. Lecocq's Brilliant Comic Opera, HEART AND HAND. Twelve Artists in the Cast.

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For SECOND and LAST WEEK

From the following Brilliant Repertory:

MONDAY,	BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY,	MIGNON.
WED. EVE.,	SEMIRAMIDE.
WED. MAT.,	HEART AND HAND.
THURSDAY,	MARTHA.
FRIDAY,	RIGOLETTO.
SAT. MAT.,	KING FOR A DAY.
SAT. EVE.,	TROVATORE.

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South Side Museum, Clark, near Madison. — The ARION SWISS BELL RINGERS and COMIC CONCERT CO.—A Galaxy of Stellar Artists in a Brilliant Setting. COL. SPECK, King of Lilliputs. THE FAT FAMILY OF FAIRFIELD.

West Side Museum, Madison, near Halsted. — THE FROG CHILD, or the Mystery of the Florida Caves. Prof. and Mad. STEENE, Second Sight. THE WONDERFUL BOY with the TRANSPARENT HEAD. The EVERETT'S SPECIALTY METEOR CO.

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Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division.

One Week — Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 20th, every evening and Saturday and Sunday matinees.

RANCH 10.

SID SMITH as the "JUDGE," and a strong Company.

Popular prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

Next Week—THE "WORLD" COMBINATION.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison, West Side.

TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

THE HANLONS

IN

"LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE."

Monday—Madison Square Company in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

Best, Largest, and Finest Rink in the Country. A First-Class Place for First-Class People.

Fred Austin 1st Regiment Band every Aft'n and Eve.

TODAY 2 to 5 — THE MUSICAL TWINS, FANCY SKATERS, MAUD AND MAY TAYLOR. — TONIGHT 8 to 11

Gala Matinee—Full Evening Band.

Great Bill Next Week. See Sunday Papers.

NEW DIME MUSEUM,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES.

Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
320 State-st. JO BAYLIES, Proprietor.

Every night at 8. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 p. m. Popular prices.

Baylies' Coterie of World-Renowned ARTISTIC SPECIALISTS.

Not great! nor greater!! but the greatest!!!

Oct. 27—Ida Siddons' Co. in Cinderella on Horseback.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 20,

HYDE & BEHMAN'S MINSTRELS.

60.....ARTISTS.....60

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Tonight! Tonight! Matinee Saturday.

The Romantic Drama,

MASTER AND MAN.

Sunday, Oct. 26—Geo. H. Adams' Humpty-Dumpty Co.

GRENIER'S GARDEN THEATRE.

Grenier's Opera Co. in IOLANTHE. Friday Evening, 10th performance. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.

Siddons' Female Mastodons, Cinderella on Horseback. 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 & 140 State-st.,

Leaders of Low Prices for Reliable Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

Will place on sale TODAY a complete line of foreign and domestic Dress goods. We call special attention to the following:

Double-fold Cashmere, 12½c.

Imported Plaids—22 inches wide, 25c; 36 inches wide, 29c.

Ladies' Cloth, extra quality, 40-in., price 50c.

French Flannel, plain and plaid, 36 inches wide, at 50c per yard.

French Prunelle Cloth, 44 inches wide, 75c.

Plaid Ladies' Cloth, 56 inches wide (best made), $1.00 per yard.

Tricot Suiting, Ottoman Soleil Poplins, Drap d'Island, all are 44 inches wide and $1.00 per yard.

Imported Tricot Suiting, extra heavy, and 54 inches wide, $1.19 per yard.

Figured Novelties, 56 inches wide, used for combinations only, $1.50 per yard.

Black and Mourning Dress Goods.

Double-fold Cashmere (good black), 12½c.

Imported Cashmere — 36 inches wide, 29c; 48 inches wide, all wool, 50c.

French Tricot Suiting, 54 inches wide, $1.19.

Aside from the above we have a large assortment of Ladies' Cloth, Cashmeres, Cashmere Coupures, Tricots, Billiard and Ottoman Cloths, etc., at the lowest possible prices.

Cloakings, Mohair Plush, Astrachan Cloth.

Imported Beavers and Cassimeres at prices that will surprise you. Call and see them.

Three Special Lots of

BLACK SILKS.

Lot 1—Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.00; former price, $1.50.

Lot 2—Heavy Gros Grain, satin finished, at $1.25; former price, $2.

Lot 3—A superb quality, 23 inches wide, high lustre, at $1.50; former price, $2.25.

Samples mailed.

Ladies' Shoes.

No bankrupt stocks, but first-class in every respect. We guarantee the stock to be the best and prices the lowest.

Fine English Kid, extra high-cut Button Boot, all sizes, at $3.50 per pair.

English Curso Kid, mat kid top Button Boot, all sizes, at $2.75.

Curso Kid Button Boot, opera and common-sense last, at $2.50.

Fine Pebble Goat Button Boot, opera and common-sense last, at $2.50.

Good Pebble Goat Shoe, all solid, at $1.50.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, glove top, opera last, at $1.50.

Misses' Shoes.

Pebble Goat, plain toe or tip, a good solid shoe, at $1.25.

Fine Pebble Goat, worked buttonholes, all solid, at $1.50.

Fine Curso Kid extra high-cut Button Boot, at $2.50.

Fine Kid, Pebble, and Straight Goat Button Boot at $2.50.

Boys' and Youths'

School Shoes, good solid stock, at $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.

Infants' & Children's

Heel and Spring Heel Shoes in all sizes and prices.

Slippers.

Ladies' and Gents' House and Party Slippers, in all styles and colors, from $1.00 to $3.50 per pair.

Blankets

At prices lower than ever before offered, and the most complete assortment in white and colored all-wool and Union Blankets, containing goods from 85c to $20. These are from the late sales at auction, where goods of mills now stopped have been sold at the lowest prices on record. We advise our customers to buy these goods NOW.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESSES.

We are offering the most attractive line of imported and Eastern-made Cloaks and Wraps ever shown in this city. They contain some of the best styles for the prices we have ever exhibited. We request our customers to see these while the assortment is unbroken.

SHAWLS in all the best makes and in great variety, from low up to fine goods.

DRESSES in Silks, Cashmeres, Tricots, etc., etc., in the newest designs.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

George Young, U. S. A., and E. D. King, U. S. N., are at the Grand Pacific.

Adjutant-General R. C. Drum and Col. J. M. Moore, U. S. A., are at the Sherman.

Mr. Bingham, the junior member of the well-known New York firm of Bingham Bros., was on 'Change yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

The indictment against Matt W. Pinkerton, the detective, was yesterday quashed by Judge Tuley.

A mail-car on the Burlington Road was ditched near Corning, Ia., yesterday, and the San Francisco mail due here in this afternoon will not arrive until this morning.

Mrs. Eliza Rigney was fined $100 by Justice Foote for moving a frame house from the Town of Lake upon Dashiel street and within the city limits. The house is still there.

Edward F. Thomas, a real-estate broker, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years June 20, was yesterday released on a writ of supersedeas issued by the Supreme Court.

There have been received from Brentano Bros., No. 101 State street, copies of the *Graphic, Pictorial World, St. Stephens' Review, Punch*, the *Gartenlaube*, and other foreign periodicals.

The last collection of letters today will be made at 4:30 p. m., and the night mails will close at 6 o'clock, as most of the Post-Office employés intend to participate in the reception to Mr. Blaine.

It is stated on good authority from the Government Building that Judge Gresham, if not already appointed, will receive the appointment within a day or two of the Circuit Court Judgeship in place of Judge Drummond.

Warren Springer, dealer in machinery at No. 195 Canal street, was charged before Justice Foote with maintaining a nuisance at his establishment. It was shown that he allowed manure to be used for fuel, causing a stench. He was fined $100.

Contributions of money for the sufferers by the fire at Carthage, N. Y., may be sent to Controller Gurney, who will see that they reach the proper parties. The American Express Company will forward free packages of clothing and bed-clothing.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 37° above zero; 9 a. m., 41°; 10 a. m., 44°; 11 a. m., 45°; 12 m., 49°; 1 p. m., 52°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 53°. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.65; at 6 p. m., 29.50.

Mr. Marshall Field returned from Europe yesterday. He told a reporter that Europeans generally took a great interest in the coming election. They considered the personal abuse of candidates and the public defamation of their characters as wholly beneath the dignity of a country like this. Mr. Field said trade was quiet the world over.

Albert Wilson, a colored man of bad reputation, was fined $100 by Justice Foote for trying to pass a $10 "bill" issued by a business college on a Fourth avenue saloonkeeper. Wilson got a supply of these bills or advertisements and bought articles of trifling value, receiving in change good money. It is thought this practice yielded him a good income.

The body of an unknown man, which had evidently been in the water for a long time, was recovered from the lake at the foot of Bellevue place and taken to the morgue. The body was disfigured by the action of the water, but appeared to be that of a person about 60 years of age, medium size, and was clothed in a white shirt, gray vest, brown stockings, and slippers.

About 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning Mrs. Minnie Taylor of No. 746 West Adams street hung her sealskin cloak in the yard to air. A few minutes later, when she returned for the article, it had disappeared. No trace of any kind was left by the thief. The case was placed at once in the hands of the West Lake street detectives. Mrs. Taylor valued her cloak at $500.

Morris Shaw, commonly called "Nigger Tom," a bootblack, quarreled with another boy over a game of craps in the Board of Trade alley, and Shaw was stabbed in the throat with a knife by his companion. He chased the unknown as far as the new City-Hall, when he became weak from loss of blood. He was taken to the County Hospital, and will probably recover. His assailant escaped.

Thursday evening Judge Williamson issued a capias for the arrest of John A. Atkinson, of the late firm of Davies & Atkinson, packers, at the instance of John T. Davies, the defendant's former partner, in order that he might be held to give an accounting at the proper time for certain transactions as Davies' partner, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The writ was served by Deputy-Sheriff Burke at an early hour yesterday morning. Atkinson was released on a bond of $27,000 signed by B. P. Hutchinson of the Board of Trade.

Constable Joseph F. Ives went to serve a summons in forcible detainer on the wife of Baron Sorenson, who has been for some time in the County Jail awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy and obtaining money by false pretenses. The family occupy a tenement at the corner of Division and Robey streets and were found to be destitute. Mrs. Sorenson is able to do little for the support of herself and her three small children, as she expects to be confined within a few days. She told the officer she expected she would have to starve, as she had no friends, and he put the writ in his pocket and came back to town.

Thomas Lorenz, alias Lorenz Thoren, who killed his wife, Mary Thoren, alias Mary Shea, with a pair of scissors at No. 545 South Clark street, May 18, 1880, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Tuley to ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Judge Tuley overruled a motion for a new trial for Beverly Moon and William Close, convicted of burglary Oct. 14, and sentenced them each to five years in the penitentiary. Moon, a colored boy, had charge of the passenger-elevator in the Hodges Building, southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, and he assisted Close and a companion to carry away a large quantity of goods and valuables which they pawned and sold.

PREFERRED DEATH RATHER THAN SHAME.

At 7:45 a young woman was found unconscious in a parlor at the Briggs House, and there being no response to the attempts made to arouse her, the police were summoned and the woman taken to the County Hospital, where it was developed that she was suffering from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent. After having been resuscitated she told her story as follows: The name of Agnes Howard which she had given she said was not correct, but her parents lived at No. 1943 Walnut street, Louisville, Ky. Three weeks ago she left home against her parents' wishes and came to this city, where she obtained employment as a dressmaker with a North Side modiste. But a few days ago she lost her situation and had not been able to get another. Nothing was left for her but a life of shame or death, and she chose the latter. Yesterday morning she took the last of the little money she had and purchased a vial of laudanum at a North Side drug-store. But not until she had devoted the day to looking for work did she take it. Then, at evening, she went into the hotel and drank the poison. She will recover.

SEEING THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

Charles Gritzmaker, a carpenter and contractor living at No. 2535 South Halsted street, says he was beaten out of $300 Wednesday night in the "White Elephant," a notorious "Levee" resort, and has caused the arrest of Joe Suits and Emil Bensinger, well-known Democratic politicians, the reputed proprietors of the place, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, together with Charles Barber, the bartender, and Charles Walters, better known as "Big Sandy," a well-known "Levee" character.

Gritzmaker says he went into the saloon the night mentioned somewhat under the influence of liquor, and presently noticed that a pet dog that he had with him was missing. He expressed a determination to recover the animal, whereupon "Big Sandy" offered to bet him that he would not get it. He took the bet and placed the money in the hands of the bartender, who, he says, was in collusion with "Big Sandy," and gave him the money. He also says that before he left the place $250 additional had been drawn out of him in some manner which he does not recollect, but thinks it was dice. The prisoners secured bail.

RECEPTION TO DR. WILLIAMSON.

The Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church gave their new pastor, Dr. John Williamson, a very hearty welcome at a reception held Thursday evening in the church parlors. Dr. Williamson was formerly pastor of this same church for a period of three years, and was very much blessed in his work, more than 300 members having been received during that time. A company of about 300 filled the church parlors and the evening was a delightful one to pastor and people alike, the hours passing rapidly in social converse, with a very pleasant variation in the shape of a good supper prepared and served by the women of the church. The cordiality with which the "new-old" pastor has been received, while gratifying to him personally, also indicates a readiness on the part of the people to enter with vigor upon the work which under his leadership, it is hoped, will result in much good. Among those present were the Rev. John Williamson and wife, the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Prickett, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ward, J. D. Whitcomb and wife, E. C. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. McGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Richards, Mrs. C. C. Chandler, J. P. Sidwell, O. L. Munger, R. Pennington and wife, Misses Wilkes, Pennington, Westlake, and Prickett, and the Rev. Messrs. Bolton and Cook.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President of the Women's Department, has issued the following circular. Its suggestions are commended to the women of Illinois:

It being very desirable that the work of women should be adequately represented at New Orleans, we invite contributions of valuable articles, such as mechanical inventions, works of art, scientific specimens, books of photographs, sweetmeats, jellies, etc. As the expense of transportation will be large, the Department Committee consider it very important that all contributions shall be select and of good quality, and they reserve the right to reject undesirable articles. All persons wishing to exhibit in this department are requested to send notice of their intention, stating the nature of the goods to be sent, with the size and probable weight of the packages. All fragile articles must be securely packed by contributors. Articles for the Illinois exhibit should be sent to Chicago before Nov. 15, securely packed in boxes fastened by screws. A full description of contents should accompany the packages. Specimens of women's inventions are particularly solicited. Transportation free.

CARRIE C. HUGHES,
Commissioner Department of Women's Work for Illinois.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

In conversation with Commissioners Leyden, Wasserman, Donnersberger, and Van Pelt the reporter asked them what they had to say about the reckless extravagance they had displayed in the matter of furnishing the new administration building at the County Hospital as exposed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning. They would not argue the question at all except to boldly assert that it was not their fault, but the fault of the Republican County Board that ordered the erection of the administration building and made the appropriations for it, and that the carpets and furniture had to be in keeping with the magnificently-finished interior of the building.

WARRANTS FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

City-Collector Onahan yesterday received warrants for the collection of the following special assessments: Plank sidewalks on Fourth avenue from Jackson to Twelfth, Wentworth avenue from Sixteenth to Twenty-second, Coblenz from Leavitt to Oakley avenue, West Quincy from Clinton to Jefferson, Lake avenue from Douglas avenue to Oakwood avenue, Groveland avenue from northern terminus to Thirty-third, Stanton avenue from Douglas to Egan avenue, South Dearborn from Twenty-second to Egan avenue, De Koven from Canal to Halsted, Fifth avenue from Douglas avenue to Twenty-sixth, Grove from Eighteenth to Archer avenue, Halsted from Archer avenue to Chicago River, N. [illegible]leon place from Wentworth avenue to Wallace, Purple from Eighteenth to Archer avenue, Sheridan place from Wentworth avenue to Purple, Elgin from Wentworth avenue to Grove, Wallace from Archer avenue to McGregor, Division from North Clark to Lake-Shore drive, Meridian from Desplaines to Halsted, La Salle avenue from Chicago avenue to North Clark, Rubie from West Sixteenth to West Eighteenth, Blackhawk from Halsted to Dayton, Butler from Thirty-seventh to Egan avenue, Twenty-eighth from Halsted to eastern terminus, Thirty-third from State to South Park avenue, Lubeck from Leavitt to Oakley avenue, Western avenue from canal bridge to the West Fork of South Branch, Marshfield avenue from Douglas avenue to Thirty-sixth, Sangamon from West Madison to Harrison, Dashiel from Thirty-third to Douglas avenue, Twenty-sixth from Wentworth avenue to Halsted, Egan avenue from Cottage Grove to Lake avenue, Boone from Leavitt to De Kalb, Hoyne avenue from Hubbard to Chicago avenue, Boston avenue from Desplaines to Halsted, Fry from North Centre avenue to Ashland avenue, and Blackhawk from Elston avenue to Paulina street.

THE REV. ARTHUR LITTLE WELCOMED HOME.

A welcoming reception was tendered to the Rev. Arthur Little by his congregation last night in the New England Church parlors. It was the first time many of them had seen their pastor since his return from his three months' vacation in Europe. The occasion was very pleasant and enjoyable. Among those present were the Hon. William Bradley, Miss Anna Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Field, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradley, Miss Emily Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rockwood, Deacon and Mrs. Richardson, E. W. Blatchford, Miss Grace Lockwood, Miss Sallie Cox, Miss Cora Chapman, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Coe, Deacon Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Abrams, Mrs. Abrams Sr., Miss Howe, Prof. Fisk, Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Prof. and Mrs. Lorimer, Prof. and Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. J. M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Dick Waterman, Miss Pauline Waterman, and many others of the congregation. Refreshments were served.

A BOURBON STATESMAN IN TROUBLE.

HE HUMBLY FOLLOWS IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Susie Huth swore out a warrant before Justice Brayton for the arrest of Hugh McGovern, a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the First Senatorial District, who, she claims, is the father of her child, born a month ago. McGovern lives at No. 227 West Indiana street.

If the charge is true it is to be hoped that the Independent Republicans, the Iroquois Club, the Democratic County Committee, and the Prohibitionists will gather around this humble imitator of the practices of the illustrious Grover Cleveland. Such little attentions as going on his bond, lending him moral aid and countenance by being present in the court-room when the trial comes off, and blackening the character of the woman will be acceptable to Mr. McGovern. This little incident in the career of the latter ought to win him the solid support of his party. It is true that he has not done as well as Cleveland, whose bastard is 14 years old, while the alleged offspring of McGovern counts only a month, and that this is the first offense charged to him. But the West Side statesman is merely running for the Legislature, and as much cannot be expected of him as of a Democratic Presidential candidate.

THE DISTILLERS.

A FURTHER REDUCTION OF CAPACITY DECIDED ON BY THE WESTERN EXPORT ASSOCIATION.

The Western Export Association held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, remaining in session all day. A liberal percentage of the distilleries west of the Ohio River were represented, and Buffalo Miller presided as usual. The most important work of the day's session was a further reduction of capacity. The distilleries are and have been running but 28 per cent of their total capacity since August, and this has been found to be too great to meet the ordinary demands of trade. Under the rule by which the capacity was limited to 28 per cent, stills desiring to shut down were permitted to sell their right of capacity to other institutions, it being provided at the same time that no distillery should produce more than 40 per cent of its capacity, or, in other words, no distillery was allowed under the rule to purchase more than 12 per cent capacity. The present cut affects only this 40 per cent capacity, and such mills as are running on 28 per cent capacity are not disturbed. There are said to be very few of the latter in operation, as the right to capacity has been so bartered and sold that most of the mills are either idle or running on the 40 per cent capacity. The demand for the reduction came from Peoria, where there are some distillers who are not disposing of their product, and the demand was readily agreed to because the association owns 4,000 barrels of high-proof goods for which there is no ready market. The cut will continue in force until there is a large decrease in the quantity on hand. The Chicago members of the pool are doing a good business and did not care about the reduction. The practical advantage of disposing of old goods before producing more may be appreciated, when it is explained that the product of these stills is not whisky, which is benefited by age, but a tasteless and colorless high-proof spirit, which loses by evaporation but does not change its quality or character by age. It is a simple intoxicating principle which may be made into whisky by the use of a little sugar and flavoring ingredients, or used to strengthen wine or brandy without affecting the flavor of either.

It was decided to raise the price one cent per gallon.

A motion to export 1,000 barrels was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee.

The association then adjourned.

DIVORCE CASES.

ELMORE VS. ELMORE.

Extraordinary efforts were made a few days ago to suppress the divorce case of Persis Elmore against Emory Elmore, which was begun in the Superior Court. As soon as the bill was filed, Mr. Decker, one of the members of the firm of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, carried it off, and when the court reporters inquired for it in the chancery room they were told it was none of their business. The slip of paper also which was left in its place when it was taken away was purposely superscribed wrongly, so as to throw any one off the track. Yesterday the Clerk of the Superior Court received a note from Mr. Decker giving the names of the parties to the suit and stating he had lost the bill and would probably be obliged to apply to the court for leave to file a copy. Careful attention will be paid to the case whenever it comes to trial.

ROLFE VS. ROLFE.

Judge Gardner is engaged in hearing the divorce case of Mrs. Ella E. Rolfe against Frederick H. Rolfe, the charge being adultery. It is also claimed that Rolfe has transferred some $15,000 to his mother to prevent his wife getting it, and the mother is defending the suit alone to protect the property.

HOGAN VS. HOGAN.

Dr. Cornelius Hogan was a defendant yesterday in a divorce case brought by his wife Ellen. She says he deserted her in June, 1882, after they had been married fifteen years. They have one child 15 years old, who is insane. The wife owns some property, and wants an injunction preventing her husband interfering with it.

THE PRICE OF PAPER.

A MATERIAL ADVANCE, ESPECIALLY ON THE FINER QUALITIES.

The price of paper has advanced lately to a considerable extent, especially on the finer qualities. The Governmental embargo on rags has had this effect, as was to be expected.

"How much is the advance?" asked a reporter for THE TRIBUNE of F. P. Elliott & Co., wholesale dealers.

"It is from three-quarters to one and one-half cents per pound on the better qualities of fine stock, according to grade; on print paper it is one-half cent per pound all around; on book paper from one-half to one cent."

"What was the cause?"

"The embargo on rags. None can be imported, and the price of domestic rags has gone up two cents per pound."

"Did not most of the large mills have a good supply of rags on hand at the time of the embargo?"

"Very few; most of them had not more than enough to last them three weeks. But, of course, those who had a large supply want the advance just the same. I think the price will advance still higher on everything but wrapping-paper."

S. D. Childs & Co., retail dealers, said there had been an advance of from one to two and one-half cents a pound at the mills on writing-paper and the finer grades of printers' stock. The advance was not enough as yet to reach the retail trade and prices had not yet been advanced, but if the embargo on rags kept up higher prices might be expected.

THE SHRINKAGE LAWS.

A CONFERENCE OF LIVE-STOCK MEN AND PACKERS.

The committees of the Live-Stock Exchange and packers had a conference at the office of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company yesterday afternoon relative to certain difficulties in the working of the recently-adopted shrinkage laws. Some of the Inspectors, it is understood, have not proved to be at all efficient in their duties, and it is claimed that the Chief Inspector has turned too many cases over to the Arbitration Committee which he might easily have settled himself. Complaints have also been made that some of the arbitrators have decided cases in which they were interested as buyer or seller.

The two committees, while expressing general satisfaction with the working of the new system, passed a resolution advising the Executive Committee to direct the Chief Inspector to settle as many cases as possible without appeal to the arbitrators, and to inform the arbitrators that no buyer or seller should arbitrate in any case where his own property was at stake.

Several changes have already been made among the Inspectors, and it is hinted that several more will likely be "bounced" at the beginning of next month.

THE INVENTORS.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE A STATE ASSOCIATION FOR ILLINOIS.

A number of the inventors of the State of Illinois, who had been called together by Mr. J. T. Douglne, Vice-President for the State of Illinois of the National Association of American Inventors, to organize a State association, met at the Sherman House yesterday morning.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Douglne, who stated that the National Association was organized in Cincinnati last March, and that he was placed on the Executive Committee as representing Illinois. The association directed the Vice-Presidents to organize associations in the several States; and this had in a great measure been accomplished. The object of the National Association was mutual protection and united action in opposing any laws that might tend to interfere with the rights and interests of inventors. One of the purposes of the proposed State organization was to get at least one man from each county to be elected as a delegate to the National Convention to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., the second Tuesday in next January.

A great deal of time was occupied in discussing the propriety of organizing a State association. The necessity of it was felt, but no one had any matured views on the subject, although it was generally conceded that the inventors of Illinois ought to be represented at the convention at Buffalo. The general impression seemed to be that the inventors of Chicago entertained the idea that the meeting was called in the interest of certain inventors instead of being for the general benefit of all. Ultimately, on motions of Mr. B. M. Des Jardine, the following committees were appointed: On Permanent Organization, B. M. Des Jardine, B. H. Olson, and Charles Madon; on Constitution and By-Laws, D. F. Van Lieuw, John Lane, J. M. Simpson, E. T. Trendle, and S. Frazer. The latter committee is to report this morning at 10 o'clock, to which time the meeting adjourned.

DR. HENRY MEYER.

THE MUCH ADVERTISED PHYSICIAN AGAIN BROUGHT INTO PROMINENCE.

Mention has frequently been made in the papers of the troubles of Dr. Heny Meyer, who married Mrs. Ida Geiderman, the wife of a former patient, and who has been charged at various times with the murder of Geiderman and the attempted poisoning of his wife. According to the *Staats-Zeitung*, Dr. Meyer is in still another scrape. The statements of the *Staats-Zeitung* are in brief that, last March, a young girl named Mary Dresser, living at No. 124 Bissell street, visited the doctor at his office. She suffered from consumption, and complained of hysterical attacks. Quite an intimacy appeared to arise between her and the doctor. Mrs. Meyer noticed it. Some woman wrote Mary an anonymous letter in which she reproached the latter with the disgrace of her intercourse with a married man. Mary believed that Mrs. Meyer had written this letter, called on her, and told her that soon after her first visit to the doctor the latter had mesmerized her. She said that the doctor could do what he pleased with her, that he had made her rich presents, including a watch and chain, and that he had promised her marriage. Mary, it is said, continued to visit the doctor, while Mrs. Meyer and a man by the name of Andreas Klein kept up a watch in order to see if they could surprise them together. Monday evening, it is stated, Mrs. Meyer did find the pair near the corner of Lincoln avenue and Centre street. The wife asked the girl why she was on intimate terms with her husband, and she replied that he had promised her marriage—that they had loved one another for months, and that he would marry her as soon as he could get rid of Mrs. Meyer.

Mrs. Meyer has hired another house, and is said to have left her husband forever.

RIEL'S REBELLION.

Further Disturbances Among the Half-Breeds in the Northwest Territory—Origin of the Troubles.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24.—A private letter received here from a prominent resident in Regina, Northwest Territory, states that every available member of the mounted police force not required at other points has been dispatched to Prince Albert, in consequence of a report that the half-breeds at that place would, under Riel's guidance, attempt a disturbance unless their land claims were at once adjusted. There are now about 200 men of the mounted force at Prince Albert and 100 at Battleford, the remaining 300 being distributed over other districts. Fred White, controller of the mounted police, and Lieut.-Col. Irvine left Regina for Prince Albert some time ago.

[Under the Manitoba act of 1870 each half-breed born in the province before July 1 of that year was rated 240 acres of land free in satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title. But beyond the confines of Manitoba lay a few half-breed settlements, for the inhabitants of which no provision was then made, nor, indeed, was any demanded at the time. St. Laurent, one of these, was established as long ago as 1862, and is a fairly prosperous place. The first demand for consideration was preferred by the colonists there about ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads as the half-breeds of Manitoba. Later on, when the Dominion surveyors appeared in the country the demand was pressed more vehemently. The half-breeds, as was their custom, had settled along the rivers, each farm having a narrow water-front, and extending far back in the form of a parallelogram. The surveyors would, of course, be compelled to destroy this arrangement of the lots, and the people earnestly protested against it. They also renewed their claim for grants of 240 acres per capita, and from that day to this the agitation has been maintained, Louis Riel's arrival from Montana last spring giving it the semblance of a general and united movement of the French half-breeds of the Saskatchewan. Sept. 5 the half-breeds held a large public meeting at St. Laurent, at which Bishop Grandin and a number of his clergy were present. Riel set forth the claims of the half-breeds as being, first, the subdivision into provinces of the Northwest Territories; second, the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; third, patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; fourth, the sale of 500,000 acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals, and such like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed, grain, and implements; fifth, the reservation of 100 townships of swamp-land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; sixth, the grant of at least $1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and seventh, better provision for the support of the Indians. As a result of the meeting a permanent organization was effected. Riel is President of a provisional government that has been formed, and his rule has been marked with several bloody outbreaks. It was reported a few days ago that Riel had been shot during a riot at Prince Albert and Maj. Crozier of the mounted police and his command at Battleford had been massacred, but this was not confirmed. It is evident, however, that a collision may occur at any moment.]

THE DEATH PENALTY.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 24.—Jan Wasielewsky was hanged here at three minutes past 11 o'clock this morning. He had to be assisted to the scaffold, and was so completely overcome by fear that while being strapped he kept up a barking noise as if he had an epileptic fit. A peculiar feature of the execution was that the strap was held in place by hair from the head of the murdered wife. He was pronounced dead in eleven minutes after the drop.

[He was a native of Poland, aged 35, a butcher by trade. In 1879 he was sentenced to three years in the State prison for cattle-stealing. Before his incarceration he warned his wife that if she procured a divorce he would kill her when he got out. The wife paid no attention to the threat, got the divorce, and married again. When Wasielewsky was discharged he sought his former wife, and March 24 of the present year stabbed her thirteen times. She lived long enough to give to the authorities the name of the murderer. Wasielewsky was arrested at Silver City, N. M. He tried to starve himself to death in jail, but his courage always failed him.]

THE GREAT DISINFECTANT.

Platt's Chlorides is a powerful solution of those chemicals which possess in the highest degree radical disinfecting, deodorizing, and germ-destroying power. It is entirely odorless, and its frequent use in rinsing the waste-pipes, purifying the water-closet, and sprinkling the cellar or stable cannot but be attended with most gratifying hygienic results. No machinery required to use it. Each quart bottle (which may be obtained of any druggist for 50 cents) prepares two to three gallons of disinfectant strong enough for domestic uses, or sufficient to last the average family a month. Over 6,000 physicians indorse and recommend it.

Stevens, leading photograher, 108 Dearborn.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Ole Oppus, Chicago	25
Minnie Hall, Chicago	21
Edward Weston, Chicago	23
Mary Nugent, Chicago	20
Henry Stolley, Chicago	27
Christine Hansen, Chicago	19
Iver Skogstas, Chicago	25
Margarethe Jorgensen, Chicago	25
George F. Moore, Kansas City	34
Marion McIver, Chicago	25
John Souka, Chicago	33
Rosalia Siery, Chicago	24
Theodore Oldenburg, Chicago	22
Fene Discher, Chicago	23
Gust Schwicklenberg, Chicago	23
Annie Rohde, Chicago	21
William Mayers, Chicago	23
Martha Bellfuss, Chicago	18
Andro Carlson, Chicago	31
Mrs. Marie Holm, Chicago	33
Carl Knaak, Palatine	35
Anna Dombrowska, Palatine	25
Charles W. Kampman, Chicago	21
Frances Kuhards, Chicago	21
Frank Hoey, Chicago	27
Jennie Buzzalora, Chicago	25
John Gerin, South Chicago	25
Katie Harrington, South Chicago	21
Edward H. Kearney, Chicago	25
Lizzie Smith, Chicago	22
George Simpson, Chicago	52
Madeline Deas, Chicago	45
Adolph Mittag, Chicago	29
Caroline Witte, Chicago	19
George Breen, Lake	23
Mary O'Brien, Chicago	21
John French, Chicago	27
Mary Pender, Chicago	26
Thomas W. Edwards, Chicago	28
Julia Bahal, Chicago	28
John A. Stewart, Chicago	29
Annie Wiedeck, Chicago	22
William J. Underwood, Sioux City, Ia.	32
Evelyn Browne, Glencoe	26
John H. Edminster, Chicago	40
Ida Shephard, Woodstock	20
Charles Meisel, Chicago	28
Emily Schlater, Chicago	23
Ludwig Adler, Chicago	29
Amalie Hannig, Chicago	31
William H. Rohrer, South Evanston	25
Lizzie Horau, Evanston	22
John Gerin, South Chicago	25
Kate Harrington, South Chicago	21

DEATHS.

TINLEY—Oct. 23, Miles Tinley, native of the City of Dublin, Ireland.

Funeral Sunday, Oct. 26, from his residence, 1308 West Jackson-st., at 9:30 a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrow's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Northwestern Depot. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend; also the members of the A. O. F. and the I. C. O. Foresters are requested to attend. ☞ City of Dublin papers please copy; also the Oldham press, England.

GONIO—Oct. 24, James, beloved son of James A. and Mary Gonio, nee Otis, aged 1 year and 8 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 69 Heine-st., Humboldt Park, Sunday, Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

ROOD—Dr. J. B. Rood of Lemont died instantly last night. Will give funeral notice later.

CRUTTENDEN—At his father's home, 166 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., Howard Cruttenden, aged 30 years.

Funeral Saturday, 25th, at 1 p. m., from family residence in Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUNLEVY—At her residence, No. 2 Bank-st., Friday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Sarah J. Dunlevy, wife of John C. Dunlevy.

Burial services at Columbus, O., Monday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

ALL RESIDENTS OF THE FIFTH, SIXTH, Seventh, and Eighth Wards who wish to join in the procession for the reception of Blaine and Logan this evening are requested to meet at Finerty headquarters, No. 693 Halsted-st., at 7:30 p. m. The Finerty fife and drum corps will lead from the Fifth Ward and join the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards at Finerty headquarters. All citizens will march without uniforms. A badge will be furnished at headquarters.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, and Third Precincts Thirteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Marching Club will meet at their headquarters, No. 109 North Lincoln-st., this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, to take part in Blaine's reception. Uniforms will be furnished to all who desire to join the club.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE WEST SIDE Mounted Knights are requested to be in line at the corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts. at 6:30 p. m. J. R. DROM, Captain Commanding.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

ALL CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH Ward desirous of making the reception to J. G. Blaine as imposing as possible are requested to meet at the wigwam, corner of Oak and State-sts., this evening at 7 o'clock sharp. The procession starts at 7:30. The Eighteenth Ward Marching Club will act as escort. Uniform, slouch hat and cane.

ALL REPUBLICAN CLUBS IN THE NORTH Division desiring to participate in the Blaine and Logan reception this evening will report promptly at 7:30 p. m. on Dearborn-av., to be assigned to position. CHARLES CATLIN, Commander Blaine and Logan Clubs, Third Division.

ALL BLAINE AND LOGAN MARCHING clubs of the Seventh Ward will report at Maas' Hall this evening at 7 o'clock (sharp) to attend Blaine and Logan's reception.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE TENTH WARD Blaine and Logan clubs, and all others desiring to participate in the reception of James G. Blaine, will meet at 284 West Lake-st., at 7:30 p. m., sharp.

FIFTH WARD FINERTY INDEPENDENTS— A grand mass-meeting will be held at No. 37 Court-st., corner of Halsted, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26. The Hon. John F. Finerty, the Hon. E. O'Connell, Theodore Gestefeld, the Hon. Marcus Kavanagh, and others will address the meeting. Friends of liberty and free speech are invited to attend.

LAKE VIEW—THE REPUBLICAN EXECUtive Committee have arranged for the following meetings next week: Tuesday evening at Spein's Hall; speakers, Theodore Gestefeld, C. J. Sundell, and Henry Lehman. Wednesday evening at Rosehill; speakers, Emil Dietzsch, and H. S. Boutell. Thursday at Deerings; speakers, George C. Klehm, Eugene Sittig, W. C. Underwood, and Mr. Kilbossie, in Polish. Friday evening at Ravenswood Library-Hall; speakers, George E. Adams, John V. Farwell and Leonard Swett. Saturday evening at Music-Hall No. 601 Lincoln-av.; speakers, Thomas Cratty, L. C. Collins, and Gen. Jones; the Knight Glee Club will also be present. Monday evening at same place; speakers, Col. W. S. Scribner and George E. Adams. The train that carries Mr. Blaine to Milwaukee this morning will stop for five minutes at Deerings Station. The train is due at that point at 9:30 a. m.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT FINerty Mass-Meeting Sunday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock p. m., corner Twelfth and Loomis-sts. Congressman Finerty, Mathew P. Brady, the Hon. William Harper, P. T. McElherne, and others will speak. Rally! Rally! friends of Blaine, Logan, and Finerty.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB'S regular meeting is postponed until Monday evening, the 27th inst. Members are requested to report at the headquarters of the marching club, No. 130 Van Buren-st., at 7 p. m. sharp and participate in the parade.

THE WELSH REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison-st., Saturday evening, Oct. 25, to join the parade. All Welshmen and friends are invited to join us. The command will fall in at 8 o'clock sharp. J. W. KIRKHAM, Secretary.

THE HYDE PARK UNION VETERAN CLUB and all others who favor the election of Blaine and Logan will meet at Social Hall, Grand Crossing, Sunday, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting proper persons from each precinct to act as Deputy-Marshals, ticket peddlers, challengers, and Notaries Public.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS this evening at Weber Hall, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. There will be a lecture by Prof. Rodney Welch. Subject: "Whittier a Poet under Difficulties."

THE FIFTH WARD INDEPENDENT CLUB will meet at McAuly's hall, No. 3109 South Halsted-st., tomorrow evening. Mr. Mills and others will address the meeting.

THE SEVENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S Blaine, Logan, and Finerty Marching Club, Company B, are notified to be at the hall at 7:30 p. m. for Mr. Blaine's reception.

THE SECOND WARD YOUNG MEN'S REpublican Club will meet at No. 544 Wabash-av. this evening at 7 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present to take part in the parade.

THE HYDE PARK MARCHING CLUB will assemble this evening at 6:30 to join the parade in Chicago. Line will be formed at 7 o'clock sharp, and all desiring to go must be ready to fall in at that time.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Marching Clubs taking part in the parade and reception this evening will form on Sangamon-st., the right resting on Washington-boulevard.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS—

RECEPTION BADGE.

Buy the "Plumed Knight" and "Black Eagle" badge, designed by Alice S. Mitchell, author of the songs "Jim and Jack," "Plumed Knight." Badges and songs for sale at wholesale by Foster & Son, 22 East Washington-st., Chicago. Badges 25 cents. Five hundred songs for $5. Country orders promptly filled. Badges and songs at retail. South Side, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington-st. West Side, John C. Boyd, 163 South Halsted-st.

AN ILLUSTRATED TALK ON CANDLES and lanterns will be given by J. S. Smithson, Esq., at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann-st. and Washington-boulevard, Sunday evening at 7:30.

DAILY MEETING ON SATURDAY IS given to the exposition of the Sunday-school lesson. The Saturday young men's meeting will be conducted by George T. Howser. Young men are very cordially invited.

PROF. CARR'S CLASS IN DANCING—

WEST SIDE

Natatorium, 504 West Madison-st., Saturdays, afternoon and evening.

NORTH SIDE.

Brand's Hall, Thursday.

SOUTH SIDE NATATORIUM.

Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Fridays, 8 to 10 p. m.

ENGLEWOOD.

Wednesday afternoon and evening.

For particulars address 655 Washington-boulevard or West Side Natatorium, Telephone 4172.

THE ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF THE One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., occurs this evening at the Palmer House. Members can obtain tickets by applying immediately to WILLIAM L. PURCE, Secretary, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

THE REV. DR. SALE WILL DELIVER A lecture at the Montefiore anniversary service which will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. in the Temple of K. A. M., corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

THE CENTRALS AND ÆTNAS PLAY THEIR last game of the season on the West Side City League Grounds Sunday morning, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING UNDER the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Society this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the parlors of the Sherman House, the object being to discuss the propriety of urging the authorities to enforce the State law and really close the saloons the coming election-day.

THE THIRD REVELL CONCERT AT LINcoln Park will come off tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. If the weather is bad the concert will take place the Sunday after.

GRANDMOTHER

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies *DID CURE* in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. ☞ It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.*; and while curing will *not* hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known fireman of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:

"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:

"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

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FUR CAPS, $2 to $4.

LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st., Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, Oct. 27,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Buyers of fine goods are asked to attend this sale, as we will offer a good assortment of Seasonable Goods. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, Oct. 30, 9:30 a. m.

NOTICE.

The warm weather that has so generally prevailed during the Thirty Days last past has so curtailed the sales of Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants that we find ourselves pretty well loaded with valuable consignments of Winter Goods, from first hands chiefly, comprising our usual well-assorted and varied lines of Merchandise so generally found in our salesrooms. We would respectfully impress upon the minds of the Trade the importance of giving due attention to both these sales, as announced.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m.

We will be able to show at our sale of

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GOODS THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR ANY DEALER,

And buyers will be sure to find what they need for present use. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Thursday, Oct. 30, 9:30 a. m.

Hotel Ware, C. C., W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware,

To be sold in lots to suit the trade.

Fancy Goods, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Cuspadores, etc., Tea and Toilet Sets, Library Lamps and Brackets, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware, 2,000 barrels Glassware.

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from the intense pain caused by Rheumatism and Neuralgia, they are very dangerous diseases, frequently causing death. It's strange that until lately medical science has been unable to discover a remedy that is safe in its action and sure in its cure. Remedies have heretofore been discovered, but so dangerous are they, that unless carefully administered, they are more deadly than the disease. It is because

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"Have witnessed marvelous effects produced by ATHLOPHOROS, particularly in one severe case of Rheumatism of 15 years standing, where feet and hands were much distorted—patient after taking two bottles was entirely relieved from pain. Have used it in my own family with entire success."

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It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

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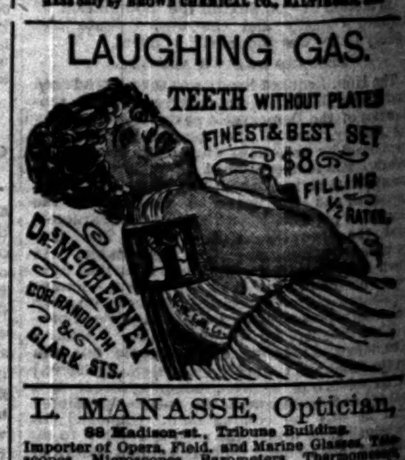
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

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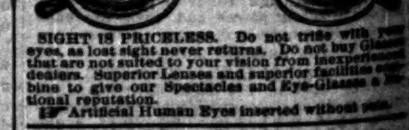
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LITERATURE.

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Theatre Contemporain—The English Illustrated Magazine—Literary Notes—Books Received.

Some Literary Recollections.

Mr. James Payn's volume is of very light texture, but it is written in an unaffected and buoyant style that makes it pleasant reading for those who have had the wit to discover that of all forms of mental dissipation literary gossip is the most fascinating. Mr. Payn is an English novelist whose reputation dates from the publication of "Lost Sir Massingberd"—an ingenious tale with which few constant readers of fiction are unfamiliar. His career as a story-teller, however, began in the dormitory of his first school, where he purchased immunity from the persecution of older boys by exercise of the gift to which he owes his respectable place in the world of letters. This compulsory experience in nocturnal narration was apparently the best part of his education, for, crammed as he was by private tutors, and many as were the years he spent at Eton, Woolwich, and Cambridge, he confesses without shame that he brought to authorship a mind the originality of which had been impaired by no sort of learning. For a man with a university degree the following is a curious avowal: "Languages, living or dead, I could not acquire any more than music, for which I have no ear. I spent many years over French and German, but could never read (far less converse in) either language with facility." That Mr. Payn is guilty of no exaggeration his English affords abundant evidence—unless it be assumed that a murdered language is a dead one. But the autobiographic thread on which the author has strung his beads of memory will bear little handling, and need no longer detain us.

The most notable acquaintance Mr. Payn made at Trinity was W. G. Clark, one of the editors of the "Cambridge Shakspeare," of whose conversational talents he speaks in glowing phrase, though of his wit he has preserved but a single specimen. It seems that one of the college dons, "known to the world of learning as the greatest of living Latin scholars," and to his intimates, by reason of his gentleness, as "The Ox," chanced to communicate to Clark his suspicion that the Master of Trinity had borrowed certain ideas about Plato from Mr. Llewellyn Davies' translation. "Ah!" said Clark, "the Ox knoweth his Master's crib." Mr. Payn was still an undergraduate when a letter from his father's friend, Miss Mitford, introduced him to De Quincey, from whose decanter of laudanum he came near helping himself at luncheon. The friendship of Miss Martineau was another of Miss Mitford's gifts to our author. The two women were antipathetic to each other. Of the author of "Deerbrook" Miss Mitford wrote to her protégé: "She is not, to my fancy, a woman of genius; all her works are incomplete. . . . Fifty years hence she will be heard of as one of the curiosities of our age, but she will not be read;" while of the author of "Our Village" Miss Martineau remarked to the same person: "What strikes one about her as a writer is, that one likes her books so much more than one's judgment approves of them." Mr. Payn remembers to have seen Miss Martineau "exhibit active indignation" only on one occasion. Shortly after the publication of her translation of Comte, a metaphysician of note, who happened to be her guest at luncheon, ventured (in ignorance, as Mr. Payn thinks, of her recent labors) to attack the founder of Positivism. "When he had quite done, Miss Martineau put this question to him with chilling gravity: 'Pray, sir, have you ever read Comte?' The wretched metaphysician changed color and stammered out, 'Well, yes—at least I have dipped into him.' 'Dipped into him!' exclaimed Miss Martineau with sublime contempt. 'No, sir, you have only dipped into some review of him. When you have looked at that shelf yonder,' and she pointed with her trumpet to the bookcase behind her, 'you may then say, for the first time, that you have seen Comte's works.'" It is difficult to fancy Miss Martineau with a cigar in her mouth; but Mr. Payn tells us that she tried smoking as a remedy for deafness. "I had the privilege," he adds, "of providing her privately with some very mild cigars; and many and many a summer night have we sat together for half an hour or so in her porch at 'The Knoll' smoking." Her trial of the tobacco cure was a brief one.

Of Dickens, whom he met for the first time in 1856, Mr. Payn has really nothing of interest to relate, except that he was indebted to the writer of these recollections for the character of Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations." Thackeray Mr. Payn first saw at the house of the latter's brother-in-law, Maj. Prower. "There were a dozen people or so at dinner, all unknown to Thackeray, but he was in good spirits and made himself very agreeable. It disappointed me excessively when, after dinner, he informed me that he had a most particular engagement, and was about to wish good-night to his host. 'But will you not even smoke a cigar first?' I inquired. 'A cigar? O, they smoke here, do they? Well, to tell you the truth, that was my engagement;' and he remained for many hours. There was an ancient gentleman at table who had greatly distinguished himself half a century ago at college, by whom the novelist was much attracted, and especially when he told him that there was nothing really original in modern literature; everything, he said, came indirectly (more or less) from, I think he said, Pindar. 'But at all events Pindar did not write "Vanity Fair,"' I said. 'Yes, sir,' answered the old gentleman, 'he did. In the highest and noblest sense Pindar did write it.' This view of affairs, which was quite new to him, delighted Thackeray, who was so pleased with his evening that he invited the whole company—fourteen in all—to dine with him the next day. I mention the circumstance not only as being a humorous thing in itself, but as illustrative of a certain boyish and impulsive strain that there was in his nature. He told me afterwards that, when he subsequently went to the club that night, he had felt so dangerously hospitable that it was all he could do to prevent himself 'asking some more people'; and, as a matter of fact, he did ask two other guests." Persons that really understand Thackeray will find this anecdote very characteristic.

"Trollope," says Mr. Payn, "was the least literary man of letters I ever met; indeed, had I not known him for the large-hearted and natural man he was, I should have suspected him of some affectation in this respect. Though he certainly took pleasure in writing novels, I doubt whether he took any in reading them; and from his conversation, quite as much as from his own remarks on the subject in his autobiography, I should judge he had not read a dozen, even of Dickens', in his life. His manners were rough and, so to speak, tumultuous; but he had a tender heart and a strong sense of duty. He has done his literary reputation as much harm by the revelation of his method of work as by his material views of its result. He took almost a savage pleasure in demolishing the theory of 'inspiration,' which has caused the world to deny his 'genius'; but although he was the last, and a long way the last, of the great triumvirate of modern novelists (for Bulwer is not to be named in the same breath, and George Eliot stands per se), he hangs 'on the line' with them."

The reader should be warned that the substance of this volume has already appeared in the *Cornhill*, in whose transient pages it doubtless appeared to better advantage than in its present form. But, when all deductions have been made, it must still be admitted that the volume has a certain charm. The author is not a dealer in champagne, but the small beer he chronicles is of the right tap. (Harper & Bros.)

Brief Notices.

Mr. William O. Stoddard, one of the President's private secretaries during the War of the Rebellion, has given to the world a new biography of Abraham Lincoln. He tells, as he expresses it, "The True Story of a Great Life," from its very humble beginning amid the hardest conditions in the State of Kentucky to the time when, at the summit of its greatness, it was crowned with martyrdom in the Capital of the Nation. Mr. Lincoln's early struggles, his experience as a flatboatman, a farm hand, and a volunteer soldier in the Black Hawk War, his efforts as a politician defeated as a candidate for the Legislature, his election on a second trial and services as a legislator, and with his trials as a briefless lawyer, are all depicted with great fullness of details up to the time when he entered upon the more public career in which he was to win immortal fame. The history of that career is also fully told from the time of his entrance into Congress to the tragic ending. The reader is made to see again the scenes of the War, the great uprising of the North, the regenerated National life, the European complications, the great battles, the long campaigns, the blockade, the dark days, and the final victory. As a literary artist or writer Mr. Stoddard does not deserve a high rank, but his subject gives to his story an extraordinary interest, and every reader of it will lay down the volume with an increased admiration of Mr. Lincoln, who as a man was without vices, and as a ruler was endowed with remarkable patience, unselfishness, firmness, gentleness, and profound practical wisdom. (Fords, Howard & Hulbert.)

Mr. W. Henry Barneby, in his volume which is devoted mainly to British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory, gives to it the somewhat misleading title of "Life and Labor in the Far, Far West." He has the advantage—if it be any advantage—of writing about a vast territory concerning the larger part of which little has been published in the way of information and popular description. Of that part of this territory which lies east of the Rocky Mountains perhaps the earliest, and probably still the best, full account is that given by Lieut. Hind in his official record of the labors of the Canadian Exploring Expedition, which was sent out by the Canadian Government in 1857 and was commanded by him. Seven of the twenty-six chapters in Mr. Barneby's work describe his journey through some of the Western States and Territories of this country. The remainder of the volume—its only valuable part—is devoted to a description of his journeyings in the British possessions of Northwestern America. He passed over the whole line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, besides making many shorter excursions to different points. He shows himself to be a careful observer and a conscientious but somewhat dull chronicler. Along with a large amount of "padding" in the volume, in the shape of incidents of travel, many of them unpleasant, which could have no earthly interest for anybody but the author and his companions in *travail*, the book contains a great deal of valuable information relative to the regions traversed. As these regions are now in the way of being soon opened up to settlement, Mr. Barneby's volume will doubtless be of interest and of service to the general public. It has a good map and an index. An appendix to the work contains a very interesting account of the remarkable but as yet little known "Kootenay District" in Northern Idaho and British Columbia. This is written by Mr. Baillie-Grohman, author of "Camps in the Rockies." (Cassell & Co.)

The "Art Year Book" of the New England Institute, Boston, is a sumptuous volume, designed to give a comprehensive view of book-making methods and materials, and as such it is specially interesting. To this end, three kinds of paper—hand-made, super-calendered, and a fine-laid book paper—are used; while the graphic processes available for illustrative purposes are represented by examples of etching, steel-engraving, lithography, wood-engraving, artotype, albertype, phototype, heliotype, and several kinds of photo-engraving. It could hardly be expected that a volume made up of such heterogeneous materials should possess that unity of effect so desirable in a well-ordered book; but the fairly successful way in which this difficulty has been met in the present instance reflects much credit on the taste of its editor and projector, Mr. John Mason Little, Vice-President of the institute, and of the maker of the book, Mr. Arthur B. Turnure, of the "Art Age" Press, New York. The title-page, by George R. Halm, is certainly unique, but a rather stupid blunder is made in describing it as "Moresque" in style, when the ornamental forms used are of a pronounced Celtic type. Following the preface is a brief history of the Institute, on four pages, embellished with artotypes printed in various tints. This is probably the first example on this side of the Atlantic of the new departure in book-illustration, which had its inception in the charming designs by Paul Avril for Octave Uzanne's "L'Eventail"; but the inferiority of the artotype to the photogravure—Goupil process—is manifest. One of the best things in the volume is the quaint sub-title page, designed by Howard Pyle, which precedes the eighteen pages of "Notes: Descriptive and Biographic" that serve to introduce, and rather slenderly and unsatisfactorily explain, the illustrations by various graphic processes, that form the next section of the book. Each one of these has been selected for some peculiar excellence—mainly of a technical sort. The interest in them cannot truthfully be said to centre in the subjects, which are for the most part trivial and commonplace. The same may also be said of the "Artist's Autographic Sketches" which follow; though the selections in this department are restricted within narrower bounds by the limitations of photo-engraving. Herein lies the greatest blemish in a book otherwise worthy of lavish commendation, and whose secondary object is to show something of the notable art-work done during the year. It is impossible to resist the conviction that, if these illustrations are fair samples of the best productions of our artists, there would be small hope for the future of American art. Fortunately, such works as Grayson's "Abov!" or the "Crepuscule," by Alexander Harrison, recently exhibited in this city, show us that our expectations rest on a more substantial foundation of accomplishment. Some examples of applied art and a catalog of the art collection exhibited at the Institute this year complete this highly-interesting volume, which is fair to look upon, and so far as the mechanical execution, and more particularly the press-work, is concerned, leaves nothing to be desired. The defects to which its very scope invites attention may be considered as shortcomings rather than faults. ($4.)

The problem of electric lighting has for several years past engaged the attention of many scientific men. Their success in overcoming the difficulties which lay in their path marks one of the grandest triumphs of the human mind, as it involves not alone a mastery of matter, but a grasping of an imponderable force, and a harnessing thereof to the triumphal car of the experimental philosopher. It needs a rather extensive acquaintance with the subject to appreciate a tithe of the difficulty encountered and the ingenuity displayed in achieving what has already been accomplished. Several works on the subject have appeared recently, giving a more or less extensive view of the subject. The latest is a conglomerate affair, being originally written in French by Messrs. Alglave and Boulard, then translated by Prof. T. O'Conor Sloane, and lastly edited and enlarged by C. M. Lungren. With so much of authorship it ought to be a satisfactory essay, and will be found to be so. It traces the history of artificial lighting by means of oils, candles, and gas, through the first efforts at electric illumination down to the best approved machines of today. Over 250 wood-cut illustrations aid in the descriptions. The authors successively describe the Voltaic pile, with the various forms of battery in which currents are produced by the decomposition of zinc, etc. The thermo-electric battery is passed over rather lightly. Then comes the last method, in which mechanical power is transformed into electric force by the rotation of electro-magnets. This, with its numerous applications, is treated very fully, as the one most extensively used, perhaps destined to displace the other two, and especially adapted to lighting. The triumphs of Edison receive more attention than might have been expected from Frenchmen, but otherwise the book largely treats of French workers and what they have done in lighting up buildings on land and aiding navigation, as well as ministering to the deadly art of war. The electric lighthouse, either single, as to mark a headland, or multiple, as to illuminate the port of Havre, is described with sufficient minuteness to convey a clear idea of the vast service which electricity promises to render to the commerce of the future. We note that the work not only tells how the effects are produced, but how the force and its manifestations are measured. In this respect it is a decided improvement over most others, its descriptions of the nature of the units employed being clear and comprehensive. The reader should experience little difficulty in grasping the mysteries of the Volt, Ohm, Ampère, Coulomb, Farad, etc., as gages of work done, or that is proposed to be done, and measures of running cost as well as of force-quantity. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Among recent additions to the valuable series called "Théâtre Contemporain," which Mr. William R. Jenkins is now publishing, are "Le Perle Noir," by Victorien Sardou; "Le Testament de César Girodot," by Adolph Belot and Edm. Villetard; "Le Maître de Forge," by George Ohnet; and "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," by Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau. All these plays are meritorious, and the two last-mentioned have been most brilliantly successful during the last season in Paris. They have not only life and action on the boards, but possess such decided literary excellence as to render them delightful reading.

The first volume of the *English Illustrated Magazine* presents an exceedingly attractive appearance. It contains a complete series of descriptive sketches by the author of "John Halifax"; a complete historical novel by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge; and contributions from many of the foremost men of letters in England. The illustrations number 428 and are without exception by artists of eminence. (Macmillan & Co. $2.50.)

A less elaborate work than Mrs. Karr's "The American Horsewoman," recently noticed in these columns, is Mr. H. L. de Bussigny's "Handbook for Horsewomen;" but it will be found in many respects an admirable supplement to Mrs. Karr's volume. The author, who has been a Lieutenant of cavalry and instructor of riding in the French army, writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject. (D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.)

Literary Notes.

Prof. Jowett has nearly finished his translation of "The Politics of Aristotle."

The November *Eclectic*, made up of the cream of the current foreign magazines, sustains its high reputation.

It is said that nearly every village in Greece has its newspaper, and in Athens there are fifty-four political papers.

Mr. James Payn has just corrected the proof-sheets of his new story for boys entitled "In Peril and Privation."

"The Moneymakers," a volume announced by D. Appleton & Co., is to be in the nature of a reply to "The Breadwinners."

The November number of *Outing* brings the magazine into new prominence in the added space given to yachting matters.

The "Letters of Jane Austen" will be in the hands of the public, in two volumes, within a few days. A picture of Jane Austen, painted when she was about 17, has been autotyped for this work.

The *Quiver*, an illustrated unsectarian magazine for Sunday and general reading, will hereafter be issued monthly in this country by Cassell & Co., beginning with the new volume which opens with the December number.

The November number of the *Magazine of Art* closes the volume for the year with unusual attractions. The frontispiece of the number is from Mr. F. A. Bridgeman's last salon picture, "The Bath at Home, Cairo," and is very suggestive of that artist's gorgeous oriental coloring.

The biographer of Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz") draws a pathetic picture of the brave, modest, uncomplaining old man, who, bolstered up in his chair with his pencil fixed to his palsied hand, all unconscious of the loss of his power, and unwilling to admit of any other ailment than rheumatism, contrived by the swaying of his body to draw the pictures for the few unimportant works with which an ungrateful and unindulgent world cared to intrust him.

Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) addresses Robert Browning thus in *Blackwood's Magazine*: "Grateful as I am for what you have given to the world in many ways, I have always felt how great a loss the stage has suffered from the diversion into other channels of that creative dramatic power which you, of all of our contemporaries, seem to me preëminently to possess. You may remember saying at a casual meeting in Hyde Park, when I was expressing my love and admiration for Pompilia, 'Ah, if I could have had you for Pompilia, I would have made the story into a drama.' Your words made me very happy. How gladly would I have done my best to illustrate a character so finely conceived."

The subject catalog of the library of the College of New Jersey, prepared under the direction of Mr. Frederic Vinton and just published, is a notable achievement in an art which has made rapid progress during the last ten years, and which is now employing the efforts of a good many clever men. The public derives an immense benefit from the friendly rivalry of these workers in the libraries, each pursuing what he regards as the true scientific principle in the cataloging of books. As a means of quick and convenient transportation to the desired knowledge, the best catalogs of today are as superior to their predecessors of a dozen years or more ago as the steam-engine is to the old stage-coach. In some important respects Mr. Vinton's work at Princeton goes beyond anything previously accomplished. He has classified the contents of a great library according to subjects, thus forming a dictionary or index to general literature as far as it is represented in the Princeton collection.

Books Received.

ALMOST A DUCHESS. (No Name Series.) Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY. By Vernon Lee. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

AN APPEAL TO CÆSAR. By Albion W. Tourgée. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.

THE REALITY OF FAITH. By Newman Smyth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

BABYLAND: Edited by the Editors of *Wide Awake*. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 75 cents.

MARMION. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $6.

WENTWORTH & HILL'S EXERCISE MANUALS. No. III. Geometry. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

THE ANCIENT EMPIRES OF THE EAST. By A. H. Sayce. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MARJORIE HUNTINGDON. A Novel. By Harriet Pennunree Best. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A NORTH COUNTRY MAID. A Novel. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

A HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. By Edward Stanwood. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.

ICARIA. A Chapter in the History of Communism. By Albert Shaw, Ph. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE PERIL OF THE REPUBLIC; and Other Poems By George Macdonald Major. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MYTHS IN MEDICINE AND OLD-TIME DOCTORS. By Alfred C. Garratt, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MARYLAND. The History of a Palatinate. By William Hand Browne. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARNS. Tales of Many Seas. By Capt. R. F. Coffin. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

HISTORY OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. By John L. Stevens, LL. D., Recently Minister at Stockholm. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. By M. S. Robinson of the Chicago bar. Chicago: The Author.

TWO COMPTON BOYS. By Augustus Huppin. With Ninety-three Illustrations by the Author. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

EUPHORION: Being Studies of the Antique and the Medieval in the Renaissance. By Vernon Lee. In two volumes. Boston: Roberts Bros. $6.50.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. James Stormouth. Part 9. Histrionic—Interfere. New York: Harper & Bros. 25 cents.

SELECT POEMS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. Edited with Notes by William J. Rolfe, A. M. With Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 75 cents.

A HANDBOOK OF LATIN SYNONYMES. Based on Meissner's "Kwizgefasste Lateinische Synonymik." By Edgar S. Shumway, A. M. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

SOPHOCLES' ANTIGONE. Edited on the Basis of Wolff's Edition by Martin L. D'Ooge, Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

HALF A CENTURY OF ENGLISH HISTORY PICTORIALLY PRESENTED IN A SERIES OF CARTOONS FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PUNCH. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DYNAMO ELECTRICITY: Its Generation, Application, Transmission, Storage, and Measurement. By George B. Prescott. With 545 Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FIFTY YEARS' OBSERVATION OF MEN AND EVENTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY. By E. D. Keyes, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A MANUAL OF THE GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AS PRACTICED BY THE JUNIOR CLASS IN AMHERST COLLEGE. Prepared under the Direction of Dr. Edward Hitchcock. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE: A Treasury of Useful Information for the Farm and Household. Edited by the Hon. Jonathan Periam. Illustrated. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

HOW TO LEARN AND EARN; or, Half-Hours in Some Helpful Schools. By Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt, Mrs. John Lillie, E. E. Brown, and Others. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.50.

PROTECTION AND COMMUNISM. A Consideration of the Effects of the American Tariff on Wages. By William Rathbone, Member of the British Parliament for Caernarvonshire. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Periodicals Received.

Critic, Oct. 18.
Science, Oct. 17.
Druggist, Oct. 15.
Clinique for October.
Polyclinic for October.
Harper's for November.
Century for November.
Literary World, Oct. 18.
Eclectic for November.
Le Francais for October.
Publisher's Weekly, Oct. 18.
Lippincott's for November.
Catholic World for November.
Western Bookseller for October.
Magazine of Art for November.
Catholic Quarterly Review—October.
Meteorological Journal for October.
American Naturalist for November.
Appleton's Literary Bulletin for October.
Popular Science Monthly for November.
Outing and the Wheelman for November.
Cottage Hearth—April, July, and October.
St. Louis Illustrated Magazine for November.

AGRICULTURE.

Perplexing Problems Connected with the Project of a National Cattle Trail.

The Fall Army-Worm a Very Determined and Dreaded Enemy of the Wheat-Grower.

Pleasing Prospects for the Fat-Stock Show—Lowlands for Orchards—Gleanings in Agricultural Fields.

LIVE STOCK.

The Texas Cattle Trade.

Few problems have ever arisen, in connection with agricultural affairs, that were more perplexing than those surrounding the subject of the Texas cattle traffic. For a quarter of a century the movement of cattle from the Gulf coast northward has met with varying degrees of opposition; but never was that opposition so strong, so widely spread, and so determined as it has been this year. As a consequence, much interest was shown in the discussion of the subject of the establishment of a National cattle trail as soon as that project was proposed. The plan is to have a National road or trail some five miles wide opened from the Gulf coast to the northern boundary of the United States for the unrestricted passage of cattle from Texas to the country north of latitude 36. The reasons urged in favor of this measure are that Texas is the great breeding ground for the plains, where young stock can be bred more cheaply than in regions further north; that these young cattle are needed by the ranchmen of the Northwest, and are profitable to the latter; that the fear of losses from disease brought by the Texas cattle has caused almost insurmountable obstacles to be thrown in the way of the traffic in Southern cattle, so that the market is seriously injured, if not destroyed, and both those who breed the young stock and those who wish to buy lose the prospective profits from what would, but for the restrictions mentioned, be a very important part of their business. It has been further urged that the cattle from Texas cannot well be taken from their native pastures to the North so late in the autumn; that the frosts will prevent the infection of the Northern cattle by the deadly germs of Texas fever, for when the Texas cattle go North so late in the year they are very likely to perish under the hardships of their first winter on the Northern ranges. This is equally true of stock driven north and of that carried by rail.

To the suggestion that cattle from the lowlands of Texas might be held during one winter in the northwestern part of Texas or in the Indian Territory, where frosts would probably be severe enough to kill the germs of the disease which is so surely fatal to the cattle of the North, the objection is made that room enough could not be found in Texas or the Territory to hold so great a number as would be sent north for grazing each year. Moreover, it has been found that the cattle native to the higher lands of Texas, remote from the Gulf coast, suffer and die of the disorder which for more than a century has proved fatal to so many cattle which have grazed where Gulf cattle have been. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Texas cattlemen will be divided against themselves, and that those of Northwestern Texas will object strongly to the admission to their territory of cattle from the coast region.

Against the establishment by the General Government, as is proposed, of a National trail of the kind and for the purpose proposed, it is urged that the National Government cannot, with a due regard for the State-rights doctrine, which caused the emasculation of the Animal-Industry bill in Congress last winter, seize the land of any State or States for the purpose of making of such land a highway for the benefit of a comparatively few people. No practicable route from Texas to the North can be found that does not pass through two or more States—Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, or perhaps Wyoming. The history of the dead-line of Kansas indicates plainly enough what may be expected of that State, which might be willing to receive for years to come, as she does now, Texas cattle to be sold in Kansas or shipped over Kansas railroads; but she might be unwilling to see the private property of her citizens taken for the benefit of a limited number of private parties in other States. What course Wyoming, Nebraska, and other States and Territories concerned may take may perhaps be correctly predicted from the action of their citizens when they stopped droves of Texas cattle, first with Winchesters and afterward with official proclamations of quarantine. They seem to have said practically, "While we love the profits from Texas cattle much, we love the safety of our own herds more."

It is further objected that to open such a trail would be to officially establish a broad belt of infected land extending entirely across the country; that all cattle moving East or West must, during the frostless months of each year, be shipped across this belt; that danger of infection by a quickly fatal disease may be avoided; and that this would be practically to impose a heavy tax upon all who would but for this trail drive their stock east or west across the land the trail would occupy. It is also apparent that the store steers from Texas must either be held within the limits of the trail itself or go upon the ranges on either side. It is, then, a question whether or not the States and Territories that have already put restrictions upon the Texas cattle traffic would permit those cattle to leave the trail. If they should do so the trail would become an officially established means for facilitating the spreading of the germs of the disease which caused such heavy losses this year among Western cattle.

These are a few of the more direct reasons advanced for and against the establishment of a National cattle-trail. In addition to these are the questions relating to the supply of store stock for the Northwest and West and a profitable market for the large surplus of young stock from Texas. The changes which may come over the traffic when Texas shall grow more corn and fatten more of her own cattle, thus increasing the profits of her cattle-owners and her farmers, are, of course, worthy of consideration in this connection, since they may make of that grand State a formidable competitor of rather than a mere feeder to the great ranges north of the thirty-sixth parallel. It is clear that the good wishes of the great body of consumers of beef the world over, as well as of those who are more closely concerned in the cattle traffic of this country, will be with the Texas cattle-men in their efforts to find a satisfactory way to overcome the difficulties in the way of the profitable carrying-on of their business with the North.

The American Fat-Stock Show.

The time is rapidly drawing near for the opening of the seventh Fat-Stock Show in Chicago, only seventeen days remaining before the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition Building for the receipt of stock. All the usual arrangements for the convenience of those who wish to attend have been made. The following railroads will sell tickets to Chicago at reduced rates during the show:

Chicago & Iowa; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, St. Louis & Western; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy make reduced rates for points in Illinois and Iowa, and the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for points in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Passenger rates one and one-third fare for the round trip on the following roads, distance from Chicago limited to 100 miles—viz.: Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Atlantic; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

Exhibits are already assured from Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois of course, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wyoming. Doubtless Missouri and Kansas will send representatives of their grand herds and excellent flocks and droves, as the Kansas City Fat-Stock Show will close in time for the moving of their stock to Chicago.

A very large attendance of accredited representatives of the several live-stock associations will be here during the week, as the official meetings of these associations take place here at that time. The list of those meetings is as follows:

Nov. 11, Tuesday, American Southdown Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Wednesday, American Galloway Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Wednesday, National Norman Horse-Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Wednesday, American Berkshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 13, Thursday, American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 13 and 14, Thursday and Friday, second annual meeting of the American Stockmen's National Association.

Nov. 14, Friday, Illinois Short-Horn Breeders' Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 18, Tuesday, National Swine-Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 10 a. m.

Nov. 18, Tuesday, American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 18, Tuesday, American Shropshiredown Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nov. 19, Wednesday, American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

American Hereford Breeders' Association.

The time and place of the annual meetings of the last association named will be announced in due time.

At the meeting of the American Stockmen's National Convention there will be a larger attendance than there was at the first meeting of that kind in November of last year. There are reports to be made by the Executive Committee appointed by the convention of last year, and other business of the gravest importance to cattle-owners to be discussed. This will therefore be emphatically a business meeting, which every stock-owner in the country who can attend the Fat-Stock Show should attend. The several stock associations will be represented by delegates chosen from their leading men, so that the convention will truly represent the interests of the breeders and feeders of the country. Altogether the seventh annual Fat-Stock Show will be beyond a question the largest and the most important ever held in America.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Carriage team	5	15¾	2,300	$ 550
Bay horse driver	6	15	900	75
Bay horse driver	5	15¼	1,100	125
Bay horse driver	6	15¼	1,000	130
Bay mare driver	6	15	1,000	200
Bay mare driver	5	15	1,000	150
Black horse	8	15¾	1,200	150
Bay horse	7	16	1,200	160
Gray horse	8	16	1,100	135
Brown horse	6	16	1,300	150
Draft team	5	16	2,700	275
Draft team	6	16	2,500	400
Work team	9	15¾	2,300	225
Work plug	10	....	1,100	65
Work plug	9	....	.....	50
Work plug	11	....	.....	85

Notes.

Some people can easily notice the flavor and odor of the plants upon which a cow feeds in the milk.

It is said that hog-cholera is causing great havoc in Saline County, Missouri, hundreds of swine dying from this disease. One farmer lost about 120 head in ten days.

In Shawnee, Johnson County, Kas., several cattle died recently with what is thought to be Texas fever. Thomas Douglas is said to have lost fourteen steers from this cause.

Kansas has 2,238,785 cattle, or 800,516 more than in 1880. The estimated value of these cattle is $67,000,000. In Montana there are 663,300 cattle, representing an increase since 1880 of 491,849. Montana's cattle are worth near $20,000,000.

In Canada the price of mutton is usually as high as beef, owing to the fact that farmers there pay more attention to raising superior mutton than farmers do here. Wool here is considered of prime importance as compared with quality of carcass.

One corporation has fenced 6,500,000 acres of the Cherokee strip as pasture. Each member puts his cattle into the pasture and a dividend of the profits is made upon the ratio of the number of cattle owned by each member to the entire number owned by the corporation.

The Kansas City *Indicator* says that Maj. N. A. Adams of Manhattan, Kas., who in June last bought 225 head of steers from Fraser & Oburn of this city, and afterwards lost 125 of them by what was supposed to be Texas fever, has brought suit against Fraser & Oburn for $13,000 damages.

Hollis & Co. of Boston, leading mutton-dealers in the United States, have purchased a tract of land on the Kaw River in Kansas City for the purpose of erecting a slaughter-house with a capacity for killing 1,000 sheep per day. This establishment will benefit the sheep and mutton trade in the New West.

Another of the valuable cows in the Jersey herd of Mr. John Boyd of Elmhurst, Ill., died Saturday, Oct. 18, of well-defined contagious pleuro-pneumonia. This makes fifteen deaths among the twenty-two animals exposed to infection by the two diseased cows taken to Mr. Boyd's in June last from the diseased herd of M. G. Clarke.

J. N. Muncey of Ames, Ia., says: "Judging from the milk received at the creamery in summer, I should think that where cows are pastured there should be at least an hour's difference [in the morning and evening hours for milking]—say 5 a. m. and 4 p. m. The aim, of course, should be to have the udders equally distended night and morning."

Bow Park herd will be well represented in the seventh annual Fat-Stock Show. The magnificent Short-Horn cow, Canada's Pride, winner of the sweepstakes at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show of 1883, the 3-year-old Short-Horn steer, the President, never before shown in this country, and the white 3-year-old Short-Horn steer, Clarence Kirklivington, will be exhibited by the Bow Park people.

The Hon. Thomas Sturgis, Secretary of the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association, was the recipient a short time ago of some fine works of art as testimonials of the esteem in which he is held by friends in the association. The presentation was accompanied by a speech from Judge J. M. Carey setting forth the success of Mr. Sturgis' efforts in behalf of live-stock interests and his well-deserved popularity among stockmen.

Thus far no Short-Horn breeders have signified their intention to exhibit their cattle at the World's Exhibition in New Orleans. This certainly cannot be because they have not plenty of cattle worthy of being shown there, or anywhere else, in competition with other breeds. Owners of Herefords and other pure breeds have given notice to Mr. Dysart of an intention to show drafts from their herds at New Orleans.

The *Ohio Farmer* of Oct. 25 says that Dr. Fair, President of the Ohio State Veterinary Association, has under his care in Cleveland a cow which he quarantined some time ago as having contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He recently called Dr. Yonkerman and Dr. George Stewart to examine the case, and both pronounced the diagnosis correct, though Dr. Stewart says peritonitis would give a similar diagnosis. The cow is still under quarantine, and will remain so until further steps shall be taken. The history of the cow has not been learned.

Early in October Mr. O. J. Bailey of Peoria, Ill., sent parts of the lungs of two heifers killed because they were suffering from pleuro-pneumonia to A. S. Heath, V. S., New York City, with a request that Dr. Heath would carefully examine them. The *Breeders' Gazette* publishes the report of the investigation, in which the veterinarian named says: "It is contagious pleuro-pneumonia and cannot be any other disease." Dr. Heath adds what should be evident without argument to all who are acquainted with the live-stock interests of America that "It is better, tho the plague is fearfully damaging to a great industry, that the truth and the whole truth shall be known and made public. We are no longer in doubt about the disease, from the number of specimens sent us, and will receive and report on all cases where the expenses are paid by the owners, as Mr. Bailey has done. These cases prove that the Government authorities can be relied upon, and that they have done their duty regardless of consequences."

HUSBANDRY.

The Fall Army-Worm.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, Illinois State Entomologist, has just issued an elaborate report upon the description and life-history of the grass-worm, or fall army-worm, with illustration. He also gives an account of the injuries caused by the worm to vegetation, and suggests the course to be pursued to prevent such injuries. It appears that this species has been known as an enemy of agriculture since 1845, when it attacked the grass, corn, and sugar-cane of Georgia; but it did not appear as an injurious insect in Illinois until 1866 and 1876, since which time it was not numerous enough here to attract attention, until lately the winter wheat fields of Tazewell, Mason, and Fulton Counties, and doubtless the adjacent territory, were devastated by this worm. Hundreds of acres of winter wheat have been completely destroyed in these counties. These fields were resowed, but Prof. Forbes, under date of Oct. 14, says that the impending loss is probably much more serious, since another brood of the caterpillars is likely soon to appear, making an attack upon the wheat at a period too late to allow of replanting. It is therefore very important that the attention of farmers be called to this insect, that they may watch for its first appearance and take measures for its destruction.

The larva is from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the ground color somewhat variable, but, in most of the specimens which I have examined, dark brown, approaching to black. It is marked with several paler stripes, most conspicuous along the sides. The under surface is reddish green; the head jet-black, with a Y-shaped white mark upon the front. The back is commonly black or a very dark brown, with a narrow yellow line along the middle and irregular white lineations along the border of the dorsal space. This black dorsal band is bordered upon each side by a yellow line, below which, upon the side of the larva, is a black stripe, and beneath the breathing pores is a drab or yellowish band mottled with pale-brown. Minute, shining-black tubercles, each bearing a conspicuous black hair, may be seen all over the surface, eight or ten to each segment.

The pupa is dark-brown, of the usual form, and especially distinguished by two sharp spines at the tip of the abdomen.

The general color of the moth is mouse-gray, variegated with smoky-brown, yellowish, and pearly or bluish white. The hind wings are white with a faint yellowish tint, semi-transparent, and slightly iridescent. The wings expand from one-fourth to one inch. Sometimes the front wings are of a more uniform and darker color, grayish-brown or deep smoky-brown inclining to black, and sometimes they are greatly suffused with yellowish.

The eggs, which are deposited in small clusters, often in two or three layers one above another, are nearly spherical, of a pale-yellow color, and are slightly ribbed. They are laid upon the leaves of the plants upon which the larvæ are to feed.

The State Entomologist says that "the possible speedy occurrence of a second brood makes it extremely desirable that measures should be at once devised to destroy this brood in the fields, before it has inflicted any serious damage upon the wheat. There are but two methods which occur to me in this connection—viz.: mechanical destruction and poisoning. As soon as the worms commence to appear in the wheat, in October and November, I would advise rolling with a heavy roller such fields as are in suitable condition, with the hope and expectation that most of the worms would thus be crushed.

"When they are evidently progressing from one part of a field to another, if other remedies fail, an expedient successfully resorted to by a farmer in Mason County may be tried; that of plowing under the infested region, rolling heavily afterwards. Next to these simple measures, I believe that the use of arsenical poisons would be found most efficient. To spray or sprinkle the young wheat with diluted Paris green or London purple, or the arsenical solution used by fruit-growers, would not be too troublesome and expensive an undertaking, if thereby a field of wheat were saved from complete destruction, especially if some mechanical means of distributing the poison were used. In case a horde of worms were marching across a field, doubtless the entire party could be destroyed by poisoning a strip of the wheat in front of them.

"Fully half the grass worms collected by us this month were more or less seriously parasitized, and it is consequently quite likely that they will do no serious injury next year over the area now affected by them; but prudence would dictate either that wheat be not sown upon oats ground another season, or else that especial care be taken to keep down the volunteer oats previous to the sowing of the wheat.

"In conclusion, I have to request of those to whom this notice may come, early information of the appearance of another brood this year, in case such occurs, in order that our observations upon the life history of the species and experiments upon methods of meeting its attacks may be satisfactorily completed."

Are Wet Lowlands Best for Apple Orchards?

Much thought has been given of late to questions relating to the causes, nature, and prevention or cure of the diseases that have so seriously injured a large percentage of the fruit-trees in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi. In an article on this subject in the *Rural New-Yorker* of Oct. 25 B. F. Johnson of Champaign County, Illinois, says that the parents of most apples cultivated here are natives of comparatively cool, moist climates, having neither our summer heat nor our intense winter cold. But even in such favorable climates the apple has always done best where the frosts of the cold season are rarely severer than our average November, and the heats of summer greater than those of our average May. "What wonder, then," he asks, "where a fruit-bearing tree has been transferred from so mild and equable a climate to another which is liable to the wet springs of England, the summer heats of Africa, the autumn drouths of Egypt, and for the winter to the intense cold and possible snow of Greenland, it fails to withstand all these adverse influences, unless their rigors are mitigated; and what would be more likely to do this than a copious supply of water. If in the spring the earth is saturated with rainfall nothing is more to be feared for all crops than sudden drouth, and, in like manner, nothing will more surely disarm the terrors of our summer suns of Africa and the drouths of Egypt than abundant moisture, and nothing better protects the roots of our tree vegetation from the severe frosts of winter than a saturated soil and subsoil.

"The apple, then, demands in our climate of intense extremes, a copious water supply for two reasons: (1) Because when at home it ever does best in cool, moist situations, and when transferred to a climate of extremes of heat and cold abundant moisture best mitigates their injurious effects. If, then, the healthy, vigorous, and fruitful orchards of the Valley of the Mississippi above Cairo are mostly confined to low, moist, or overflowed lands there are good and sufficient reasons for it."

Gleanings.

A well-known pomological writer says that there are 209 varieties of cherries, 60 of apricots, 239 of peaches, 1,087 of pears, and 297 of plums.

John Hunsberger of Harvey County, Kansas, reports a great yield of wheat from a small quantity of seed. From one and one-half bushels of seed sowed on three acres he reaped 135 bushels, a yield of ninety bushels to each bushel of seed sown.

The Detroit *Post* says that every stock association and the State, district, and county agricultural societies should be represented at the cattle convention at Chicago, Nov. 13 and 14. The question of farther legislation on contagious diseases of live stock is a vital one to every man who owns a cow.

Not long ago the Detroit *Evening News* stated that it could no longer be denied that pleuro-pneumonia had invaded Michigan. The Detroit *Post* says: "No person or paper has the right to make such a statement unless he knows it to be true and can locate it. Fortunately it can be denied. There is none in the State nor has there been."

Mr Clarence M. Weed, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, calls attention to the injuries done to fruit by the apple maggot. As these maggots attack fruit in the autumn they are not so much to be feared as the codling moth; but care should be taken to get rid of them now at the outset, and thus future trouble will be avoided.

Rocky forest land had better be kept in woods until the rest of the farm is in the highest possible state of cultivation. There are millions of acres of poor land partly cultivated that ought never to have been cleared off. Of that which is plowed not one acre in 1,000 is made to produce half as much as it would produce if thoroughly tilled and wisely fertilized.

There is something worth thinking about in the fact that in England the papers are discussing the price of bread with considerable vigor, arguing that it is too high considering the low price of wheat. A quartern loaf (four pounds) sells at six pence, or about three cents per pound. In America the same weight of bread costs five cents. Yet in America the buyer is 3,000 miles, at least, nearer the source of supply of wheat than the English consumer is.

Prof. W. J. Beal, reporting upon the cause of "scabs" in potatoes submitted to him for examination, says: "There are some small brown balls which are most likely the excretions for some insects, all of which have left at this time. The insects are very likely the cause of the trouble, and fortunately they are not generally plenty. The irritation of the skin by the insects cause extra formation of the cork cells, and these are made at the expense of the inside of the potato, injuring its quality."

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Who Is Responsible for the Insignificance of Our Naval Establishment?

Not the Republican Administrations, but the Democratic Majorities in Congress.

Facts and Figures Disproving the Democratic Charges of Extravagance and Mismanagement.

San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 21: In conformity with the practices of past campaigns Democratic journals and stump-speakers are again endeavoring to prove that "The Republican party is responsible for the insignificance of the navy, the appropriations for which have been squandered through ignorant and corrupt practices of the said party in power."

The sum total alleged to have been wasted by the Republican Administrations of the last twenty years varies according to the ignorance or audacity of the would-be reformers, some placing it as high as $572,000,000; others as low as $100,000,000, which latter amount, it is charged, has been expended upon the ships. There is no branch of the Government about which the general public knows less than that of the navy. To the average person the word "navy" is synonymous with ships. No doubt many a "hayseed" Congressman knows no better, and it must be a revelation to him to learn that the expenditure upon the ships proper is only about 25 per cent of the sum total appropriated for the navy. Thomas A. Hendricks and D. W. Voorhees know this latter to be the fact, and are therefore knowingly making misstatements when they assert that "The Republican party in its successive Administrations since the War has taken from the Treasury nearly $320,000,000 of money on account of the navy, and there is not one good ship this hour to show for it all."

Now, if Senator Voorhees meant to be understood that $320,000,000 was the sum total expended and charged to the Navy Department his error falls short over $80,000,000. But, if he wished to be understood that this amount had been spent on the ships, then he overstates it by considerably more than $300,000,000.

MISSTATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the naval expenditures from July, 1865, to July, 1883, at $384,466,285, to which add the appropriation for 1883-'84, which was $15,954,247, making a grand total of $400,420,532 for nineteen years. This, according to Mr. Voorhees' statement, is the sum expended upon the navy "since the War," but as a matter of fact, well known to that gentleman, the expenditures of 1865-'66-'67-'68 were chiefly payments of debts incurred on contracts during the War period. Executive Document No. 206, United States Senate, second session Forty-sixth Congress, is an itemized statement from the Secretary of the Treasury "showing the expenditures of the Government on account of the War of the Rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive"; and no better authority on the subject can be found. In the Secretary of the Navy's report of Nov. 30, 1878, the net expenditures for 1862-'65 are given at $314,223,986, and for the succeeding four years at $120,496,668, while the appropriations for the respective periods were $443,409,948 and $56,519,980. March 4, 1869, there remained a balance in the Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Navy Department, of $20,000,000 in round numbers. The Executive document above referred to gives the expenditures on account of the War at $421,281,130, and, as nearly $66,000,000 was returned to and covered into the Treasury during the years 1865-'68, it is evident that the expenditures on the peace navy up to 1869 were very insignificant. It is therefore not alone misleading, but absolutely incorrect, to include that transient stage between war and peace, from 1865 to 1869, in the subsequent period of settled quiet.

FOURTEEN YEARS' COST.

The naval expenditures from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1883, were, according to the Treasury report, $264,370,351, distributed under the respective Administrations as follows:

Grant, eight years	$172,340,783
Hayes, four years	61,714,085
Garfield and Arthur, two years	30,315,483
Total, fourteen years	$264,370,351

This gross sum has been expended under the following appropriations:

Pay of navy and contingent	$100,760,359
Yards and docks	23,198,560
Equipment and recruiting	18,022,289
Navigation	5,494,622
Ordnance	7,772,291
Construction and repair	45,910,344
Steam engineering	19,286,966
Provisions and clothing	21,373,681
Medicine and surgery	2,871,053
Marine corps	13,222,415
Miscellaneous	6,289,756
Total	$264,370,351

The last item, "Miscellaneous," embraces $2,220,510 in prize money, $285,800 in naval pensions and other similar expenses having no connection with the navy proper.

A BAD SYSTEM.

In order to show the actual amount expended upon the ships, it is necessary to explain the details of the appropriations under the bureaus having charge of the vessels of the navy—namely: The Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The total apparent cost of the vessels in these three departments was $83,766,599, but as a matter of fact the amount was considerably less. The system prevailing in our navy is different from that in England and other countries in this respect, that whereas every bureau in our navy is a distinct and separate establishment, providing and maintaining its own storehouses and workshops, with tools and machinery therein, the British dockyards, shops, and storehouses are community property for the respective branches of the service. In this country the salaries and contingent expenses and the civil establishments at the navy-yards are borne by each bureau under certain appropriations, but finally charged up with the labor and material expended upon the vessels. How this system works may be seen from the following illustration: The bureau and civil establishment expenses of the three bureaus referred to are, for example, $120,000 for any one year, and the appropriation for labor and material, purchase of tools, etc., is for the same period $1,800,000. Of this latter sum $300,000 may be expended on tools and machinery for doing the work, and thus only $1,500,000 enters as the actual amount spent on the ships. Yet the entire sum, $1,920,000, appears to have gone towards the construction or repairs of vessels. If such a system is unbusiness-like—which it undoubtedly is—the fault is not with the Navy Department, but it is the result of Congressional stupidity.

THE ACTUAL COST OF OUR SHIPS.

In addition to the above expenses borne by each bureau, the Construction and Repair is charged with the care of the vessels out of commission, for which purpose a number of shipkeepers are employed. The expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting embrace, under "Contingent," the cost of recruiting for the service, fitting up receiving-ships, freight and transportation of stores and of enlisted men, apprehension of deserters, etc. It also supplies coal for steamers and ships' use. All these foregoing expenditures must be deducted from the sum charged against the shipbuilding account, in order to establish the actual expense of the vessels. The aggregate deductions for the four years ending June 30, 1883, were as follows:

Bureaus and civil establishments	$1,428,000
Shipkeepers	850,000
Yard tools, etc.	5,000,000
Contingent in equipment	1,480,000
Coal	5,510,000
Total	$14,268,000

This sum deducted from $83,766,599 leaves $69,498,599 as the cost of building and repairing the vessels of the navy from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1883, or a little over 26 per cent of the total cost of the naval establishment.

COST OF "PERSONAL" AND ORDNANCE.

The amount chargeable to the "Personal," including the maintenance of the Naval Academy, Torpedo School, medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, and the Marine Corps, aggregates $145,000,000 in round numbers, or 55 per cent of the entire naval establishment. "Yards and docks" consumed about 9 per cent.

Ordnance is charged with $7,772,291, which presumably has been expended on the armament of vessels, but here again the figures are grossly deceptive. It has paid for the support of the Torpedo School at the rate of $60,000 a year; its bureau and civil establishments cost $60,000 per annum and it has paid for building and maintaining magazines, storehouses, and gun-parks, involving another annual outlay of $100,000. It also paid $600,000 for the Alarm and Intrepid. Thus $3,260,000, at least, must be deducted as non-productive capital from the sum total, leaving $4,512,291 as expended upon armament of vessels, great and small guns, powder, experiments, etc.

A FALSE ARRAIGNMENT.

The arraignment of the Republican party generally winds up with the stereotyped phrase that, "Notwithstanding hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated for the navy, there is not a single good vessel afloat."

It has been shown that $70,000,000, and not several hundred millions, has been spent on the vessels of the navy. In the construction and repair of the ships the country has fairly got its money's worth. The niggardly policy of Congress has not provided for the construction of any new ships beyond the eight sloops-of-war of 1873-'76, for which $3,200,000 was appropriated. March 9, 1869, there were 203 vessels on the navy register of 255,217 tons. Jan. 1 last there were ninety vessels of 82,513 tons. Number and size of ships are not what constitute a navy, for otherwise the old line-of-battle ships would make a formidable naval defense. As a matter of fact, the navy of 1869 consisted largely of vessels which, even if they did exist today, would be considered worthless. There were then ninety-nine vessels out of 203 unavailable for fighting purposes—namely: thirty ironclads, thirty-two tugs, six on the stocks, two worthless hulks, and twenty-nine sailing vessels, leaving an apparent fighting navy of 104. But of these latter twenty-one screw steamers were in a stage of decay and entailing subsequent enormous expenditures in the care and repairs to keep them afloat. It would have been wise policy on the part of Congress to have ordered a clearing-out sale of this rubbish, from the proceeds of which a dozen good vessels could have been built. The critics lose sight of another all-important fact, for the reason, probably, that they live in and argue from the past, forgetting that the ships which were the very best forty or even twenty years ago are as worthless today as if they did not exist.

DISREGARDED WARNINGS.

The character of ships, their engines and means of attack and defense, undergo changes much more rapidly than is generally realized, and a ship put on the stocks now may become obsolete in a couple of years. Year after year the Secretary of the Navy directed attention to the condition of the navy and the expensive economy in continuing to repair the worn-out and rotten craft. But our statesmen were as indifferent on this subject as they have been to the mercantile navy. During the last ten years the Democrats have had a majority in the House for eight years, but have done nothing to substantiate the claims of that party that "it is the friend of the navy." The "grand old party" preferred to endanger the safety of the country by crippling the navy rather than to put it on a decent footing and thereby lose a trump card in its game of politics.

A NAVAL HUMBUG.

Ex-Secretary Robeson has been criticised in and out of season for his administration, but, guilty as he undoubtedly was of great irregularities, there were others far more censurable than he that have escaped public condemnation. Admiral David D. Porter was the real Secretary of the Navy from March 9, 1869, until October, 1870, during which period money was wasted to a much greater extent than ever before or at any subsequent time. Under his direction over $6,000,000 was spent in the Construction Department alone on ninety-one vessels, of which only thirty are in the navy today. It was the Admiral's hobby to make our vessels French in appearance and transform every steamer into a sailing vessel. Regardless of the condition of the hull or doubtful sea-going qualities as full-rigged vessels, Admiral Porter had thirty-seven vessels changed from auxiliary to full-rigged ships, many of which had to be sold in a couple of years after because they were rotten and unseaworthy. Admiral Porter has been the marplot of the navy. Ever vacillating, with no fixed idea beyond that of controlling, his suggestions, when acted upon, have proved total failures, and his administration showed him to possess no capacity whatever except to throw away money. Not less than $10,000,000 was expended directly and indirectly by Porter, one-half of which was an absolute waste. Since 1872 and up to 1883, Congress has only authorized the construction of ten vessels, including the Alarm and Intrepid. During the same period, however, fourteen new vessels have been added to the navy, the Secretaries thereby violating the laws of Congress. But for this disregard of stupid legislation there would only be those seven sloops of war built by authority in 1873-'76, and the money which has given us the fourteen additional vessels would have been wasted upon decayed hulls and worthless engines.

DISHONEST COMPARISONS.

It is also pointed out by the critics that "We have spent more than twice for nineteen years what the navy cost for twenty years immediately preceding the War."

As has already been explained, the period of 1865-'69 should not enter into these comparative data, but even taking the time, fourteen years, from 1869-'83, and comparing it with the corresponding period of 1848-'61, it is found that the naval expenditures amounted for fourteen years prior to the War to $150,000,000, less $18,000,000 for ocean mail service, or exactly $132,000,000, which is just one-half of the amount expended between 1869-'83. Thus the critics have accidentally made one correct statement. But it is the hight of absurdity to compare the times when we had only a few steamers with the present period when steam alone constitutes the motive power of naval vessels. It is as absurd as to institute an argument in favor of the sailing packets between Liverpool and New York of thirty years ago because of their cheapness in comparison with the modern transatlantic steamers. There is another important element entering into these comparisons which has been ignored by those who sigh for the good old times, and that is the material increase of pay of officials, mechanics, laborers, and everybody whose services enter into the maintenance of the navy. In 1854-'55, for example, while the navy was quite as top-heavy as it is now, it required $2,102,610 for pay of officers and men, while for the year 1883-'84 the approximation was $7,133,980. The increase has been caused by the advance indicated in the following table of pay:

	1854.	1864.	1874.	1884.
Captains	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500
Commanders	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,000
Lieutenants	1,500	1,875	2,200	2,200
Surgeons	2,400	2,300	4,400	4,400
Pursers	3,500	3,100	4,400	4,400
Chief Engineers	2,000	2,600	4,400	4,400
Warrant officers	800	1,400	1,800	1,800
Midshipmen	400	500	500	950
Seamen	216	216	258	288
Rations—per diem	20c	30c	30c	30c

INCREASED COST, WAGES, ETC.

The above shows the highest sea pay per annum of each grade and the value of the daily navy ration. It will be noticed that the latter has increased 50 per cent. The cost of labor in the navy-yards has increased at a still greater ratio, for, whereas, under the Democratic free-trade régime in 1853-'54, it only averaged $1.71 per day in all the Eastern yards, it is now $2.42. The following table shows the average rate of wages in navy-yards on the Atlantic seaboard at the years indicated:

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1849-'50	$1.39	1863-'64	$2.06
1853-'54	1.71	1864-'65	2.80
1857-'58	1.61	1875-'76	2.37
1860-'61	1.82	1883-'83	2.42

To illustrate how the increase of wages has operated on the repairs of vessels since the War, take the case of the Pensacola, built in 1858 at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, at a cost of $773,573, and repaired during 1869-'70-'71 at Mare Island at a cost of $1,000,000. The average wages at the Pensacola yard in 1858 were $2.07, while at Mare Island for the period during which this vessel was repaired the wages averaged $5.05 in currency. Materials of all kinds also cost from two to three times as much in 1869-'70-'71 as they did in 1858, principally through the depreciation of paper money, and finally the working hours at Mare Island were only eight, against ten at the Pensacola Navy-Yard.

NECESSARY REPAIRS.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that most of our vessels have had enormous sums expended upon them in repairs, in many instances considerably exceeding the first cost. The explanation of this is very simple. It is only necessary to mention such names as the Hartford, Richmond, Brooklyn, Kearsarge, and quite a number of others, to recall the fact that these vessels were actively employed during the War in the engagements at New Orleans, Fort Fisher, etc., and were thoroughly riddled. These vessels were only temporarily repaired during the years of the War, and subsequently, when it was ascertained that the white-oak vessels were rotten before they left the stocks, the Secretary had no choice but to keep the old but tried vessels in repairs, inasmuch as Congress in its wisdom gave quasi-consent to this procedure by refusing to grant money for new ships.

INSTRUCTIVE REPAIR COMPARISONS.

Admitting that the expenditures in repairs have been excessive, yet our navy compares favorably in this respect with that of Great Britain and Germany, the navies of which are held up as shining examples of methods in management. For the purpose of comparison the worst cases in each navy are enumerated in the following tables. The first column gives the number of years for which the aggregate sum of repairs is shown in the third column, and the fourth column gives the percentage of first cost in annual repairs for the period:

	Age.	First cost.	Repairs.	Per cent of first cost annually.
United States naval vessels.				
Tennessee	16	$1,856,075	$1,740,710	5.8
Powhatan	35	771,771	1,190,575	4.4
Richmond	25	566,259	1,293,229	9.0
Lancaster	25	670,081	1,657,211	10.0
Brooklyn	26	417,921	1,591,717	15.0
Pensacola	25	773,573	1,796,532	10.0
Hartford	25	502,650	1,590,771	12.0
Lackawanna	21	523,392	1,310,588	11.0
Kearsarge	22	286,918	1,123,416	17.0
Vandalia	7	890,337	174,315	2.7
Swatara	11	805,649	302,124	4.0
Galena	5	841,730	10,650	3.0
Marion	8	742,319	60,169	1.0
Adams	7	660,880	169,597	5.0
Alliance	7	613,533	104,685	2.4
Enterprise	7	553,267	194,773	5.0
Essex	7	539,394	161,394	4.3
*Alert	8	387,115	173,200	5.6
*Ranger	7	387,029	148,517	5.0
*Michigan	39	154,100	121,009	2.0
*Pinta	18	135,915	224,326	9.0
Tallapoosa	9	306,699	179,201	6.0
Dispatch	15	106,223	192,229	12.0
*Alarm	9	419,005	68,415	1.9
*Monocacy	20	315,472	201,271	3.2
United States ironclads.				
Ajax	21	608,612	215,594	1.7
Canonicus	21	643,607	347,835	2.5
Comanche	21	613,165	326,180	2.5
Catskill	20	427,766	282,373	3.3
Jason	21	436,450	264,359	2.9
Lehigh	20	422,736	266,353	3.1
Mahopac	21	635,375	336,760	2.5
Montauk	21	423,027	285,724	3.2
Nahant	20	415,515	248,186	3.0
Nantucket	20	408,091	264,477	3.2
Passaic	21	422,172	314,138	3.5
Wyandotte	21	633,336	263,679	2.0
British naval vessels.				
Himalaya	37	650,000	1,792,378	6.9
Orontes	18	629,585	1,809,960	11.7
Victoria and Albert	26	682,205	1,157,705	7.3
Enchantress	19	248,425	330,895	7.0
Osborn	7	598,591	417,045	11.3
Sappho	7	212,425	84,625	5.7
Thalia	11	379,965	240,235	5.7
Volage	11	664,095	311,460	4.2
Active	11	660,510	192,590	2.9
Rover	7	890,165	241,750	4.0
Druid	11	309,185	234,955	7.0
Dryad	14	286,885	310,385	7.6
Eclipse	13	347,780	333,710	7.3
Discovery	7	91,465	205,855	32.0
Goshawk	10	79,505	67,910	8.7
Riflemen	8	137,940	101,285	9.1
Encounter	8	354,995	212,280	7.5
Alberta	17	135,000	220,895	9.6
Iris	2	1,111,995	54,135	2.3
Inconstant	12	1,131,300	352,165	2.6
Shah	5	1,249,670	131,660	2.0
Bacchante	2	1,200,515	48,715	2.0
Boadicea	4	1,184,055	62,390	1.3
Raleigh	7	1,051,170	238,040	3.2
Mallard	5	108,985	57,830	10.6
British ironclads.				
Achilles	17	2,347,860	717,030	1.8
Agincourt	17	2,415,015	816,335	2.6
Bellerophon	15	1,782,465	699,005	2.6
Black Prince	22	1,889,370	1,064,795	4.3
Defense	19	1,240,360	675,240	2.8
Hector	17	1,485,060	576,155	2.3
Hercules	15	1,885,040	962,685	3.3
Monarch	13	1,857,075	639,190	2.7
Minotaur	14	2,391,800	887,485	2.7
Northumberland	14	2,458,400	886,490	2.8
Sultan	10	1,873,885	716,005	3.8
Warrior	20	1,886,460	1,031,575	2.7
German navy.				
Hertha	10	569,000	434,000	7.3
Vineta	11	577,000	193,000	3.0
Gazelle	15	589,000	360,000	4.1
Arcona	15	564,000	408,000	7.2
Augusta	10	567,000	267,000	4.7
Medusa	10	290,000	202,000	7.0
Blitz	12	95,000	30,000	2.6
Comet	14	73,000	94,000	10.9
Cyclop	14	74,000	67,000	6.4
Delphin	14	72,000	80,000	7.8

*Indicates iron hulls.

The above tables show that in the matter of repairs the United States Navy Department have followed the system prevailing in foreign navies, and when it is taken in consideration that a large number of our ships were repeatedly badly hulled, upper works, spars and boats shot away and rigging cut up, our record is better than that of either Great Britain or Germany, the navies of which countries have only suffered from ordinary wear.

WHAT RAISES THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The fact is often told and repeated, especially by our sailor officers, that the first cost of our vessels is much greater than abroad, and that in point of efficiency our navy, ship for ship, does not compare favorably with foreign vessels.

The first allegation as to excessive cost may be met with the simple statement that wages in this country are much higher than abroad. They may be too high to meet with the approval of the Annapolis aristocracy, but that would only be the opinion of an infinitesimally small portion of the people of this country. The annexed table shows the average wages paid in English and United States navy-yards on the Atlantic coast:

WAGES PER DIEM IN ENGLISH AND UNITED STATES NAVY-YARDS.

Trades.	England.	U. S.
Blockmakers	$1.20@1.25	$4.00
Boilermakers	1.16@1.35	2.41
Calkers	1.22@1.29	1.85
Coopers	1.06@1.12	3.60
Coppersmiths	1.45@1.39	2.92
Draughtsman	2.02@1.72	5.00
Joiners	1.14@1.12	2.57
Laborers	70@ 72	1.65
Masons	1.04@1.12	5.50
Painters	1.00@1.10	2.40
Patternmakers	1.47@1.41	3.26
Plumbers	1.08@1.16	2.76
Riggers	97@1.04	3.00
Sailmakers	1.02@1.08	3.00
Shipwrights	1.27@1.31	2.90
Smiths	1.02@1.14	3.26
Storehousemen	1.02@1.13	2.75
Storehouse laborers	72@	2.26
Molders	1.20@1.36	2.65
Average pay of all	$1.126	$3.425

The column under England shows the wages of regular and of hired employés. The wages paid at the Mare Island Navy-Yard are not included under those given in the column under United States, as they range from 33 to 100 per cent higher than in the East.

THE QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY.

As to the second allegation as to want of efficiency, this question covers several points requiring too much space to refute in detail. It may be said, however, that for the money expended, and taking into consideration the disadvantages we labor under for the want of coal equal to that used in foreign navies, our vessels are quite as good as any abroad. It is true they do not have guns equal to those in England, France, and Germany, but that is a matter for which Congress is solely responsible. England has spent nearly $25,000,000 on ordnance since 1869 (an item not included in the naval appropriation), while in this country less than $1,000,000 has been available for that purpose.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE SHIPS.

As to the queries, "What has become of the ships of the navy, and where has the several hundred millions of dollars appropriated for naval purposes gone to?" a brief retrospect of the naval affairs under Republican Administration may satisfy any one not blinded by partisan zeal and with perverted judgment. April 1, 1861, we had eighty-eight vessels of all classes, of 118,460 tons, carrying 2,409 guns. In 1864 the navy reached its highest number of ships—namely: 764, of 456,297 tons. Of this number, however, eighteen vessels, of 23,434 tons and 228 guns, had no existence in fact; their names were on the Navy Register, but there were no hulls. Losses and sales rapidly reduced the navy, until in 1869 only 203 vessels remained. The sales realized about $14,000,000, which sum was covered into the Treasury. Since 1869 up to the present time thirteen vessels have been lost, twenty-two added to the navy, and four (not including the new cruisers) are awaiting completion. Thus 126 have either been broken up or sold between 1869 and 1884. The proceeds from such sales have, prior to 1869 and subsequent to 1872, been covered into the Treasury on account of "proceeds of Government property" and for which the Navy Department has received no credit.

A STUPID LAW.

Sec. 3,618 of the Revised Statutes is a stupid and unfair law, acting unjustly toward the navy, the action of which may be comprehended from the following example: The Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Equipment and Recruiting are charged with $208,650,000, on "account of the War," of which $156,000,000 entered into the expenditures on ships proper. The sales of vessels up to 1869 realized $10,764,510, all of which was covered into the Treasury, but no credit was given to the respective bureaus whence this property was taken. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have the power to dispose of any vessel that "cannot be advantageously used." If it should occur that any one of the new cruisers should result in a total failure, the blame for which could not be laid to the contractor, then the law gives the Secretary authority to dispose of the vessel, but the money thus realized cannot be used by the Navy Department. The vessel will stand upon the department books at $2,000,000; her sale may realize $500,000, but the latter sum is lost to the navy as well as to the vessel, and in the course of years the question is asked by some ignorant Congressman: "Where is our navy, and what has become of the money expended upon it?" Robeson, chafing under the workings of this absurd law, sold a lot of rubbish, boilers, engines, and old hulks, and used the proceeds towards building new vessels. In pointing out the enormity of his offense the articles sold were tabulated at first cost war prices, and the fact was studiously ignored that the articles sold were useless to the navy and only worth the price of old material less the cost of breaking up.

POOR MATERIAL IN CONGRESS.

The charges of fraud and mismanagement upon the part of any particular Administration do not hold good. Thieves and imbeciles do not obtain Cabinet positions, but, on the other hand, some very poor material is often found in Congress. On the Naval Committee none are found who understand even the simple distribution of moneys among the different bureaus and where the responsibilities of each department begin and end. Therefore, if Congress does not understand the navy subject, how can it be expected that the general public will know anything about it, but take for granted anything that is said derogatory to the navy, remembering only its faults and forgetting that the country owes to it its preservation as a Nation?

CONGRESS ALONE AT FAULT.

To sum up: Congress is alone at fault for the insignificant navy of today. An attempt has been made to run an establishment on one-third of its legitimate expense and the experiment has failed. The costly buildings in Washington, though massive and substantial, require continual outlays for repairs, and how can it be expected that a vessel built of material deteriorating as soon as it is converted from its primitive state, subject, in addition to the ravages of all the elements and the dangers incidental to navigation, should last forever? If we are to have a navy the country must make its mind up to pay for the luxury or necessity, whatever it may be termed. But if $10,000,000 is appropriated for serving the ships, a like sum should be spent for the vessels and as much more provided for their armament, otherwise the navy establishment had better be abolished and the job of defending our coast should be let to the lowest responsible bidder abroad.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

A Multitude of Good and Sufficient Reasons Why They Should Interfere and Not Keep Silence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Last Sunday's issue of the leading Chicago Bourbon organ took up in quite a lengthy editorial the question of interference by the clergy in political matters, and of course commented adversely upon such interference.

Is it not a little singular that a party claiming to be the exponent of political reform should so persistently object to the leaders of all moral reforms taking an active part in matters that are so closely allied with the questions and interests that it is their calling to represent? If the self-lauding Democratic political or party reformers are honest and know anything they must know that all reforms are largely dependent upon an improved moral condition of the people, and no reasonable man will dispute the fact that Christian ministers lead off in all matters that pertain to the improvement of the morals and habits of the people. Hence, as political parties are simply an organized body of people, does it not stand to reason that honest advocates for political reform should gladly welcome the aid of zealous workers in the field of moral reform? And it also stands to reason that the moral reformers will naturally drift to the party that is most and honestly in favor of all reforms.

Now, the question is, To which of our great parties do the moral reformers naturally drift, and which party is it that welcomes their assistance and encourages their interference in political matters? It cannot be the Democratic, for every person that reads the Democratic press has read very carefully if he has not discovered the savering and facetious comments of said press upon every public political action of our Christian ministers. They seem to take it for granted that any action by that class is bound to be detrimental to the interests of the Democratic party, and they are doubtless right. On the contrary, the Republican party and press do not seem to fear the influence of the clergy, but rejoice whenever the Christian ministers come to the front and take an active part in politics, because they know instinctively that their influence will be on the side of the party of progress and civilization. It is the duty of the clergy to speak out and proclaim with a loud voice against any party that caters to the worst element of our population. We need not go outside of our city to find illustrations of the vicious workings of Democratic power, and any person who will stop and think for a moment will realize the sad change *for the worse* that has come over the public sentiments of our people during the last five years. After he has realized this he cannot help but admit that *it is time* not only for the clergy but for every other influence that is in favor of morality to come to the front and strike a blow.

I am a witness to the fact that it is not necessary for a person to have religious affiliations in order to feel that it is incumbent upon every man who has the good of our city and, in fact, the entire country at heart, to come to the front and perform his duty. As business-men it behooves us to join heartily with the ministers in bringing about a change in our City Government and see to it that the party that caters almost exclusively to the liquor, gambling, Sunday theatre and Sunday horse-racing element, and to the entire bummer element generally, does not get control of our National Government. In the past we have stood back and said to ourselves: "We are strong enough to overthrow this element whenever it becomes dangerous," because there was a time when we could do this. But that time has passed, and the last two city elections have developed the fact that it has grown beyond our control, and no person knows this better than Carter Harrison. He discovered some time ago that the noxious elements in large cities grow and increase much faster than the pure and law-abiding; that it was easier to lead young men to places of amusement, saloons, gambling-dens, etc., than it was to places of moral instruction or religious worship. Hence to cater to everything that would draw our young men away from churches and other places of moral teachings was the proper thing to do to add strength to the Democratic party and power to himself, and the result shows that he reasoned correctly. A few years ago the better element of the community could and would have crushed the power of this man, but today it cannot be done in the City of Chicago. The vicious and lawless element has become a power—so much so, indeed, that only a short time ago it thought it was strong enough to take issue with its head. But it counted without its host. He laid the hand of the law upon the rebellious. He had been so lax in the administration of the law, and so blind to its violations, that they thought, and properly, that he had no knowledge of the law, but they soon found that he was posted when he came down upon them. He had not seen fit to invoke the law for the benefit of the people, but when the lawbreakers undertook to work against his personal interests and ambitions they found the penalties of broken law staring them in the face, and they slunk away like whipped curs, and soon learned it was better to be for Carter Harrison and freed from the restraints of law than to be against Carter Harrison and hedged in by the power and penalties of the law. They fell into line, the once-invoked law is now held in suspense, and the wielder of the club is again blind.

Now, what Democracy has done for Chicago it will do, if it gets control, for the Nation. There is nothing good in it. Nothing good ever has or ever will come out of it. Its province is to lead the Nation to destruction. It is a disease preying upon the body politic. Once it thought it had the Nation in its grasp and strove to choke its life and create in its stead a Nation doomed to slavery. But the strong arm of the Republican party arose in its might and, with a blow that cost millions of gallant lives, severed from the rebellious arm the hand that clutched the Nation's throat. Who will say that it does not behoove the moral and law-abiding element of the land to be vigilant and on the alert? for it needs not a prophet to predict the woful end that will follow a restoration of the Democratic party to power.

One word to Democratic fathers: Look to your sons and judge whether it is better for you and for them to unite with a party that is not afraid of the teachings of the clergy, or to follow the leadings of a party that gets its recruits from an element that only lives to prey upon the health and morals of its fellow-men; and when you go to the Democratic school-houses to cast your votes, look about you and ask yourselves if the building-up and protection of such dens is better for you and your sons than is the moral and religious teachings of the sneered-at Christian ministers.

SECULAR.

AN APPROPRIATE HYMN.

Christian Standard: At a recent Sunday-school meeting in Chicago a long-winded clergyman consumed too much of the time with a wordy address. When he sat down the leader of the meeting unwittingly announced the hymn beginning, "Hallelujah! 'tis done!"

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best and Cheapest Hair-Dressing.
It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

What a Mugwump Newspaper Thought of the Mock "Reformer" a Year Ago.

A "Low-Priced and Parochial Statesman" of "Humbug Pretensions," "Audacious," and "False."

Willing to "Swindle"—Guilty of "Cheap and Scurvy Tricks"—A "Preposterous Candidate."

The New York *Times* is supporting Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, for President of the United States. *Why* is it supporting him? Let any fair man, whatever his politics, read the extracts from its editorial pages which we present below and then answer the question for himself. This is the secret: It hates James G. Blaine and owes the Republican party a fat grudge for not following its advice at Chicago. Read its last year's denunciations of its this year's candidate:

CLEVELAND AS AN INTERMITTENT REFORMER.

From the New York Times, May 12, 1883.

Gov. Cleveland, who *at times* entertains respectable ideas on the subject of the public service. . . .

CLEVELAND "GIVES WAY"—HE CASTS HIS LOT WITH THE POLITICIANS.

From the New York Times, May 17, 1883.

Mr. Cleveland apparently entered upon the office which he holds with a full appreciation of the circumstances by which he was elevated to that position and with the intention of serving the people to the best of his ability. . . . He withstood the pressure of party leaders and workers in making appointments with a fair degree of success until near the close of the session, when he sent in the names of his appointees for the Board of Claims, the Bank Superintendent, and the new Commissioner of Immigration. *It was then made evident that he had given way.* . . . By these appointments the Governor made *the fatal mistake of casting his lot with the politicians* and those of a single faction of his party.

CLEVELAND A GOVERNOR OF "HUMBUG PRETENSIONS," MAKING APPOINTMENTS "FROM CONSIDERATIONS PURELY POLITICAL."

From the New York Times, May 21, 1883.

If Gov. Cleveland profits by all his mistakes he will be a fairly wise man by the time he goes back to Buffalo. One of these mistakes is pointed out to him in a somewhat forcible manner by the Republican members of the Emigration Commission. In the message which these gentlemen so pointedly criticise, the Governor foolishly spoiled a good case. . . . *He merely strung together a score or more of hard words without taking the trouble to fit them to the facts.* And when to this defect was added *his humbug pretensions about ex-Senator Murtha's pre-eminent and shining fitness for the office to which he had named him from considerations purely political,* he simply made the weapon he had fashioned for Tammany rather more than equally effective against himself.

CLEVELAND CONDONES "THE ROBBERY OF THE PUBLIC ON A GREAT SCALE."

From the New York Times, June 2, 1883.

Gov. Cleveland has made up *for authorizing the robbery of the public on a great scale through the Aqueduct bill by committing depredations on individuals with claims against the State* which were inserted in the Supply bill.

CLEVELAND'S "BLINDNESS OR DESPERATE HARDIHOOD."

From the New York Times, June 2, 1883.

After waiting until near the end of the period allowed for the approval of the bills left unsigned at the close of the session, the Governor files a memorandum approving the *infamous aqueduct measure, against which all the character and intelligence of this city has been protesting for a month.* At the same time, as if to counteract the effect, he sends out a slashing veto of a large part of the Supply bill. However commendable the latter may be in itself, it will have no counteracting effect. The reasons given for signing the Aqueduct bill are simply audacious. *The Governor's audacity may be attributed to blindness or desperate hardihood, or a combination of the two. He has simply yielded to political pressure, and attempts to put a bold face upon it.*

CLEVELAND AND THE PEOPLE—THEY CANNOT PUT FAITH IN HIS "HONEST INTENTIONS."

From the New York Times, June 2, 1883.

They [the people] will follow it [the aqueduct scheme] with constant suspicion, and *they will also give up their faith in the honest intentions of Gov. Cleveland.*

CLEVELAND CERTAINLY "AUDACIOUS" AND PERHAPS "FALSE."

From the New York Times, June 2, 1883.

The Governor's statements cannot be fitly characterized by any other term than audacious unless we should venture to call them false, and he will be disappointed in his expectation, if he really had it, that the people will in the face of a common danger unite in support of this [aqueduct] scheme.

CLEVELAND WILLING TO "SWINDLE" "IN ORDER TO GAIN THE REPUTATION OF A REFORMER."

From the New York Times, June 2, 1883.

The reimbursement of the architects was inserted in the Supply bill as a matter of course. And now comes the reform Governor and insists that the architects, instead of merely advancing the money, shall be held to have presented it to the State. *In other words, Gov. Cleveland is willing to swindle the architects of the Capitol out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State, in order to gain a reputation as a reformer.*

CLEVELAND'S "CHEAPEST AND SCURVIEST TRICK"—CLEVELAND "A VERY LOW-PRICED STATESMAN."

From the New York Times June 2, 1883.

This [the Governor's treatment of the architects] *is about the cheapest and scurviest trick even of this very low-priced statesman.*

CLEVELAND AFFORDS AID AND COMFORT TO CORRUPT POLITICIANS.

From the New York Times June 3, 1883.

One of the worst consequences of the approval of this [the Aqueduct] measure is the encouragement which it will afford to corrupt politicians in disregarding the interests of the public and defying the demands of the people for the purpose of carrying out their own designs. Instead of the rebuke they deserved *they have received the aid and comfort which they sought from a compliant Governor.*

CLEVELAND NOT AS "BOLD" OR "DISCRIMINATING" A GOVERNOR AS CORNELL.

From the New York Times, June 4, 1883.

Gov. Cleveland seems to appreciate the value of the popular approval which followed his predecessor's [Gov. Cornell's] vigorous exercise of the veto power upon this particular class of measures, *though he has not emulated his boldness in other respects.* The Supply bill of this year was not an exceptionally extravagant one, although it contained some very objectionable items. The total sum appropriated was $626,000, and the items vetoed amounted to $250,704.36. *There is not the same evidence of discrimination that we were accustomed to see in Gov. Cornell's action. . . . On the whole, the Governor's emulation of his predecessor's course in cutting up the Supply bill is only moderately successful.*

CLEVELAND SIGNS A "POLITICAL JOB FOR THE ENRICHMENT OF A POLITICAL GANG."

From the New York Times June 20, 1883.

According to the presentment of the United States grand jury, the Ludlow Street Jail is filthy and indecent beyond adequate description. It swarms with vermin, and is pestilential with noisomeness. The policy of the management, in brief, is to make as much money as possible out of the prisoners by a system of petty oppression by which the inmates are coerced into buying exemptions from discipline and procuring expensive privileges from the keepers. Intoxicating drinks are readily procurable, and prisoners have been taken from the jail while in a drunken condition. That the jail should be overcrowded is to be taken for granted. *The income of Sheriff Davidson is increased by any increase in the population of his Ludlow street boarding-house. In his interest a bill was passed* by the Legislature at its last session providing for the removal to the jail of all prisoners for whose accommodation in separate cells in the Tombs it might not be possible to provide. Under the pretense of humanity to the poor prisoners persons under arrest are taken from the Tombs, where they cannot have separate cells, and lodged in Sheriff Davidson's boarding-house, where they are even worse off than in the Tombs. *This bill was confessedly in the interest of the Sheriff. Its intention and purpose were described in the Times before the measure was signed by the Governor. It was passed against the protest of District-Attorney McKeon, and the Governor was fully informed of all the facts when the bill was before him. Nevertheless, yielding to the importunities of the Irving Hall Democratic managers, whose faithful supporter Sheriff Davidson is, he signed the bill, and Ludlow Street Jail is being "worked" today as a political job for the enrichment of a political gang.* It is high time that the lazar-house and its corrupt management were thoroughly overhauled.

CLEVELAND A "PREPOSTEROUS" PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—A "PAROCHIAL STATESMAN."

From the New York Times Oct. 24, 1883.

What is noteworthy in all this is that a candidate may really force himself upon a convention, which will submit to him as an inexorable fate, although his "availability" may not include popularity, and he may be absolutely unknown to or absolutely disliked by the men who vote for him. Nothing, for instance, could be more preposterous than the nomination to the Presidency of Gov. Cleveland, who a year ago was Mayor of Buffalo, who had never been known even in State politics, whose canvass was conducted by a single enthusiastic newspaper, and who was elected Governor over a man of far higher standing as a public man simply because of the disgust of a considerable number of Republicans with a considerable number of things, chiefly with the methods by which the nomination of the Republican candidate was brought about. And yet the nomination of this parochial statesman is quite "on the cards."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

His Speech at the Recent Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of the City of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt on rising to speak was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I cannot thank you heartily enough for your reception, which proves to me that I am not yet so entirely lost to all virtue as has been strongly intimated recently in some places. [Laughter and applause.] I have never yet had a chance of speaking in New York during this canvass, though I have already done what I could in one or two places to insure the election of our ticket; and now I am more than pleased to get a word on what I may call my own stumping-ground [applause], and to speak to those whom I have represented for the last three years at Albany. When I came back recently from the West, from reading only a certain class of newspapers I would have concluded that all honorable and virtuous men had come out against us [laughter]; but after a little investigation I found that considerably more than 7,000 faithful in Israel had not yet bowed the knee [applause] to the exceedingly attractive Baal the Independents have offered us. [Laughter and applause.] Among the other things I was told was, that the graduates of Harvard College were for Cleveland. But they held an election the other day among the students, who came out strongly for Blaine and Logan. [Loud applause.]

I am particularly pleased to be able to address the young Republicans—men who are genuine Independent Republicans [applause]—for my idea of an Independent Republican is a little different from the idea that has been promulgated in certain quarters recently. I think the Independent Republicans are those in the front rank [applause] and those furtherest away from the Democratic party, not those nearest to it. [Great cheering and cries of "Bravo!"] Now, I think there is a far more important issue in the present canvass than a mere personal one, for we have the interests of a great party at stake. We have recently heard a good deal of talk about the man being greater than the party; but we all know that no man absolutely can act alone; he can accomplish nothing except by acting in conjunction with others, and we can best judge of the candidate by seeing who are the men with whom he has chosen to act. [Applause.] A gentleman told me recently he doubted if I would vote for the Angel Gabriel if found at the head of the Democratic party; to which I responded that the Angel Gabriel would never be found in such company. [Great laughter.] I will take it for granted that you sympathise with me in my very strong preference for the Republicans. [Loud applause.]

Nor am I very much affected by the argument brought forward, when reference is made to the past of either party, that it is all "ancient history." [Laughter.] Mr. Hendricks I regard as a thoroughly representative Democrat, a Copperhead, and a Greenbacker. I asked an intelligent Independent the other day how he was going to get around Mr. Hendricks, and he told me he intended to scratch him. [Laughter.] I am afraid there are only a few of us who possess the phenomenal ability of that young man. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I don't say that under all circumstances would it be right to desert your party; but I do hold most strongly that we should judge the party by its general actions and not by one particular instance.

It may be right to bolt, but you must be certain that the time is right; that you are acting to reform, not to destroy, the Republican party. [Loud cheering.] Leaving the party at this juncture is leaving it at the wrong time, and the results of thus leaving it would be most disastrous. The other night I had the pleasure of listening to a well-known Republican Independent—mind you, a Republican Independent [laughter]—Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo. [Applause.] Two months ago Mr. Rogers was an honorable, upright, conscientious citizen. Since then he has come out for Blaine. I understand he is now a moral leper. [Great laughter.] He said he had been a junior partner in the firm in which Grover Cleveland was a clerk some time ago, and he said that he knew of nothing that would so thoroughly characterize him as to call him a copper-riveted Democrat. [Laughter and cheers.] In regard to the Governor's actions during the War, do our friends really believe that a man with such a record would turn round, if he entered the White House, and become their friend? No! Cleveland would be a thoroughly Democratic President; and we know what that means. [Applause.] I have not been long in politics, but I have been long enough to see all of Grover Cleveland's brief career—that is, I have been three years and he has been two. [Immense laughter.]

In signing the bill to provide us with a new aqueduct he was simply providing the County Democracy with a certain amount of patronage. He did pretty fairly until he got into the hands of the many hostlers who groomed him for the Presidential race. [Renewed laughter and cheering.] From that period he became a man not desirous of doing best for the State, but of doing best for the interests of certain cliques of Democratic politicians. [Cries of "Good!" and great cheering.] There is one point upon which I have always greatly sympathized with Tammany Hall, and that is, upon its detestation of the rest of the Democracy [laughter]; exactly as there is one point upon which the rest of the Democracy has my approval, and that is in its love toward Tammany Hall. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Cleveland belongs to "the rest of the Democracy." With fearless and unflinching heroism he signed bills nearly affecting Republicans and Tammany Hall, but he did not sign the bill that would have put an end to the power of the great and powerful chief of the County Democracy, nor has he yet acted upon the serious charges brought against the leader of the Committee of Irving Hall. [Loud applause.] Hearing that distinguished man of letters, Matthew Arnold, in this hall some time ago, I was especially struck by his doctrine of the remnant—meaning that a very small minority of mankind was good and the rest bad. There are certain gentlemen who have recently adopted that doctrine of the remnant. [Laughter.] It is a very un-American doctrine. I opposed Mr. Blaine's nomination at Chicago; but there I saw, and every man who didn't view the scene with jaundiced eyes saw too, that Mr. Blaine was nominated fairly and squarely because the bulk of the Republicans in the Republican States wished him to be their nominee. [Loud and prolonged applause, again and again renewed.]

Mr. Blaine was nominated by the votes of those whom Abraham Lincoln [applause] used to call the plain people—those men who compose the bone and sinew of the Republican party [applause], and to whose presence in the Republican party we owe it that it has been the dominant party in National affairs for the last quarter of a century. [Renewed applause.] I do not mean to take any office this year—although I have been offered more than one nomination—mainly because of the imputations that would be ascribed to me if I did. Not that I care what they say my motives are, but to show that we Independent Republicans who have come out for Blaine have done so entirely uninfluenced by any personal consideration. [Applause.] There are two classes of Independent Republicans—one which does nothing itself, but criticises what others do. To that class I do not belong. I am thankful that I am still, where by inheritance and education I feel that I belong, with the Republican party.

GIRLS IN ODD STOCKINGS.

Philadelphia *Times*: "Scarlet stockings? Yes, they're all the go," said a Chestnut street hosiery dealer yesterday. "But that isn't the latest craze, by any means."

"What is the latest fashion then?"

"Why, Saturday morning I had three young lady customers who came in and bought three pair of red and three pair of black hose. I was somewhat surprised, and asked the object. In each case I was told that it was not considered the proper caper to wear two red stockings now any more than it is to wear two black ones."

"Well, what on earth were they going to do?"

"Wear one of each kind—a scarlet stocking on one foot and a black one on the other. It's a fact, I assure you. And the fashion is gaining ground, for this morning I have had several more customers on the same errand. Black and red, you know, are striking and at the same time becoming contrasts."

CINCINNATI GLORIFIES.

Jubilant Republicans at the Music-Hall—Bright Bits from Foraker's and Butterworth's Speeches.

Cincinnati Republicans held a glorification meeting at the Music-Hall last Saturday night under the auspices of the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club. The hall was crowded to its utmost, and the spirit of the gathering was wildly enthusiastic. The speeches of the evening were those by Judge Foraker and Ben Butterworth. The following are some of the bright points in the former's:

Ohio's verdict has been an emulation of verdicts that have been given before by the States of Vermont and Maine. [Applause.] And as a result of that verdict you stand here tonight to look abroad and witness the inspiring spectacle of the Republican party of all the States of the whole Union marshaling itself in one grand triumphal column and starting with irresistible tread, upon its march, in torchlight procession, so to speak, to the White House at Washington. [Applause.] For by that verdict, as though it had been stricken with a cyclone, the Democratic party has been swept into ignominious defeat. [Applause.] And not only that, but the perfidious malice and carping assumption of so-called Independentism have been with scorn and contempt trampled into the dust. [Applause.] Slander, libel, and defamation, and assassination of character have been rebuked, and a new and brighter lustre has been added to the illustrious name of Blaine. [Prolonged applause.]

Brains have been put at a premium in this country [applause], and it has been demonstrated that long-tried, faithful, efficient, and conspicuous public service shall be held up to the enjoyment of the highest honor of the Republic. [Applause.]

The people have risen in their might, and with indignation have tattooed the cowardly sneaks of American politics. [Applause.] And by that same verdict they have placed the chaplet of victory on the brow of the brave. [Applause.] The next President of the United States will be the Man from Maine. [Cheers and applause.] And not only that, but every single Electoral vote, every single Northern State will help to make him so. [Applause.] It is a grand tribute to a grand man. [Applause.]

But the lesson is broader, for it involves not alone the preference of one man, but also the rejection of another. [Applause.] It is the people's proclamation, made in unmistakable terms, that for the Chief-Magistracy of the Nation "nobodies" need not apply [applause], especially not if they be of the "full habit," and be not representative of the virtues of the American people. [Applause.] Mayors, and Sheriffs, and hangmen are all well enough in their appropriate places; they do well enough for Democratic candidates for the Presidency [laughter], but when it comes to the selection of a President we will choose a man of loftier ambitions, higher aspirations, and of more creditable associations. [Applause.]

But the lesson is broader yet. It means that the people of this country think more of the United States of America than they do of England. [Applause. "Good."] It means not only that the servant is worthy of his hire, but that his compensation must be a just and adequate compensation for the labor that he performs. [Applause.] It tells us again that the people have not forgotten, and do not propose to forget, that for the last twenty-five years the Democratic party, with both bullet and ballot, has been the persistent and plotting foe both of the Union and the Constitution, and of the highest and best interests of the American people [applause], and that it stands today by its mere existence an obstruction in the pathway of our progress, threatening and menacing the prosperity of the whole country. Such a party ought to die. [Great applause.]

But it won't, because it has neither the decency nor the courage to do so. [Applause.] On the contrary, you will see it continuing to drag out a miserable, hungry, scrawny existence for the next four years to come, at the end of which time it will again come before the American people, as Curtis has said in this campaign, without any distinct National policy that it favors, but as a mere hungry conspiracy for plunder and spoils, again piteously begging—as Hendricks begged here a week ago—to turn us out and turn themselves in, in order that we may have a change. [Applause.]

Our Democratic friends, it is not very encouraging to you, but candor compels me to say that you will have to wait a good deal longer than four years longer for a change. [Laughter and applause. "You bet."] You won't get it, because as often as you have had opportunity you have demonstrated that, politically speaking, you are not honest; that there is a vast difference between a Democratic promise and a Democratic performance. [Applause.]

We have triumphed over a shotgun party and a shotgun policy. Let us triumph again in November, and when we have done so we can repeat the immortal words of the lamented Garfield: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives." [Long continued applause.]

Among other interesting things, Congressman-elect Butterworth said:

My Democratic friends, I have not seen such sadness on your faces since your Government was triumphant at Vicksburg. [Cheers.] I have not heard such lamentation and wailing in your ranks since the heroic sons of the Republic saved it on the field at Gettysburg. [Cheers.] You have not shown such signs of irrepressible wo since the surrender at Appomattox. [Cheers.] We rejoice because the victory of Tuesday last was the triumph of the healthful influence of the home circles in Ohio. [Cheers.] We rejoice because it was a blow struck in defense of the liberties that are taught at every hearthstone in Ohio [cheers], where are laid the foundations broad and strong upon which our free government is based. [Cheers.]

My Democratic friend, you have learned a lesson by last Tuesday's election. One thing we have learned at least, and that is that the Democracy is the same in Copiah County, Mississippi, and in Cincinnati, alike bloody in its methods in Danville, Va., and in the lower wards of Cincinnati. [Cheers.] We have learned another thing, that the Cobden Club and the Policeman's Club and the drag-pipes in Cincinnati are all cut from the same free-trade timber. [Cheers.]

We have learned another thing, that the Democratic party is susceptible of being changed in the twinkling of an eye to be a party of Prohibitionists [laughter]; from bowling its bacchanalian revels around a whisky-keg hoisted on a wagon, in order, as they think, to tempt our German fellow-citizens from the path of loyalty, they now surround, with chilly enthusiasm, a barrel of ice-water. [Cheers and laughter.] They have changed their manner of calling their friends. Before election it was "Our dearly beloved German fellow-citizens." Now they call them "the dirty Dutch."

I have heard them rave during the last few days. I have seen them rushing frantically with corrupt ballots in their hands and the blood of honest citizens clotted on their garments through the quiet streets of my city crying "fraud and intimidation." That is proof enough of the fact that the only locality in which they increased their vote was in the wards where today bloody bludgeons and drag-pipes are piled up. [Cheers.]

You Democrats are a nice lot to amble through the streets of Cincinnati and talk about fraud and intimidation. [Laughter.] You Democrats know very well, such of you who read, that in order to gain your present majority in the House of Congress your allies in the South waded fetlock deep through human blood. [Applause.] I speak from the record when I say this Democratic party, which now poses as the champion of human rights, lot and the champion of human rights, murdered more men to gain the ascendency in the Government than fell in defense of your flag at Gettysburg. [Cheers.] And here with this bloody record they ask and solemnly demand of this intelligent people that all our interests be committed to their care. You have made a great mistake in the intelligence of the people. [Applause.]

This is the reason we rejoice. We do rejoice. We have reason to rejoice. Ohio bears the same relation to the battlefield of the Republic that "old Round Top" held to Gettysburg. Hold Ohio and her sister States will rally to her and we shall march forward with Blaine and Logan to victory in November. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

STEERING A BALLOON.

Capt. Kostowitz, the Russian aeronaut, is quite confident that he has solved the problem of steering a balloon which is being constructed at St. Petersburg. It is of the shape of a huge cigar, driven by a screw, but it is also provided with sails. The inventor calculates that his air-ship will be able to make [illegible] an hour with an equipage of sixteen men, 600 pounds ballast, and an engine of fifty-horse power. The whole balloon, with its appurtenances, will be 200 feet long and eighty feet high, and will probably make its first ascent from St. Petersburg in a few weeks.

Little Georgie never told a lie. Lye was not used to remove printer's ink from the hands of George Washington in 1760. Kirk's "Juvenile" Toilet Soap answers the purpose now—[illegible]

Suitable adv't's ... page every day ... for 10 cents a line.
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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices ... stated below, where advertisements will be taken at the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.
SOUTH DIVISION. 2000 WENTWORTH-AV.— ... COTTAGE GROVE-AV ... TWENTY-SECOND-ST ... INDIANA-AV., corner ... COTTAGE GROVE-AV ... STATE-ST. ...
WEST DIVISION. WEST MADISON-ST. ... WEST LAKE-ST. ... WEST MADISON-ST. ... SOUTH HALSTED-ST. ... WEST TWELFTH-ST. ... WEST MADISON-ST. ... SOUTH HALSTED-ST. ... WEST MADISON-ST. ... OGDEN-AV. ... WEST LAKE-ST. ... NORTH HALSTED-ST. ... WEST MADISON-ST. ... WEST LAKE-ST. ... MILWAUKEE-AV. ... VAN BUREN-ST. ... VAN BUREN-ST. ... WEST INDIANA-ST. ...
NORTH DIVISION. NORTH CLARK-ST. ... NORTH CLARK-ST. ... LARRABEE-ST. ... NORTH CLARK-ST. ...
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LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—A LADY'S HAND ... near Wabash-av. and ... to 272 Erie-st. and get reward.
LOST—AT PALACE ... child's spiral gold bracelet ... if returned to A. E. WALKER ...
INSTRUCTION.
A THOROUGH COURSE ... DANCING. DANCING. PROF. CARR respectfully ... and those wishing instruction ... schools for the season, 1884- ... "West Side," "South Side," "Englewood" as follows: CLASS HOURS ... NATATORIUM, 504 AND ... LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ... MASTERS AND MISSES ... MICHIGAN-AV. AND ... LADIES' CLASS ... GENTLEMEN'S CLASS ... BRAND'S HALL, COR. CL... LADIES' CLASS ... GENTLEMEN'S CLASS ... TILLOTSON'S ... LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ... MASTERS AND MISSES ... Pupils received at any time ... Private lessons by appointment ... Special attention given to ... dences. All classes under ... PROF. CARR. For particulars address ... Office 504 and 506 W... Residence ... Telephone No. 4,172 ... NONE but first-class patrons ...
A FEW YOUNG LADIES ... to learn telegraphing ... themselves for situations ... $150 per month. Apply to ... ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO. ... Salle-st. Take elevator.
A YOUNG LADY FROM ... Design, Philadelphia ... in drawing and painting ... W 27, Tribune office.
A GENTLEMAN WISHES ... sons in Hebrew (science) ... and German; terms moderate.
MUNSON SHORTHAND ... —Pitman's system greatly ... A full, thorough course ... First National Bank Building.
THE VINCENNES GALLERY ... Arts—The renting room ... selected original paintings ... pupils copying art. Call on or ... Vincennes-av. ...
BUSINESS CHANCES.
A RETIRED MANUFACTURER ... exceptionable city reference ... reasonable amount in an ... manufacturing business ... where 100 to 200 hands ... be employed, with a view ... business education and ... ability is acquired ... manufacturing preferred ... and particulars, F 52, Tribune ...
A WELL-FITTED FOUNDRY ... good business, cheap ... owners have other business ... of moderate means. Address ...
A PARTY WITH $10,000 ... chase some good ... commercial business ... able with first-class reference ...
FOR SALE—A LIGHT ... business; trade already ... profit, and can be doubled ... conducted in any locality ... soft woods are grown ... about 10-horse power ... and a working capital ... to full capacity; trade increasing ... Product of the business ... taken out in 1883, and owned ... and good will goes with the ... investigating by any one ... ness and the means to conduct ... desired with any others ... means and can make more money ... business. Address Box 541 ...
FOR SALE—IN AN ENTERPRISING town, wide-awake weekly paper ... fine line of job work ... is unable to attend to the business ... particulars address Box 2 ...
FOR SALE—CHEAP— ... table, dozen black-walnut ... able for restaurant or saloon.
TO CAPITALISTS AND ... Ill-health compels me ... trolling interest in an ... total cost, $300,000, can be ... profit from $1,000,000 to ... positively no risk; railroad ... furnish passes to those ... Address X 51, Tribune office.
WANTED—AN OFFICE ... invest $2,000 to $5,000 in ... and salesroom; a good chance ... South Clark-st., Room 53 ...
WANTED—A MAN TO ... tiser in buying an A1 ... ness; must be experienced ... cash. V 23, Tribune office.
$1,000 AND SERVICES ... something safe ... principals only; no agents ... lars and address G A S, Lock-Box ...
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WANTED—AN ENERGETIC man who has a few ... chase the interest of a non- ... tially established and growing ... References exchanged. Call ... and 10 a. m. at office of the ... Clark-st.
WISH TO MEET PARTY ... join me in the butter trade ... erence given and required. V ...
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BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD ... Grand and Radiant Sun ... Bargains in stoves ... CHARLES BALDWIN ...
FOR SALE—VERY NICE ... 4-room flat: 461 North Clark ... sale if taken at once. Low rent.
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Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

330 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braum, Druggist.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le R. Monroe, Druggist.
[illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
[illegible] INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
[illegible] STATE-ST.—Buzo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co. Druggists.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon; WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon—L. Streiber & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
[illegible] OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
[illegible] MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to G. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
[illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Laflin; VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey—C. L. Clancy.
[illegible] WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritte, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S HAND-SATCHEL, CORner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. Please return to 272 Erie-st. and get reward.

LOST—AT PALACE SKATING-RINK—A child's spiral gold bracelet. A suitable reward if returned to A. E. WALKER, 122 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A THOROUGH COURSE IN DANCING.
DANCING. DANCING. DANCING. DANCING.

PROF. CARR respectfully announces to his friends, and those wishing instruction in dancing, that his schools for the season, 1884-'85, are now open at the "West Side," "South Side," "North Side," and "Englewood" as follows:

CLASS HOURS:
WEST SIDE.
NATATORIUM, 504 AND 506 WEST MADISON-ST.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN...SATURDAYS 7:30 P. M.
MASTERS AND MISSES...SATURDAYS 2:30 P. M.
SOUTH SIDE NATATORIUM,
MICHIGAN-AV. AND JACKSON-ST.
LADIES' CLASS...FRIDAYS 8 to 10 P. M.
GENTLEMEN'S CLASS...FRIDAYS 8 to 10 P. M.
NORTH SIDE.
BRAND'S HALL, COR. CLARK AND ERIE-STS.
LADIES' CLASS...THURSDAYS 7:30 P. M.
GENTLEMEN'S CLASS...THURSDAYS 7:30 P. M.
ENGLEWOOD.
TILLOTSON'S HALL.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN...WEDNESDAYS 8 P. M.
MASTERS AND MISSES...WEDNESDAYS 4 P. M.

Pupils received at any time during the season.
Private lessons by appointment.
Special attention given to private class at residences. All classes under personal supervision of PROF. CARR.
For particulars address (interview preferred if convenient)
Office 504 and 506 West Madison-st., or Residence 655 Washington-boulevard. Yours respectfully,
Telephone No. 4,172. PROF. C. A. CARR.
Due care will be exercised in the admission of pupils to the school.
NONE but first-class patronage solicited.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEmen to learn telegraphing on our lines, qualifying themselves for situations paying $75, $100, $125, and $150 per month. Apply to Superintendent UNION ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 88 and 90 La Salle-st. Take elevator.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE SCHOOL OF Design, Philadelphia, will take a few scholars in drawing and painting in water and oil. Address W 27, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GIVE LESsons in Hebrew (science), translated in English and German; terms moderate. X 40, Tribune office.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $30. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 300 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3841 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETIRED MANUFACTURER WITH UNexceptionable city reference would invest a reasonable amount in an established well-paying manufacturing business of first-class reputation. Have two sons with some practical knowledge can be employed, with a view of giving them a thorough business education and responsible positions when ability is acquired; machinist or other iron or brass manufacturing preferred. Address, with full name and particulars, F 55, Tribune office.

A WELL-FITTED FOUNDRY, 25 FLOORS, good business, cheap rent, central location; owners have other business; a rare chance for a man of moderate means. Address X 34, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $10,000 DESIRES TO PURchase some good legitimate manufacturing or commercial business. A partnership not objectionable with first-class references. X 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business; trade already established, paying $5,000 profit, and can be doubled with small effort; can be conducted in any locality where bitternut and the soft woods are grown or available for use; requires about 15-horse power and $2,000 worth of machinery, and a working capital or credit of about $3,000 to work to full capacity; trade increasing and in full operation. Product of the business covered by letters patent, taken out in 1883, and owned by the advertiser; trade and good will goes with the business; this is worth investigating by any one having capacity for business and the means to conduct it; no correspondence desired with any others: reasons for selling have means and can make more money at more congenial business. Address Box 841, Rutland, Vt.

FOR SALE—IN AN ENTERPRISING IOWA town, wide-awake weekly paper doing local advertising of $1,500 annually; subscription list 1,100, with a fine line of job work; must be sold, as the proprietor is unable to attend to the business; terms easy. For particulars address Box 2, Clarence, Ia.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW BILLIARD-table, dozen black-walnut tables and chairs suitable for restaurant or saloon. 156 Fifth-av.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS-MEN—Ill-health compels me to sell the entire or a controlling interest in an enterprise from which the total cost, $200,000, can be realized in one year, and a profit from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 within five years; positively no risk; railroad companies will cheerfully furnish passes to those desiring to view the property. Address X 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN THAT WILL invest $2,000 to $5,000 in an established factory and salesroom; a good chance for a young man. 97 South Clark-st., Room 53, Reaper Block.

WANTED—A MAN TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in buying an A1 produce commission business; must be experienced and have $1,500 to $2,000 cash. V 23, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND SERVICES TO INVEST IN something safe, sure, and permanent; principals only; no agents. Write me full particulars and address G A S, Lock-Box 594, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-man who has a few hundred dollars to purchase the interest of a non-active partner in a partially established and growing paying cash business. References exchanged. Call for two days between 9 and 10 a. m. at office of the National Hotel, 228 South Clark-st.

WISH TO MEET PARTY WITH $2,000 TO join me in the butter trade in this city. Reference given and required. V 11, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY and capital to take the general agency for Chicago for the Excelsior Steam Washing-Machine. Address E. H. ROSS, 264 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY in every town and city to sell "Rand, McNally & Co.'s Dollar Atlas"; agents are averaging from 15 to 25 copies per day; big chance for quick sales and large profits; experience not necessary. Call on or address the Continental Pub. Co., sole agents, 148 Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD RANGES. Grand and Radiant Sun Base-Burners. Bargains in stoves of all kinds. CHARLES BALDWIN, Wholesale Stoves, 27 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE FURNITURE OF 6-room flat; 461 North Clark-st.; a great bargain if taken at once. Low rent.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF safe, with opening for books, 21 inches in hight, depth 18 inches, width 18 to 20 inches, and row of drawers. Address J. B. WHEELOCK, 81 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill., for Moline Plow Co.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE office man of ten years' experience in this city. Inquire of C. C. Wallin & Sons, 87 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC man of good address and acquainted with the Northwest would like to represent some line of business; past occupation, head bookkeeper and cashier in wholesale houses. W 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CIRCULARS TO ADdress; will work cheap and guarantee satisfaction; state amount wanted addressed and what class. Address ASSISTANT P. M., Carpentersville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NOV. 1—BY A well educated young man, for 3 years in charge of office of large iron works, having good city references, where he can make himself useful as correspondent, cashier, or bookkeeper; North Side preferred. V 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of 21, experienced in collecting and correspondence work, wants position in wholesale house. References. Address, appointing interview, V 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by willing young man. A1 references. Address X 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age where he can make himself useful to his employers and earn his salary. Is from the East and a stranger in the city. Not afraid of work, and would accept any situation from office manager to porter. Address X 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter operator as correspondent, either fore or after noon. Excellent city recommendations. X 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH bookkeeper and office-man, with city experience and training; well-known city references; reasonable salary. Address X 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK; American-German; 14 years' experience; registered city experience and good reference. Address X 58, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; wholesale or retail; city or country; traveled five years with notions and gent's furnishings. Best city references. X 44, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale business; is well posted in machinery. Address X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER (COLored); well experienced in housework. X 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man to take charge of a first-class dining-room, or would rent. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework. 121 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL and seamstress or care of children. South Side preferred. X 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to assist in light housework. Call at 91 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls to do light housework and take care of children. Best of references. Call or address 454 Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERman cook. Good reference. SAN FRANCES, corner Elm and Market-sts.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY sewing by the day or week. Apply at 412 Elm-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by a woman of experience; has no incumbrance and is now occupying similar position in a hotel. References given. X 42, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 168 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STEnographer and typewriter; rapid writer, good penman. Experience and reference. X 19, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH EXperience as bill-clerk. Stage age, references, and salary expected. X 60, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A CITY (ALSO TRAVELING) salesman for "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous War illustrations from Harper's Weekly; sells for cash and on time; previous experience unnecessary and salary paid. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR art publications on special route. A rare chance for right party. GESBIE & CO., 15 Washington-st., corner Wabash.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT salesman for large Western retail furniture house. Address, with reference and experience, V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A CIGAR FACTORY OF reputation—Several traveling salesmen through different States on commission. I. GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, corner State and Lake-sts.

WANTED—BY A LEADING CLOTHING house in this city, a first-class salesman for Iowa; only first-class men with an established trade in that territory need apply. Address X 26, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—SMART BOY. NICOLL THE tailor, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old who writes well. Address, giving references, X 48, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A YOUNG man to take charge of a gentleman's place near the city; must understand gardening and be ready to do general work. Address, giving age, nationality, and references, V 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR MARKET; MUST be first-class. Address V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS TANKMAKers. Call at 31 and 33 Milwaukee-av. CHAS. J. LANDQUIST.

WANTED—3 FINE COATMAKERS; ALSO good bushelman. H. F. MULLEN, 25 North Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, watchmen, porters, shipping, bill, and general office clerks, young men in stores, offices, etc., teamsters, janitors, timekeepers, coachmen, butlers, waiters, cooks, etc., engineers, firemen, conductors, bartenders, millers, cashiers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 LABORers on the United States Government Levees; Raleigh to Willow Point Levee; Raleigh's Landing, East Carroll Parish, La., and Delta to Bedford Levee; Delta Landing, Tensas Parish, La.; desirable station work, good camps, and prompt pay. Apply on works to GEORGE ARNOLD & CO., Contractors, or to A. ROSS, our only agent in Chicago, for cheap transportation to the works; also to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South via the Illinois Central and Great Jackson route; only direct line to those points, and this is the place to get those tickets. ROSS' LABOR AGENCY, 26½ South Water-st., up-stairs; the old reliable place up-stairs.

WANTED—NORTHWESTERN EMPLOYment Agency wants laborers for railroad work in Mississippi, for levee work on the Mississippi River, and tiemakers in Southern Missouri; good wages, plenty of station work, and cheap fare furnished by ENRIGHT & CO., 71 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN MAKING LESS THAN $30 a week to address us at once with stamp. Biggest chance to make money without previous experience anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Publishing Co., 14 Bates-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FOR NOV. 1—FIVE YOUNG men to learn telegraphing on our lines and qualify for situations paying $50, $75, $100, $125, and $150 per month. Apply to Superintendent at once. Union Electric Telegraph Company, 88 and 90 La Salle-st. Take elevator.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK on a farm 30 miles from Chicago; steady work all winter to good men. Come ready to go out on the 11:30 a. m. train. Apply to N. MARTIN, 97 and 99 South Water-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN RAILroad lunch counter out of city; one who is thoroughly experienced. Address, immediately, V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should try our money-making business. Our $3 trial outfit free to men and women who wish to test our quick-selling goods. Parties everywhere on the lookout for a chance to increase their capital should send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesmen at once or from Jan. 1, 1885, to sell shirts, collars, and cuffs on salary or on commission, in connection with other lines. Complete lines of samples furnished in compact Albums convenient to carry. Apply to HURSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 and 235 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TRAVELING MAN for fine book line. Liberal arrangements to suitable party. Address V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework in a small family. References required. Apply at 477 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERences to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 165 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO CAN commence work the first of the week. References desired. Call at 153 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, GOOD GERman girl for general housework to go to Evanston. Come well recommended. Apply to W. BURT, 3 and 5 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—87 RUSH-ST.—A COMPETENT German or Swedish girl to do general work with the exception of waiting on table and door; two in family. Inquire of Boy at door on Saturday or Sunday between 10 and 11 a. m. Bring reference.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three at Wilmette. Address Box 103, Wilmette, or call at Room 27, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework in private family of two; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. 3210 Rhodes-av.; take Cottage Grove-av. cars to Thirty-second-st., walk one block west.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in an American family of three persons; must be a good cook. Apply at 44 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERal housework. Apply at 551 North Clark-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE NURSE girl to care for child a year old, and assist with second work. 3314 Forest-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 290 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FOR NOV. 1—FIVE YOUNG ladies to learn telegraphing on our lines and qualify for situations paying $50, $75, $100, $125, and $150 per month. Apply to Superintendent at once. Union Electric Telegraph Company, 88 and 90 La Salle-st. Take elevator.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A SOUTHERN LADY OF culture, refinement, and good business ability desires to make arrangement with some Illinois house to represent them in any line of specialties consistent with her sex at the Cotton Exposition, New Orleans. Best of references furnished. Address for three days V 55, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $25, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$10.50 BUYS A YORKSHIRE worsted suit, custom-made, ordered for $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $6.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CHESAPEAKE beaver overcoat, custom-made, worth $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—DRESS SUITS IN THE FINEST imported fabrics, custom-made, for sale or to rent at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—FOR NOBBY PANTALOONS at low prices go to the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Trafalger chinchilla overcoat, made for $33 at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—"JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF."—Geo. Brougham—Dear Sir: With pleasure do I answer inquiry. I consider your Johnston's Fluid Beef far superior to anything I have ever used in my extensive practice among children. DR. G. A. HOFFMAN, Cook County District Physician.

PERSONAL—$14.25 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit, custom made, ordered for $29, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Newmarket overcoat, ordered for $25, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$19.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Karr Melton overcoat, worth $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert coat and vest, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $13, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$19.50 BUYS A FRENCH CASsimere suit, custom made, ordered for $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods $14.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE imported Kersey Newmarket overcoat, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS in fur beavers and chinchillas, custom made, at very low prices at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre: take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A MACKINAW cassimere overcoat, custom made, ordered for $33, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre: take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 BUYS AN ENGLISH MELton overcoat, custom made, ordered for $37, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Manchester cheviot suit, made for $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre: take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 BUYS A CHINCHILLA surtout overcoat, custom made, ordered for $30, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$8 BUYS A DUKE OF WELLington overcoat, custom made, worth $18, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—EXTRA SIZE CUSTOM-MADE suits in sack or frock, at reduced figures, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $28, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CLAY WORSTed suit, custom-made, ordered for $33, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 FOR A FULL ENGLISH cassimere overcoat, custom made, worth $20, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat: full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$11 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE business overcoat, ordered at $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$21.50 BUYS AN ENGLISH fur beaver overcoat, custom made, ordered for $43, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$22 FOR AN IMPORTED French cassimere or worsted suit, custom made, elegantly trimmed, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$23 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE French camel's hair overcoat, ordered for $50, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A FRENCH FUR BEAver custom-made overcoat, satin lined, worth $55, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE FURNISHED HOUSE.
West Adams-st., between Throop and Centre, 2-story and basement brick house, in first-class repair, completely furnished; good barn; lot 33½x185; plate-glass windows; all modern conveniences; rent low.

TO RENT—403 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE NEW 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room houses, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 South Leavitt-st., near Monroe; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc. ready to occupy Nov. 1. J. L. STAGG, 340 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 613 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house. $50 per month.

TO RENT—$35—ALBANY-AV., NEAR MADison-st., splendid new six-room cottage, closets, pantry, mantel, grate, inside and outside blinds, water-closet in house, convenient basement, with water on first floor and in basement; or we will sell on monthly payments of $25, small cash payment, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—$18—1049 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—5-room cottage, modern improvements, one block from Ogden-av. cars.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED 10-ROOM brick house on Washington-boulevard; a No. 1 location; $85 per month. D. R. McAULEY, 182 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, new; modern improvements, furnaces. Inquire next door, 113 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—NO. 75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—2-story and basement, mansard, stone-front house, 14 rooms, in prime condition, $75. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—167 PEORIA-ST., NEAR JACKson, frame house, 10 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NO. 72 LYTLE-ST.—TEN-ROOM brick house, in excellent order, rent only $25. Key at 70 Lytle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, no basement, furnace and all improvements, barn, $55 per month. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY DWELLING, 310 INDIana-st.; rent low to good tenant. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—350 LA SALLE-AV., OCTAGON stone-front house, 14 rooms, every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE IN NICE order. 209 Chestnut-st., near Clark.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 2627 CALUMET-AV.—NEW house, 9 rooms, bath furnace, and all first-class modern improvements, 2-story pressed-brick front, dining-room on first floor.
No. 2924 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement mansard roof, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; will rent cheap.
No. 2734 or 2736 South Park-av., 2-story and basement stone-front houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, new houses.
Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st.—Two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; will sell carpets if desired. Rent $70 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV., FRAME house, 14 rooms; bath-rooms, furnace, etc.; barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ON ELLIS-AV., CORNER OF Fortieth-st., a most desirable brick residence of 10 rooms; furnace, bath, etc.; first-class location; near steam and cable-cars; has been put in first-rate order. Also house of 10 rooms on Thirty-ninth-st. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3268 VERNON-AV., CORNER Thirty-third-st., new 2-story and cellar house, pressed-brick front, 10 rooms, modern arrangements. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NEAR INDIANA-AV. CARS; modern brick houses; furnace and gas fixtures; $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—TWO VERY fine houses, furnished, with all modern improvements, near depot. D. G. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIdence at Kenwood; very desirable; all modern improvements; large stable, spacious lawn. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN NEW building northwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., containing six and seven rooms each; bathroom, water-closet, laundry, etc., in each flat; horse-cars on each street; will rent reasonable to good tenants. Also fine stores for rent in same building. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, corner of Hubbard-court and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM AT 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—FLAT—3641 COTTAGE GROVE-av., modern brick, five rooms, bath, and gas-fixtures, etc.; $15 and $20. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, CORNER Madison and Page-sts., all modern improvements, at low rental; keys in stores 857 and 859. For particulars inquire of MAGILL & CO., 94 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-FLAT, 725 HARRISON-ST., corner of Paulina, 6 rooms, all light, every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLAT, SOUTH front, square bay, marble mantels, handsomely papered, elegant gas-fixtures, bath, etc. Beautiful home. 1089 Adams-st. Keys at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX ROOMS FOR housekeeping; modern improvements; reasonable. Inquire at 502 Washington-boulevard.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLAT, 7 LARGE rooms, all well lighted, No. 386 Chestnut-st.; near cars, very accessible to State-st. cars, schools, park, lake-shore, etc., contains all new modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, closets, ash-chute, etc. Will rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENT 8 ROOMS in the "Irving," Division-st. and Lake Shore drive; steam heat and all conveniences; rent very low to good party. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, OF 7 ROOMS, BATH, closet, etc., $30; also parlor flat, six rooms, all conveniences, $25; Orchard-st., north of Center. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, MOhawk, near Centre; modern improvements; low rent. J. T. DALE, 18 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX ROOM FLAT; EXcellent location; Fiftieth-st. and Greenwood-av. Apply at Room 51 McCormick Block. Mrs. VENTRES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2128 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, to gentlemen only; also two rooms on third floor.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND ONE other room; 3 closets; fine location for gentleman and wife. 23 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAV-AV.—LARGE and small furnished rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON WASHington-st., near La Salle; brussels carpet, hair-mattress; everything first-class; for gentleman only. Call for JOE, Room 8, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, very reasonable. Inquire at 3411 Cottage Grove-av., between Groveland and Woodland Park.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS; board if desired. 3821 Lansley-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 99 DEARBORN-AV., A SINgle furnished room; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room. 40 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 281 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—363 EAST OHIO-ST., NICELY-furnished rooms; furnace heat; all conveniences. References.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED APARTments, single or en suite, bath, gas, and heat; rent reasonable; home conveniences. 92 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. 329 Webster-av., near Lincoln Park. Inquire in basement.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, bath and furnace heat; board if desired; private family. 558 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, hot and cold water, with use of bath-tub; also one boarder can be accommodated. 555 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 25 ROOMS TO RENT BY the month; heated by steam; elevator and electric bells. A. D. YOUNG, Grand Central Hotel, northwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; transients accommodated; private family. X 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 3500 AND 3506 VINCENNES-AV., fronting Cottage Grove-av., cor. of Thirty-fifth-st.; also store No. 73 Thirty-fifth-st.; all located under the Douglas House Hotel; will rent cheap to good parties.
STORES NOS. 3632 AND 3634 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., store No. 54 Thirty-first-st., all new, with or without flats; will rent cheap to good tenants. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x165, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 188 and 190 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS; VERY low rents to good tenants; Wabash-av. and State-st.; $20 to $40. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST-LOCATED STORE ON MADison-st., between Halsted and Sangamon. X 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—61 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Clinton, store, 20x80 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE, 3635 COTTAGE GROVE-av., dry-goods store, plate-glass, etc. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF FINE OFFICE in Calumet Building, 191 La Salle-st., Room 62.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 RANdolph-st.:
654 West Madison-st., 20x80, will be put in order, new front, plate glass, for good tenant for term of years.
11 North Peoria-st., near Randolph, first floor, six rooms...$18
Thirty-sixth-st., near Butterfield, second floor, four rooms...[illegible]
529 Loomis-st., 2-story and basement frame...[illegible]
534 Loomis-st., first floor and barn...[illegible]
381 West Indiana-st., 5 rooms, third floor...[illegible]
130 North Peoria-st., cottage...[illegible]

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, freight and passenger elevators, large or small rooms, with excellent light, at 68 to 74 West Monroe-st. KNISLEY & MILLER, 129 and 131 South Clinton.

TO RENT—LIGHT BASEMENT, 25X60, AT $20 per month. Premium Vinegar Works, No. 290 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HALL FOR MUSICAL ENTERtainments; stage and scenery; seats 400 persons. 224 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FARMS, WITH GOOD IMprovements, 16 miles from city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., at $4 per acre. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 191 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—2128 WABASH-AV.—THE PRIVIlege of serving oysters, with seating capacity of 75 persons.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, handsomely furnished, centrally located on one of the leading avenues and established as a first-class boarding-house. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5, 6, or 7 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; must be nicely furnished and in good location; rent not to exceed $50; no small children. References exchanged. Address X 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping by gentleman and wife, South Side. References exchanged. Address X 19 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED front room, or two connecting rooms for gentleman and wife; good locality; near West Side cars; state price per week. Address X 27, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, lot 20x125 to alley; barn and modern improvements; rented to good tenant for $35 per month; $4,200. SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
GROVELAND-AV.—New house near Thirty-second-st., modern and handsome, with reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on main floor; $10,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New modern house, with 30-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.
RHODES-AV.—New house corner Thirty-second-st.; a very pretty house; $8,000.
RHODES-AV.—Several new houses between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $7,200.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
ELLIS-AV.—100x210 feet, corner Fortieth-st.
ELLIS-AV.—50x160 ft., north of Fortieth-st., situated between two fine new houses standing on large lots; this is a beautiful residence lot, and can be bought for less than it is worth.
GROVELAND-AV.—Several choice 25 and 30 foot lots near Thirty-second-st., including two corners of Thirty-second-st.
VERNON-AV.—50x164 feet, northwest corner Thirty-third-st., east and south fronts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—A beautiful new modern house just finished, with 35-foot corner lot.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome new modern house near Twenty-eighth-st., $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New modern house Twenty-ninth-st., $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Twenty-first-st., in first-class order, $14,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and brick barn near Twenty-third-st., $18,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near Fourteenth-st., 25 feet wide, $13,000.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSE and lot on Thirty-seventh-st., near Indiana-av. cars. Price $4,500. J. G. EARLE, 235 Thirty-seventh.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick; location improving fast; $12,500; worth more money. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES; SOUTH SIDE; all improvements; furnace and gas fixtures; $3,500. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM CABLE cars, splendid improvements, brick, rented $25 per month; must sell. F. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
2-story flat, 24x85, West Jackson-st., $4,200; 2-story flat, 24x85, West Jackson-st., $4,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $5,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $4,500; 10 lots, suitable for brick cottages, near Stock-Yards, $5,000; 400 acres of the best land in Eastern Nebraska, near town and three railroads, $4,800.
Or will exchange all of the foregoing free and clear for equity in good business block or blocks, or for large unincumbered business lot or lots, or for first-rate leasehold. Apply to
BRYAN LATHROP, Room 56 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGES in the southwest and northwest part of the city; price $1,600 and $1,700; will take $100 to $300 in trade; balance easy payments and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THE TWO VACANT lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams, east front, 136 feet deep, and tell what you will give per front foot for either or both. Owner, 45 Franklin.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW 6-room brick cottages corner Armitage-av. and Robey-st. H. S. CLOUGH, 242 Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—$26,500—SPLENDID INVESTment.
A NEW BUSINESS BLOCK
On a rapidly-developing part of Madison-st., containing five stores with living rooms attached, and five modern flats. Property will rent for $3,000 or more per annum. Will surely rise in value. Long time or part if desired.
For sale by owners. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
THE BEST RESIDENCE CORNER ON THE NORTH SIDE.
100x115 feet northwest corner La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st.
SPLENDID VIEW OVER LINCOLN PARK AND LAKE.
South and east fronts, good site for private residence, apartment building, or hotel.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 2-STORY BRICK dwelling, no basement; furnace, gas-fixtures, all improvements; 2-story barn; near Lincoln Park; some furniture if wanted. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV.—GOOD BRICK residence, within ten minutes' walk of court-house; well rented. Address X 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., south of Division, east front, $100 per foot. FRED S. ERSKINE, 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLAT, ORCHARD-ST., near Garfield-av.; 24-foot lot; rent $60; price $5,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ASTOR-ST., EAST FRONT, near Division—Choice residence lot, 28x125 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR HOME-SEEKERS
TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW,
JUST NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.
Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 30 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. Lots $400 to $800. Also five suburban villas, just completed, $1,800 to $2,000, on easy payments.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER AT Woodlawn, being south and east front, on the ridge in the grove. Can be subdivided and retailed at once and made to pay 50 per cent on the price asked. Also 19 acres subdivided into 98 lots, partial front on Halsted-st., close to Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Owner a non-resident; will sell cheap. Also 14 lots on Dickey-st., Englewood, near Sixty-third-st., cash and time. L. A. GILBERT, 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,200 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $80 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., four miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 and $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 5-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 173 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft. high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 800 inhabitants. Come in any day at 10:15 or 3:35 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $8,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Odd Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
5 lots, Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
3 lots, St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN FARMS OF 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 acres, $750 to $8,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ALL DIrections from city; $1,000 to $12,000; some very choice; fine lots at Oak Park, Glencoe, Evanston. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE FARM IN MUSCAtine County, Iowa; in good neighborhood, 5 miles from Muscatine, a town of 15,000 inhabitants; soil first-class; well-improved; a beautiful home and a good bargain. Price $11,000. Other good farms for sale. RICHMAN & TITUS, Muscatine, Ia.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LITTLE FARM OF 40 acres; 2¼ miles from depot at Waukegan, Ill.; good land; plenty of all kinds of fruit; choice location and first-class improvements; all for only $4,500. FRED S. ERSKINE, 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—560-ACRE FARM IN WASHINGton County, Iowa, well improved; all in pasture; soil first-class; 6 miles from two railroads; in good neighborhood; terms easy. For full particulars address RICHMAN & TITUS, Muscatine, Ia.

FOR SALE—FARM 365 ACRES—32 MILES from Chicago; splendid improvements and a bargain. Address W. W. C., Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES, WITH good improvements, team, harness, wagons, implements, etc., 55 miles from Chicago; may exchange for good city property. X 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, LOT on Michigan-boulevard, south of Twenty-fifth-st., about thirty-feet front. Apply at 8 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1859.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY on furniture or other property; reasonable interest. Room 40, 153 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ANY LEGITImate undertaking, partnerships formed, and business interests disposed of. Parties desiring to effect exchanges, either of real estate or merchandise, will consult their interests by applying to us.
The American Financial Exchange (Incorporated).
75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES AND SAME bought. Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. First-class indorsed commercial paper negotiated. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity; sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, and $6,000 on hand. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 108 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 132 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON CHIcago inside productive property. D. G. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL-ESTATE, in sums of $2,500 or more, at 6 per cent. E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $25,000, or $50,000 on improved city property; no written application need be made; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE OF NEWARK, N. J., will lend money on improved city property at 6 per cent. A. T. GALT, 108 Dearborn-st., R. 21.

$2,500 WANTED AT 6 PER CENT; NO commission; on 2-story and basement brick on Prairie-av., worth $7,500. X 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN OHIO, INdiana, or Illinois; one of 300 acres and several small ones, unincumbered, for any kind of goods; want a furnished house or flat. JOHN C. HANOVER, Windsor European Hotel.

GROCERY WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR a house and lot within 20 minutes' walk from Court-House; unincumbered and well rented. Address X 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE GROCERY stock for Chicago real estate on a cash basis. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK IN A paying manufacturing concern for suburban property; state time and place for interview; trade must be made quick. V 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A NO. 1 double team and carriage; valuable stock in a manufacturing company; state place and time for interview. W 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COLUMBIA bicycle, 52-inch, in exchange for 44-inch machine; difference in cash. Address X 8, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VERY FINE horse, buggy and harness, for upright piano, good make, or diamonds. 195 South Wood-st.

WANTED—TO SECURE NEAT, PAYING business or hotel furnished in exchange for paying stock in manufacturing business; state time and place for interview. Address W 53, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE RIGS, CONSISTing of carriage team, single horse, top buggy, Perry cart, coupe, rockaway, single and double harness, blankets; each and all first-class. Call at once. 195 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STYLISH HORSE and a new sidebar buggy; also harness, blankets, whips, etc.; will sell cheap. Address V 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE horse with all the gaits, suitable for lady or gentleman. Address V 14, Tribune office.

150 CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, MUST BE sold regardless of cost at 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EQUATORIAL MOUNTED TELescope, 7-inch object-glass, worth $[illegible]; can be bought for $400. Address JOHN HAMMES, Keokuk, Ia.

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1 upright, rosewood case...[illegible]
1 upright, rosewood case...[illegible]
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1 square grand...[illegible]
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SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

The Noted Philanthropist Whose Centennial Is Being Celebrated by the Jews.

A Long and Noble Life That Has Been Almost Entirely Devoted to Works of Benevolence.

Honored in Chicago by Lodges of the B'nai B'rith—A Fine Audience Listens to Eulogies.

A SPLENDID STORY.

CHAPTERS WHICH FILL AN HONORED LIFE WITH HONOR AND RESPECT.

In Leghorn, the 24th of October, 1784, Rachel, the daughter of Abraham Mocatta, gave to her husband, the merchant, Joseph Elias Montefiore, his first-born son, and they named the child Moses.

If an angel had appeared to this Joseph in a dream, or had there been at hand a prophet to reveal to these parents what their child would become, not only to the race of Israel, but to the cause of human need in any creed or clime, their delight in their first-born must have deepened into a most solemn joy of thanksgiving, even without the knowledge that his life should cover with the unbroken lustre of good deeds the span of a century.

The Montefiores were of Italian descent, and made their first appearance in England not long after Manasseh-ben-Israel's eloquent intercession with Cromwell procured the readmission of the Jews. From this period also the Jews date England's commercial prosperity, on the ground that being then shut arbitrarily from arts, agriculture, and all professions they concentrated upon and became prosperous proficients in trade. Later, when the debarred professions were thrown open, they won successes in law, learning, art, and statesmanship, and members of the Montefiore family distinguished themselves in science and literature as well as in commerce.

Moses Montefiore received commercial training and was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange. In 1812 he married Judith, daughter of L. B. Cohen, Esq., and the sister of Judith united the Montefiore and Rothschild families by becoming the wife of Nathan Meyer Rothschild. In 1814 he was elected Gabay, or Treasurer, of the Portuguese Synagog, and in 1824 assisted in founding the Alliance Insurance Office, of which he was elected the first President, which position he has held to the present time—a period of sixty years. His integrity and courtesy had intrenched him in the esteem and friendship of all with whom he had dealings to an extraordinary degree.

His wife, Judith, was a lady of fine mental endowments and great charm of character, and, though it grieved them that they were childless, their union was an ideally happy one. They devoted themselves to philanthropy, their interest in all good causes and their gifts spreading over and beyond Europe. Judith shared in his interest in the condition of the Jews in the Holy Land and entered into all his plans, hopes, and labors, and even into his dreams of the things not accomplishable in his own time. Of their first trip together to the Holy Land (in 1827) she wrote an interesting diary, which, though printed, was not published.

In 1837, when Syria—racked the preceding year by earthquakes—was being ravaged by the plague, Moses and Judith set out for the scene of misery. The towns of Tiberias and Safed had vanished in the maw of the earthquake, the few survivors and surrounding villages were now a prey to fever, and the disorder and terror prevailing made approach difficult. But the pair pressed forward, and encamping on the Mount of Olives began at once with money and tender ministrations the work of relief.

"At Safed," says Mr. Joseph Guedella, "he presented every one who applied to him with a Spanish dollar, and children under 13 (except orphans, who received the full amount) with half a dollar. A whole day was consumed in dealing out this munificent charity, which was repeated in several towns."

HELPING THE DAMASCUS JEWS.

On his return to London he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in this capacity was knighted by the Queen on the occasion of her first visit to the city. The Board of Deputies, a body mediating between the Government and the Hebrew community (of which Sir Moses had become a member in 1828 and President in 1835), found its services called into urgent requisition in 1840. At Damascus, Friar Thomas, a Roman Catholic priest, and his servant had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The anti-Jewists seized on this fact to start a persecution. They asserted that the Jews had killed Friar Thomas and his servant in order to use their blood in mixing the Passover cakes, and though neither proofs nor reasonable grounds for this charge were produced the Jews were attacked and put to torture. False confessions, extorted from the victims in extremis, led to larger arrests and more atrocious modes of torment, even infants being subjected to it in the presence of their parents. The buildings in the Jewish quarter were pulled down and pillaged on pretense of searching for the bodies of the missing men, who had in all probability been made away with by robbers roving in that part of the country. The news of this persecution spread through Europe, arousing great sympathy for the Jews. A meeting was held in the Mansion House in London, and Sir Moses offered to go to the East and straighten matters in person. The subscription fund for the mission promptly reached £7,000. Christians contributed liberally, and £2,400 of the sum was paid by Sir Moses, who was accompanied in this journey by Lady Judith, and the celebrated lawyer, M. Cremieux, representing the Jews in France. In a personal interview with the Pasha of Egypt, Sir Moses made such an impression upon him that Mehemet Ali at once released the imprisoned Jews, and assured all fugitives that they might safely return. The Pasha conceived a warm friendship for Sir Moses, and his successors have been like-minded, for, when Said Pasha sent the young Prince Toussoon, his son, to England to be educated, he placed him under the care of Sir Moses. "A Pharaoh trusting his son to Moses!"

Not satisfied with the success of his appeal to Mehemet Ali, Sir Moses went on to Constantinople and induced the Sultan to grant the Hatti-Homayon, thus establishing, under the seal of the Chief of the Faithful, not only the innocence of the Jews, but their rights to equal privileges with other people on Turkish soil.

On his home-coming from this journey Jews and Christians of Great Britain were united in their appreciation of his labors, and the Queen showed her pleasure by granting to him the "high distinction of bearing supporters to his family arms—a privilege which is only conceded to peers of the realm and to knights of the various orders."

A testimonial, designed by Sir G. Hayter, sculptured by E. Baille, Esq., and executed in solid silver by Messrs. Mortimer & Hunt, was presented to him by deputation in his home in Park lane. It is a miniature monument three and one-half feet in hight, and weighs 1,319 ounces (some accounts say 2,000). It is of admirable design, nobly executed. The quadrangular base rests at the four corners on four Sphinxes, "typical of Egypt, which so long held Israel in bondage." The first four compartments of the shaft exhibit: The inscription of thanks to Sir Moses, engraved under his coat of arms, cut in high relief, and showing the "supporters" granted by the Queen; the Egyptian hosts being swallowed in the Red Sea passage at the prayer of Moses; wild beasts devouring flocks and herds, typical of the cruelty of the strong to the weak; the same animals at peace, in the millennial condition of things described by Isaiah. Above these are appropriate inscriptions in Hebrew verse. At each of the four corners is a figure exquisitely wrought in frosted silver. Two of these represent Moses and Ezra. The latter bends in meditation over a scroll on which is written the twenty-first verse of the eighth chapter of the Book of Ezra. Moses holds the stone tablets of the Law. The third figure, laden with chains, brooding and sad, typifies the persecuted Jews of Damascus. The fourth, kneeling, with eyes and hands raised in thanksgiving, its gyves broken and fallen to the ground, is eloquent of deliverance. Still higher, the four sides show bas-reliefs of Sir Moses landing at Alexandria, his audience with the Sultan at Constantinople, the liberation of the Jews at Damascus, the scene in the synagog of Bevis Marks over his return. Grape boughs rising and bending gently over in rich clusters of fruit and tendril support the fine group at the top—David subduing the lion and rescuing the lamb (I. Samuel xvii.), emblematical of the purpose and success of Sir Moses' mission.

This noble tribute can be seen, together with the almost innumerable testimonials on illuminated parchment from the potentates, officials, and bodies of many lands, in an inner room of the Rabbinical College at Ramsgate, which was built by Sir Moses. The walls of the room are literally covered with these parchment testimonials.

HELPING THE SICK.

Mr. Guedalla states that in 1842, "there being much sickness and no proper hospital in Jerusalem, Sir Moses established a dispensary in that city, and sent out a physician, etc., at his own private expense. He pledged himself to support this for three years, till a regular hospital should be in operation, and the dispensary was available to all who applied for aid."

About this period Czaristic ukases became especially severe. At last, by one of these decrees, thousands of Jewish families were ordered to remove into the interior of Russia. In 1846 Sir Moses and Lady Judith braved the rigors of the Northern winter to set this right. At St. Petersburg Sir Moses had a long interview with the Czar, who could not withstand the charm of his manner and the earnestness of his appeal. Sir Moses spoke in English, the Czar in French.

After reading the philanthropist's petition, "Nicholas said, in the most cordial manner, 'A present causons.' When the Czar answered his prayers by referring to the ancient laws of the Empire, Sir Moses replied, 'But your Majesty might alter those laws.'"

This mission proved remarkably successful. The distressing ukases were first suspended, then abandoned. The Czar placed one of his royal carriages and a Government official at the service of the illustrious Jew, and when, after a short stay in the Capital, Sir Moses entered on a tour among his own people through the chief towns of Russia and Western Poland, his journey was facilitated by the friendship and protection of the Czar, and resembled the triumphal progress of a popular hero.

At Wilna he found, in a total population of 60,000, that more than half were Jews, and Jews, owing to unhappy antecedents and environment, of the most hopeless type—mean-minded and of uncleanly habits. It had been the Czar's chief complaint to Sir Moses that the Jews would stick to trade, and would not till the soil or do any kind of labor. Sir Moses, even in his trenchant remonstrances with them, so encouraged and stimulated them that several thousand families resolved to become agriculturists, and were ultimately incalculably benefited by their judicious determination.

He remained eleven days at Wilna, and neither there nor at any other town ever sent away empty-handed a single person of the multitudes who crowded about his doors, and even managed to discover and leave gifts with those more deserving and less ready to beg.

At Berlin, on the homeward journey, seventeen young maidens, some dressed in white and others in blue, presented him and Lady Montefiore with a laurel crown, wreathed with white roses, upon an embroidered velvet cushion.

On his arrival in England Queen Victoria and Sir Robert Peel made him a Baronet.

When the famine broke out in the Holy Land, in 1854, Dr. N. M. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews, and Sir Moses Montefiore realized £20,000 by public appeal. To see this sum rightly administered Sir Moses went again to the Holy Land, relieved its distresses, and revived and reëstablished industries. Then, as before, he pushed on to Constantinople, sought and obtained a firman, "empowering him to acquire land in Palestine," and purchased an estate in Jerusalem, on which windmills and excellent almshouse were erected. When the Turkish Government's jealously over its dominion is considered, what Sir Moses thus accomplished is better understood.

In 1858 came the celebrated Mortara case, which startled Christendom with a new and sombre illustration of Papal potentiality.

THE MORTARA CASE.

In the family of the Jew Mortara, living at Boulogne (1852), a Roman Catholic girl only 14 years of age was serving as nurse. The little year-old Edgar Mortara was very sick, and the nurse, who was fond of him, thinking that if he died he would be eternally lost, confided her concern to a grocer of her acquaintance, and between them they had the little fellow secretly baptized. The boy got well, and not till six years later, in 1858, did the real tragedy begin, when the nurse, having unwisely confessed what she had done to a companion, who instantly betrayed her to a priest, was examined before the Inquisition, and the little Edgar Mortara was stolen by the Bishop's guards and hidden in a convent at Rome. This arbitrary act and the agonized protest of the parents drew the attention of Europe.

"Twenty-one Sardinian synagogs addressed a joint request to the London Jewish Board of Deputies, soliciting its interference in behalf of the distressed family."

Sir Moses, then in his seventy-fifth year, hurried to Rome, the bearer of an earnest and strenuous memorial to the Pontiff. His first efforts being blocked with the cold assertion that the Mortara case was "a closed question," he was advised to make a written appeal to the Pope for a personal interview. This proved fruitless, but he obtained a long interview with Cardinal Antonelli, to whom he gave the memorial he had brought. It concluded in these words: "Your Holiness in acceding to our solicitations will be upholding the sanctity of parental rights, maintaining the claims of justice, restoring peace to an afflicted family, and securing the approbation of the good and wise of every creed."

Cardinal Antonelli promised to lay the testimonial before the Pope, but informed Sir Moses that it had been quite determined that Edgar Mortara should be educated in the Romish faith, but that when he had attained his 16th or 17th year he would be "set free to follow his own judgment."

Thus in spite of the dignity and eloquence of his personal appeal, the prestige of his successes in other humane efforts, and of the support of the French and English Governments, he failed, except that public opinion, aroused and concentrated by his undertaking, pressed and protested, and the Pope was made to realize that the Mortara abduction had alienated from him much that he greatly prized.

After this visit to Rome Lady Montefiore's health, for some time delicate, gave way, and the 25th of September, 1862, she died. Nothing could more nobly express the love and the bereavement of her husband than his manner of perpetuating her memory by "redoubling his benevolence toward the living," and lovingly connecting her name with every good work in his power to accomplish.

As one instance, he has for several years bestowed, in Lady Montefiore's name, an annual gift of £50 upon the most well-behaved and studious of the girls in the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane.

OTHER EASTERN JOURNEYS.

A few months after Lady Judith's death, when the Druses fell upon the Christians in Syria, Sir Moses hastened to their rescue as quickly as hitherto to that of the Jews. He started, and with the aid of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe presided over the Syrian relief fund.

"Animated by this example, the confessors of all religions, from all parts of the globe, contributed to the fund, and with such liberality that even now there exists a handsome residue, which it is intended to apply as occasion may arise."

In the spring of 1863 he made a sixth visit to Constantinople to get from the new Sultan a confirmation of the firman granted by his predecessor for the purchase of the estate near Jerusalem.

In October of the same year persecutions of his race, such as had once brought him to Damascus, were repeated in Morocco. Upon false accusations, with flimsy or no pretexts, followed torture, murder, and pillage. With the help of the British Government, in November—midwinter—Sir Moses set out for Spain, presenting himself on the way before the thrones of Louis Napoleon and the second Isabella.

The mere presence of this zealous and earnest defender, then in his 80th year, resulted, as before, in the freedom of the imprisoned and the recall of the fugitives; and, as on former occasions, not counting victory sure while it lacked any point of confirmation, he determined to gain from the Emperor by personal petition a grant of fuller liberties to both his Jewish and Christian subjects. This would necessitate a journey into an infested interior—a consideration which did not hinder Sir Moses. As he was about starting, a party of fifty or sixty Moors appealed to him to procure the pardon and release of a Moor who, on the charge of murdering some Jews, had already suffered two and a half years' imprisonment. Sir Moses interceded successfully, and the Moorish chiefs thanked him, and promised that "all Jews traveling by day in their part of the country—a distant part—should be well protected, though for the night they could not answer."

At length, having done all the good he could, he started for the City of Morocco. When he had reached his destination, after a perilous journey, the Sultan met him at the head of his army, gave him a palace to dwell in while he staid, and granted his every wish.

Grateful and congratulatory addresses flowed in to him from all parts of the world, and on his arrival in London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and members of the civic court met at Guildhall to celebrate the safe return of the octogenarian patriot and philanthropist.

Some months later he journeyed to Roumania, and personally entreated Prince Charles to alleviate the condition of the Roumanian Jews, and again visited Russia as a helper of his people. His own report of his sixth visit to the Holy Land, to relieve the great suffering caused by the triple scourge of locusts, cholera, and drouth, is concise, methodical, dignified, and frank, without self-righteousness, and is a graphic picture of the methods, variety, and extent of his loving labors to relieve suffering and remove its causes.

"I was received at Jaffa," says Sir Moses, "by his Excellency the Governor of the town, by the Judge, the commander of the troops, and the representatives of the various religious denominations, and scarcely had I entered the hotel ere I was greeted with telegrams in rapid succession of hearty welcome from Jerusalem. . . . Previous to my departure from England it had appeared expedient, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the mission, that accurate information should be procured, methodically arranged, concerning the state of our brethren in the Holy Land, and that, in order to ascertain the causes of the destitution which there prevailed, and to devise proper plans for removing the same, I ought to have, as it were, a correct and detailed survey of the moral and social condition of the inhabitants. I had therefore caused to be prepared certain statistical forms and documents, to which returns were made, . . . the more important facts elicited referring to the number of the synagogs, colleges, schools, charities, and institutions belonging to our co-religionists in the Holy Land, and statistics of the ages, property, occupation, and families of inhabitants." From Jaffa "we continued our journey as far as Aboo Goosh, supposed to be the Kiryat Yearim of Scripture, where, in Abinadab's home on the top of the hill, the ark of the Lord had been placed when taken from the Philistines of Beth Sheinesh. The present chief, Mohammed Effendi Aboo Goosh, a man of great authority and importance, invited us to his house. . . . It was situated on the summit of the hill, and the road to it was so rough and precipitous that I thought many a time my Tachterevan would break to pieces. The fatigue I endured was amply compensated by the cordial hospitality with which I was welcomed."

RELIEVING THE AFFLICTED.

On leaving the Village of Aboo Goosh in the early morning the neighboring hills and roads swarmed with people flocking toward the "relief-bringer." His approach to the Holy City was greeted with cries of "Baroock haba! Barookh haba!"—Blessed be he who cometh!

Hundreds of children sang Hebrew hymns by the roadside. These hymns had been written especially for the arrival of Sir Moses, and recited "the sufferings of Zion and the hope in Israel's future."

"I had previously made known my willingness," continues Sir Moses' report, "to receive communications from every individual desirous of addressing me, either on his own behalf or on that of the people in general. I had also appointed stated times for the reception of all who might wish to address me personally, and every available moment was employed in collecting from all sources information that might be useful. . . . Our first day I devoted to the distribution of the remittances which had been intrusted to me by several friends of Jerusalem, with a special request to dispense the same to the poor."

He at once attended to the sufferings from drouth by having the three reservoirs of the Pools of Solomon turned into two and the fall of the waters from Urtas increased into them. He was continually giving sums of £100 at a time from his own pocket when he felt in any doubt whether he would be warranted in touching the relief fund for the occasion. The Touro almshouses, which he had built on the fund left to him by Judah Touro for benevolent purposes, must evidently be ideal homes for the poor, for they are described as so thrifty, cheerful, and neat that people have sought to be admitted to them as boarders!

Investigating carefully the condition of the widows and orphans made such by the cholera, he was profoundly touched by the large-heartedness of the poor toward each other. One very poor man, a whitewasher, who seldom had employment except during the time of the Passover—when the Jews all have their houses cleansed and whitewashed—though burdened with seven children of his own, had taken home the two belonging to his dead neighbor; and a widow equally destitute shared the little she had with two children whose parents had been taken.

Before departing from Jerusalem Sir Moses had the pleasure of seeing the waters of the Pools of Solomon reflowing freely by the ancient aqueduct (repaired under his direction) into the thirsty city. When all had been done that he felt he had a right to do with the relief fund he sent private sums to "each of the synagogs, colleges, schools, and various charitable institutions."

A VIGOROUS CENTENARIAN.

On the occasion of his return from his seventh and last beneficent visit to the Holy Land a very moving prayer was made in the Spanish and Portuguese synagog of Bevis Marks. Sir Moses, still stately and erect, though in the 91st year of his age, in the midst of a close-pressed, hushed assembly, heard his name borne to the throne of the Almighty Father in one of the most ardent invocations ever uttered by man.

When the service was over the deepest enthusiasm prevailed; all were eager to be allowed to touch the hand of the good old man. A similarly impressive scene occurred at the Great Synagog in Duke street, Aldgate.

When the flags of the whole world were drooping at half-mast for that simple but grand death at Long Branch; when, the 26th of September, 1881, 3,000 Americans were assembled in Exeter Hall, what message spoken to them there stirred deepest the chords of human brotherhood? The tidings that Sir Moses Montefiore, then in his 97th year, had telegraphed the week before to Palestine requesting that prayers might be offered up for President Garfield in all the synagogs of the four holy cities—Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed!

Sir Moses, now in his 100th year, though suffering some physical languor, retains in their full power his mental forces and all the quickness of his human sympathies, and can find at will among the superb stores of his memory the incident or scene he wants, which he relates with eyes that sparkle as in youth. He is a tall man of majestic presence; his handsome features, unwontedly firm in repose, have the most attractive mobility when he speaks or smiles.

He always directs prayers to be offered in the schools of Jerusalem on the birthdays of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The City of London College, soon to be opened by the latter at Moorfields, recently received Sir Moses' check for £500.

Sir Moses loved and was loved by the late Archbishop Tait and his family, and he took great interest in and generously forwarded Mrs. Tait's charitable labors. The busts of the Archbishop and Mrs. Tait were presented to her "Orphanage" at Thanet by Sir Moses.

He has always been the friend of children; not many months ago he appeared at a charity bazaar, and bought continuously a great quantity of toys and trinkets, which he so continuously gave away right and left to the hungry-eyed little gamins who crowd around such gay scenes.

One day in May, 1883, Lord Shaftesbury, meeting Dr. Hermann Adler, exclaimed: "Your great Judas Maccabæus has just sent me £98 for my Ragged Schools!" A pound for each year of Sir Moses' life. When Dr. Adler was asked to tell in a word the sum of Sir Moses' effectiveness, he replied: "By his example he has stimulated his brethren in Europe to think of and work for their coreligionists in the East, and his sustained efforts, indirectly the origin of the 'Alliance Israelite' in Paris and the Anglo-Jewish Association here, have inspired all the exertions made during the last year to relieve and rehabilitate the persecuted Jews of Russia."

THE CHICAGO CELEBRATION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF B'NAI B'RITH—RABBI HIRSCH'S PANEGYRIC.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., came off last evening at Central Music-Hall, under the auspices of the Chicago lodges of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The stage was elaborately decorated with flags, flowering plants, and evergreens. Above the platform three flags floated over the heads of the speakers, the two outer being the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the central one the blue and crimson colors of Jerusalem. On each side were small shields inscribed "1784" and "1884," while the flagstaffs were united with a bar bearing the inscription, "Think and Thank." The front of the organ, right and left, was decorated with small banners bearing the legends: "Jerusalem," "Rome," "Ramsgate," "Constantinople," "St. Petersburg," "Damascus," "Morocco," "Roumania," these being the scenes of Sir Moses' most famous labors. In the centre of the front of the stage there was a large and handsomely-framed portrait of the aged philanthropist, taken as he looks entering his 100th year. Small copies of the portrait were distributed to all present as souvenirs of the celebration.

Among those on the platform and in the boxes were Arthur Moro, a grand-nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore; Prof. Swing, A. E. Franklin, Adolph Moses, Julius Silversmith, Charles Kosminski, Henry Greenebaum, Judge Barnum, Simon Rosenfels, the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, E. C. Hamburger, the Rev. Dr. Norton, the Rev. Dr. Max Heller, S. Strauss, Julius Rosenthal, Adolph Loeb, Edward Rubovits.

The program opened with an organ recital of Weber's "Jubel Overture" by Mr. Louis Falk, followed by a tenor solo by Mr. Charles A. Knorr.

MR. STEIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Philip Stein, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided, and delivered the opening address. He said they were rapidly approaching the close of a contest which was to decide who was to govern the country for the next four years. The utmost excitement prevailed all over the country. The object of this meeting was of a widely different character. They had met to celebrate public worth and private virtue. This man, Sir Moses Montefiore, who had been granted length of days beyond the usual lot of man, had a title to enduring and immortal distinction far beyond that to be gained in scenes of political strife. No ocean was wide enough, no climate rigorous enough to set a limit to his charity. It was a question if the world had ever witnessed such a development of the humane traits of character. He had obtained a world-wide celebrity, and had gained the respect and admiration of all mankind solely through his works of charity. He was the concrete embodiment, the living personification of all that was best and noblest in the Order of the B'nai B'rith, and it was but fitting that this society should arrange for this celebration in his honor. He was not a member of the order, for it did not exist in England, but he was a member in heart, working for the same objects and carrying out the same principles. It was impossible to estimate the benignant influences exercised by such a man on the whole human race. The ancient bonds of country and state had been cemented and supplemented by the modern bonds of the lodge-room, tending to bind all mankind in one universal brotherhood. The shining example of Sir Moses Montefiore would go down the ages; the record of his work was an enduring monument that would last for ever. [Applause.]

Mrs. Louis Falk, who has a very sweet and pure soprano voice, sung a selection from Costa's oratorio "Eli."

RABBI HIRSCH'S PANEGYRIC.

The Rev. Dr. Hirsch then delivered the panegyric of the evening. He said the ancient philosophers had an idea that old age was not desirable; they said: "Whom the gods love die young." An active life was the ambition of the Greek, and as old age forbade activity it was not to be desired. But if one of the patriarchs of Zion heard the songs and chants of tonight he could read the golden message, for to him old age was a crown of glory, and honor to old age was a tribute to a life of righteousness. Sir Moses Montefiore was a bright illustration of the Psalmist's words: "Our God is a rock, and there is no fault in him." Who could measure the glories of the last 100 years? Within 100 years the foundations of our political life were laid; the Stars and Stripes were flung out to the winds of freedom. Within 100 years France had several times asserted her desire to be a sister Republic of America. The old Kings fell and new Kings arose; the "right divine" was replaced by the right of the people's will. These 100 years contemporaneous with the life of Sir Moses Montefiore represented the greatest cycle the world ever saw. Empires might come and go, men might act their part and disappear, revolutions might overturn great nations, but the great and higher truths remained—that love, goodness, and charity were the strongest and most permanent forces of earth.

A LIFE LESSON.

This was the message—this was the truth—of which Sir Moses Montefiore was the great exponent. The press and the pulpit were still prejudiced against Judaism. Sir Moses Montefiore was a Jew; identified in all his action with the Jewish religion. These 100 years had been most eventful in the history of the Jews. France and Poland had recognized the equality and rights of the Jews, but Germany could not follow the example until this recognition was wrung from her bit by bit. Even yet Germany had not learned religious toleration. In England until 1847 no Jew was permitted to take the oath of allegiance, but long ere that the greatness of Sir Moses Montefiore had been recognized in that country and Queen Victoria had given him the honor of a Baronetcy. Sir Moses had done and dared everything for his people. Armed with the majesty of truth and righteousness he had dared to visit the despotic Czar of Russia. The Jew knew what it was to be persecuted and hated, and, when he heard of persecution of his fellow-men, was the first to rush to the rescue. Sir Moses was the greatest exponent of this truth. He was a Jew and a patriot at the same time, and, though a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, he looked forward to the day when the tribes would be gathered together in Jerusalem. For this great man, as for Moses of old, not the Angel of Death would gather him home, but God himself would take his soul with a kiss of welcome. A century of life, extending up to the glorious mansions of the blest; a century of faith, unswerving through ceaseless trial; a century of love, lighting with cheering ray the sufferer's couch—this century of life, faith, and love, the earthly career of Sir Moses Montefiore, would be a perfect gem in the Savior's diadem. [Applause.]

A duet by Mrs. Falk and Mr. Knorr followed, and was most vociferously applauded.

PROF. SWING'S EULOGY.

Prof. Swing was the next speaker. He said he could congratulate them, and congratulate all citizens of all denominations, on the existence of Sir Moses Montefiore. Sir Moses was not a citizen of England, he was a citizen of the whole world. We had reached a day when great honors were accorded to a man walking modestly along as a worker in the fields of charity. The two most prominent features of this event were great age and great merit. His life was 100 years of moral beauty. It was in reality a survival of the fittest. His life history was a story of romance. "We Christians," the Professor said, "might envy you Jews the possession of this great man, if our religion did not forbid us to envy." Such a man could not be found among the teeming millions who had held the Jews in derision. Not only were they to be congratulated on possessing such a character, but the age was to be congratulated on producing such a man. The development of such a character was something to wonder at, to be proud of, and was full of infinite promise for humanity. [Applause.]

Letters of apology were read from Bishop Cheney and Judge Prendergast, both of whom spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the labors of Sir Moses Montefiore.

A poem on the great philanthropist, composed by Miss Miriam Del Banco, was read by Miss Jennie Wendell. A postlude on the organ closed the proceedings.

CHOLERA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Medical Times* reports that the French Academy of Medicine have worn the subject of cholera threadbare, but have not evolved one single notion of scientific value or practical utility. He says: "Neither the comma of Koch nor the germ theory, neither the doctrine of contagion nor that of spontaneous evolution, has been able to stand the test of searching investigation and impartial criticism."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

For The Chicago Tribune.

"Cleveland is dead, that virtuous man—
We ne'er shall see him more";
He was the Demmies' candidate
In 1884.

"His heart was open as the day—
His feelings all were true";
When he was Sheriff once, he hung
An Irishman or two.

"Whene'er he heard the voice of pain,
His heart with pity burned";
The bills to aid the workingmen
He quickly from him spurned.

"Kind words he ever had for all—
He knew no base design";
All of his leisure hours were spent
With women and with wine.

"He lived at peace with all mankind—
In friendship he was true";
He ne'er betrayed a woman's love,
As Maria Halpin knew!

"Unharmed, the sin which Earth pollutes
He passed securely o'er";
Though single, yet he had a son
Eight years ago or more.

"But "Cleveland" now is at his rest,
Nor fears Misfortune's frown";
He slipped upon the tariff plank,
And struck upon his crown.

"He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert";
The knowledge in his beefy head
Was scarce as in his shirt.

"His neighbor he did not abuse—
Was sociable and gay";
He wore a 19 collar and
A 6 hat every day.

"His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring to view";
He never made a campaign speech—
He knew it wouldn't do.

"His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to Fortune's chances";
He made a double-breasted charge
To suit the circumstances.

"Thus, undisturbed by anxious cares,
He nerved himself for Fate;
And ev'ry Demmie said he was
The "Reform Candidate."

JESUP, Ia. GEO. LLOYD.

"Rough on Coughs."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

THE HOOSIER STATE.

Eminent Authorities Claiming a Republican Majority of Ten to Fifteen Thousand.

An Animated Fight Against Congressman Cobb in the Second District—Bourbon Bribery.

Hendricks and McDonald Stumping the State—The Irish and Industrial Vote—Republican Rallies.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS OVERTHROWN.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Republicans were never more hopeful of success than they now are. It is a significant fact, and one which investigation will demonstrate, that many accessions have been made to the party in this county during the campaign. It is remarked that such an array of talent has never been displayed on the stump in any campaign as has discussed the issues of the present one. Every argument advanced by the Democratic speakers has not only been fully answered but overwhelmingly so in favor of Republican rule. Speakers of the opposition party attempted to prejudice the minds of the people in favor of Democracy by statements to the effect that there were over $400,000,000 of the people's money locked up in the United States Treasury. It was shown that this belonged to the holders of gold and silver certificates, to holders of bonds overdue, to pensioners, to National banks as a redemption fund and to secure greenback currency. Then this argument fell flat and they have ceased to use it. It served but to call forth arguments from the Republican speakers showing that this was the result of the wisest financiering and therefore complimentary to the Republican party. The tariff, which has been the great question at issue, has also been ably presented, and in this State of producers has greatly strengthened the Republican cause.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Party lines are being closely drawn. Men marked doubtful two weeks ago are now enthusiastic supporters of the Republican ticket, while even floaters are coming down on the right side. The result in Ohio has contributed greatly to this state of affairs. The best informed politicians here are predicting a majority of 10,000 to 15,000 for Blaine and Logan. The latter figure is perhaps nearer the correct one.

THE BOURBON "BOODLE."

It is known here that Democratic "boodle" has already been placed in the hands of corruptionists for the purpose of influencing votes, but the Republicans are prepared to defeat any such purpose, and from now on will be on the alert, watchful that Eastern Indiana increases her Republican majority, which she will surely do.

A BREAK IN THE IRISH RANKS.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The closer the situation is examined in the State the more favorable does it appear for Republican success. There seems to be a general disaffection among the Democrats which has its own peculiarities in different localities. As far as your correspondent has gone in the State he has found a positive break in the Irish ranks. Just how close this class of voters will stick to the conclusions they have now formed remains to be seen. Although Blaine is exceedingly popular with them too much faith should not be placed in gains from this source. As intimated in these dispatches before, Indiana promises to be close, but if the Republicans keep up the work that has already been inaugurated there is but little doubt that the State is good for a majority of 3,000 and upwards.

VIEWS OF SENATOR HARRISON.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At Evansville Wednesday THE TRIBUNE correspondent met Senator Ben Harrison, Gov. A. G. Porter, and the Hon. Will Cumback, who accompanied Mr. Blaine to that city. In response to an inquiry made of him Senator Harrison said:

"I have visited all parts of the State, and from my own observations and information derived from perfectly reliable and thoroughly informed persons I am absolutely confident that Indiana will cast her Electoral vote for Blaine and Logan and will elect the entire State Republican ticket as well. The Republican party of Indiana was never better organized or more genuinely enthusiastic than in the campaign in which it is now engaged."

GOV. PORTER'S OPINION.

Gov. Porter said: "I regard a Republican victory on both the National and State tickets as the certain result of the November election. In an extended and observant canvass during the last two months I have had everything to encourage and nothing to discourage me. The esprit de corps of the party is all that could be desired. There never has been so perfect a Republican organization in the State as now exists. At all our meetings the Republican speakers are meeting all the issues of the campaign boldly and with splendid effect, and upon the tariff issue in particular are making a grand and successful fight in the interest of protection to American industries and American labor. Indiana is certain to roll up a good majority for Blaine and Logan, and I regard the election of the Republican State ticket as equally certain."

WILL CUMBACK ON THE PROHIBITION FOLLY.

The Hon. Will Cumback of Greensburg, who has been a power in the "moral suasion" temperance work in Indiana, and is prominent, and influential, and eloquent in the Republican cause, was asked what effect the Prohibition movement would have upon the Republican party in the State. "There is no honesty of purpose in the so-called separate ticket Prohibition movement in Indiana," said he. "It is a Democratic spawn, so to speak, and was brought into life by, and has received its sickly nourishment from, the Democratic party, which in its State and National Conventions has declared itself opposed to all sumptuary legislation on the liquor question. The temperance Republicans of Indiana thoroughly understand this Democratic scheme, and will have no affiliation with it. It has proved a double-edged sword to the Democracy, for many temperance Democrats have been led over to St. John by the deception. Indiana may be counted among the certain Republican States this year. No side issues will avail to draw Republicans from their allegiance to the party. The Republican speakers are pounding the life out of the Democratic free-trade party with the tariff sledge-hammer. The people of this State are for protection of our labor and industries, and this is the battle-cry that is talismanic in Hoosierdom. You can put down Indiana as safe for Blaine and Logan."

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

At Evansville THE TRIBUNE correspondent met gentlemen from Gibson, Pike, Warrick, Posey, Spencer, Perry, and Vanderburg Counties—all well posted as to the situation in these counties, which compose the First Congressional District. There was perfect unity in the opinion expressed by them, and their opinion was that Gudgel, the Republican nominee, would carry the district for Congress, over Kleiner, Democrat, the present member. This sentiment was unanimous among the Republicans of Evansville.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

At New Albany Capt. M. M. Hurley, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Third District, said: "The Third District is one of the strongest Democratic districts in Indiana. Nevertheless, the outlook for the Republicans in this district is excellent. Not that we hope to carry the district, for we have no such hope over the 5,000 Democratic majority, but we do expect to make large gains. These gains will be heavy in the Counties of Jackson, Clark, Floyd, Harrison, and Crawford. The latter county is almost certain to whirl over into the Republican column. Our gains are from the workingmen, the Irish-Americans, and the farmers. The Third District is one of the leading manufacturing districts of the State, and the tariff is doing the Republicans a great deal of good. The workingmen want no Democratic free trade any more than the manufacturers. The Democratic majority in the Third District is certain to be largely reduced."

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Although the Second District is decidedly Democratic, and the chances of electing a Republican Congressman are very slim, there are certain elements in the present campaign that point encouragingly to greatly reduced Democratic majorities. The Republican nominee for Congress, Mr. George G. Reilly, is very sanguine, and claims that he will be elected, but he puts too much reliance on the disaffection in the Democratic party in the district. There is but little doubt that Cobb, the Democratic nominee, will go out of the district with a plurality, but it will be cut down to a great extent. Nothing short of a complete overturn of the district can elect Mr. Reilly, but even this is among the possibilities. Mr. Cobb is in very bad odor with his party and will meet with losses in each of the six counties that comprise his district. But it must be taken into consideration that a plurality of over 3,000 is a great deal to overcome. Cobb's plurality in 1882 was 3,051, and even then he ran nearly 300 votes behind his ticket. In 1880 the Democrats carried the district by 3,584, and with the most favorable figuring there is a plurality against the Republicans. While the more conservative Republicans do not expect to carry the district, they expect to make such gains as will swell the Republican majority in the State. As before stated, there are many discordant elements in the Democratic ranks.

FACTION FIGHTS—CATHOLICS GRIEVOUSLY INSULTED.

Cobb has been a member of Congress for four terms, and during that period his entire record could be placed on a sheet of writing-paper. He has been a nonentity in all that the word implies. He is the leader of the infamous court-house ring of this county, which is a sort of relationship combination, and a great eyesore to one faction of the Democratic party. This is one of the causes that have made a division in the ranks. Then a defection is spreading among the Irish in this locality which is bound to make large Republican gains. There are about 2,000 Irish voters in the district, a large proportion of whom are bitterly opposed to Cobb. In Martin County, which usually gives a Democratic majority of 200 and upward, this feeling prevails to a great extent, and will reduce his majority to such a degree that the county is now considered about an even thing. It was over there that he made a speech in which he shamefully abused the Catholics and used language casting reflections upon the chastity of the sisters in the convents. It can, therefore, scarcely be wondered at that the Irish are in arms against him.

The Democrats in Greene County are in but little better condition. A strong factional fight has been engendered there which grows out of the Congressional contest of two years ago. Greene County had a candidate, Andrew Humphreys, for the nomination, and the fight was a very warm one. Humphreys and Cobb met in Vincennes one day and the argument between them became so heated that Cobb drew a revolver. This only helped to embitter the hostile feeling. The only Democratic paper in the county, the Bloomington *Democrat*, roundly denounced Cobb's nomination at the time it was made, but has since been whipped listlessly into line. Greene County is usually Republican by 150 or more, and there is no doubt but that the Democratic fight over there will increase the Republican plurality to 300.

KNOX COUNTY.

In Knox County, which includes Vincennes, the Republicans claim a majority, but in order to obtain one the gains must be large. In 1882 the county went Democratic by 909, a Democratic gain of over 100 on the State ticket of 1880. But the liquor question operated against the Republicans then, as was shown by the Garfield vote, the Democratic majority being 750. In 1882 Cobb ran ahead of his ticket, receiving a plurality in the county of 1,700. It is safe to say that his plurality in the county at the coming election will not be over 300, making a Republican gain of 1,400. The Democratic loss can be accounted for on the ground that the Irish will cut him right and left. There are 400 Irish voters in the county, and the defection among them is nearly general.

DAVIESS AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES.

The adjoining county of Daviess will be close, but the Republicans expect a great deal from the 600 Irish voters. Barr Township is almost entirely inhabited by Irishmen. There are numerous coal mines in the county, and the mining vote will amount to 700 or 800. The best reports say that the miners will nearly all vote the Republican ticket.

Sullivan County two years ago bolted the convention that nominated Cobb, and he went out of the county with but 600 plurality, when he should have received 1,400. It is believed that this disaffection still exists, and it is reasonable to suppose that Reilly will at least get the vote given to the Independent candidate.

COBB A KNOW-NOTHING AND A FREE-TRADER.

Dubois County is the only one that stands in the way of Reilly's election. It is composed of Kentucky settlements and is largely populated by Irish and German Catholics, and rolls out Democratic majorities from 1,500 to 2,000. But notwithstanding these odds the Republicans are confident of making gains there. Cobb's record on the Catholic question has been pretty generally circulated, and the Germans have been made acquainted with the fact that he was a Know-Nothing. Another point that will work against him is that he has always been a free-trader. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad shops of this city employ 300 men, the greater part of whom are Irishmen and opposed to free trade. The writer has gone into these local fights and estimates for the purpose of showing the condition of the district, which is one of the Democratic strongholds in the State. The Congressional fight here is rather more favorable for the Republicans than the State ticket. Cobb will probably run behind his ticket and not receive a majority of more than 1,500, while the Democratic State officers may be elected by 2,500. But this will make a Republican gain of 500 in the district. Blaine will do better, as the State ticket is almost completely hidden by the National contest.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

The Republicans are in excellent fighting trim, and are leaving no stone unturned to achieve victory. The Democrats, on the other hand, are resorting to all kinds of tricks and devices. They have a scheme now which they are attempting to work on the poorer classes, especially the colored people. Democratic agents have come into Indiana from Kentucky and promised colored men and the poorer class of white laborers 50 cents to $1 a day more in Kentucky than they are receiving here. Efforts are made to get them to remove to Louisville before the election, in order that they may lose their votes. This, of course, is only practiced on Republican voters. Several instances have come to notice where it has been attempted in this city and county, and the same thing is being done all along the southern line of the State. If the laborers should go there they would not obtain employment. Another Democratic fraud is the importation of voters from Kentucky. Over fifty commercial traveling men from that State have taken up their residence in this county in the last ten days, and have been spotted by the Republican managers.

HENDRICKS AND M'DONALD.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION AT GREENCASTLE.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Thomas A. Hendricks arrived at 8:30 this morning. He was met by a reception committee, three bands, and a multitude of people, and conducted to the Grand Central Hotel. At 10 o'clock a very creditable parade was made. At 10:30 Hendricks was conducted to the wigwam in Court-House Square. His audience numbered about 8,000, but because of great confusion and ill-management but 4,000 could hear the speech. Hendricks planted himself on four propositions laid down in the Democratic platform. He paid much attention to the tariff question. He was opposed to a tariff for the protection of American labor, but thought a tariff should be levied to raise Government expenses only. He said Cleveland received his support from the best element of the Republican party, including ministers, scientists, college professors, students, editors, and laborers, and stated that the Democrats looked for strong support from the Independent Republicans. He closed with a eulogy of the Democratic party, saying it espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, the poor man against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. Lincoln, he said, was the best Republican President ever elected, and failed to call him a tyrant. The crowd was smaller than the Republican gathering yesterday.

BARBECUE AT PERU.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Miami County having been brought down, in 1880, to the narrow limit of about 90 plurality, are making a desperate effort to hold the county in the Democratic line. Their barbecue which took place today was extensively advertised and an effort was made [illegible] the rally of Northern Indiana. [illegible] trains were run on all [illegible] into the city, and a crowd [illegible] which numbered about 20,000 [illegible] Some fifteen head of cattle, sheep, and [illegible] were sacrificed. During the day a [illegible] the streets did credit to the effort made [illegible] of the drawback of a very chilly day. [illegible] were made in the grove west of the city in the afternoon and at the hotel in the evening. Among those present were Judge L. D. [illegible] of Ohio, Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis, [illegible] Durbin Ward, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, and others. The crowd was very noisy toward evening, as the saloons were swarming during the day. The Democrats feel good over their success while the Republicans do not feel that the nature of the demonstration will make any votes for the Democracy.

A BEGGARLY RECEPTION TO M'DONALD.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—When it is taken into consideration that Senator Joseph E. McDonald is one of the most prominent [illegible] in the Democratic party, not only in the State of Indiana but throughout the country at large, and was a very formidable candidate for the place that Cleveland now occupies before his party, the meeting held in this place today to be addressed by him was an almost [illegible] ing failure. There were not over 1,500 people all told, from the surrounding country. Indeed, the small number that listened to the speech was almost an affront to McDonald. Durbin Ward was substituted for George W. Julian, who was to follow McDonald. Julian is the man who only a few years ago disgusted the Democratic party by calling them "Christless whelps," but has [illegible] become one of them himself. The meeting not only was not a success but it was a [illegible] to the Democrats of this county. The Republicans of Kosciusko County are wide awake and have had many accessions to their ranks, [illegible] ly from the Irish Catholics.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

EX-GOV. FOSTER AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Hon. Charles Foster of Ohio arrived here this afternoon and addressed a large audience at Library Hall this evening on the subject of the tariff. He was escorted to the hall by a large procession of the Blaine and Logan Flag [illegible] Brigade, followed by a large number carrying torches.

ROUSING RALLY AT HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—A grand Republican rally at Hammond, Ind., in honor of W. D. Owens, candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, took place here this evening. A number of mounted horsemen [illegible] blazing torches were in line. The meeting was largely attended by Lowell and Crown Point Republicans.

STOCKSLAGER AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Hon. S. M. Stockslager, Congressman from the Third District, addressed the Democratic rank and file at the wigwam tonight. A moderate assemblage was present. Mr. Stockslager is the gentleman who at one time had [illegible] term Congressional aspirations. Through an intrigue of the Howard faction he was deprived from being thus honored, much to the dissatisfaction of Stockslager and many influential friends in Floyd, Harrison, and Crawford Counties. Still he has taken the stump, and this evening is the first time he has spoken here since the opening of the campaign. He argued for a tariff for revenue exclusively, explaining the alleged necessity of supporting the Democratic ticket and that a change was absolutely needed. He also expiated upon the Morrison Tariff bill at length.

TWO MEETINGS AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The people of this vicinity were addressed this afternoon at the opera-house by Francis T. [illegible] Democratic candidate for Attorney-General. This evening B. F. Shively, the Greenback candidate for the short term of Congress from this district, addressed the masses. Both speakers spoke to fair-sized audiences.

IOWA'S PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Supreme Court Interprets the Measure as Regard Trials in Justice Courts.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 24.—The State Supreme Court today rendered an opinion on one of the sections of the State Prohibitory law, the effect of which will be that Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction to try certain cases under it where the fine is $100 or less. A month ago Judge Hayes of the District Court at Muscatine decided that on the question of jurisdiction of a Justice the costs as well as the fine should be counted in. It both were over $100 the case should go out of the Justices to the District Court. This was regarded as an anti-prohibitory decision. A day or two after Judge Stutsman of the District Court at Burlington decided the contrary—that the costs should not be counted—which was regarded as a prohibitory decision. This decision the Supreme Court affirmed. The case was that of a saloonkeeper arrested under the new Prohibitory law, not for selling, but for keeping intoxicating liquors to sell the same contrary to the new law. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace, plead not guilty, but was convicted and fined $100 and costs, which amounted to $52. In default of payment he was sentenced to jail for forty-five days. He presented a petition to the District Court, Judge Stutsman, and was granted a writ of habeas corpus. On the hearing the court decided he should be remanded to jail, and on this he appealed to the Supreme Court. The point was, as above stated, on the question of the jurisdiction of the Justice to over $100, and that an indictment was first necessary. The court today gave its unanimous opinion, Judge Reed delivering it, affirming Judge Stutsman's decision. The important point in the opinion, which is a lengthy one, is thus:

The claim is that the costs which are taxed against the defendant and the imprisonment to which he is subjected in case of default in the payment of the fine and costs constitute part of the punishment for the offense, and hence that he can be held to answer therefor only on indictment, but we think the claim is not well founded. The costs which under the statute may be taxed to the defendant are such as accrue in the proceeding for its enforcement against him. These costs are merely incidental to the proceeding. They are collected for the compensation of the public officers who render service in the cause and the witnesses who give testimony in it, but they in no proper sense pertain to the penalty which may be imposed on the defendant by the judgment of the court by way of punishment for violation of the statute.

The opinion goes on to say the definition [illegible] called the fine is alone the penalty and the costs are merely incidental. The court, therefore, affirmed Judge Statsman's decision.

HOWARD SULLIVAN.

The Slayer of Ella Watson in New Jersey Adjudged Guilty of Murder in the First-Degree—His Crime.

SALEM, N. J., Oct. 24.—Howard Sullivan, the colored youth who pleaded guilty to the murder of Ella Watson, was today placed on trial to determine the degree of guilt. The case was clear against him, and he was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

[A horrible crime, resembling the shocking murder of Rose Ambler, near New Haven, was committed about twilight Aug. 18 last on a lonely country road between Yorktown and Oakland, N. J. A girl walking home after dark was waylaid by ruffians, choked, outraged, and finally murdered within sight of her home. The victim was Ella Watson, the 16-year-old daughter of an aged and well-to-do farmer, who owns the largest farm near Yorktown. The young girl left home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to carry some game to Yorktown and purchase small supplies for the home table. The road lay among hills and meadows, and the distance was a scant two miles. At 8 o'clock, not having returned, her [illegible] started out to meet her, and not finding her an alarm was raised. A dozen men set out with lanterns. The hunt continued until after midnight, when a farmer named Zeigler came to a place in the road where there were marks of a struggle, and following these tracks the body of the young girl was found in a ditch, under a pile of underbrush, not fifty yards from the highway. There was every indication that she made another fight for her life and honor here, and two parallel tracks where the murderers dragged her away, her heel scraping the ground. Broken hedges indicated that she caught the branches and clung desperately to them until they gave way. The girl lay doubled up, her head turned, and from a deep cut above the right temple blood had soaked into and matted her hair. The muscular hands which choked out her life left their marks on her throat and breast. There was a look of intense agony on her face. Her white summer dress was disarranged, and other garments were almost entirely stripped from her. The surrounding country was in arms before daybreak scouring the country for the murderers. Several persons narrowly escaped lynching before Sullivan was apprehended.]

PUT POISON IN A TEAKETTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—A 15-year-old colored boy, Middleton C. Moore, was arrested last night upon the charge of poisoning [illegible] Wright. He was arraigned this morning and held for trial on the charge of attempting to poison the family. It was shown that the [illegible] took water from the teakettle to prepare food for a young child, and immediately after preparing and tasting the food she was taken with vomiting blood. An analysis of the contents of the teakettle showed that it contained corrosive sublimate.

LABOR'S PROTEST.

Widespread and Determined Revolt of the Democratic Workingmen in the East.

Cleveland's Record as Their Enemy Thoroughly Understood by the Wage-Workers.

The Candidate of the British Can Expect No Sympathy or Support from the Toilers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The revolt of the Democratic workingmen in Essex County, New Jersey, is, if possible, more widespread and determined than in Kings County, New York. The Democratic disaffection in the countless manufactories of Newark is something the magnitude of which can only be understood by mingling with the men themselves and hearing the conversations they are constantly having on the all-absorbing subject. In addition to sixteen Butler clubs of the county, each of which will average an enrolled membership of fifty voters, the overwhelming majority of whom are drawn from the Democratic ranks, there are four Irish-American anti-Cleveland clubs, to which the indispensable requisit of admission is that heretofore the applicant has always voted the Democratic ticket in National elections. One of these clubs has over 150 members, another over 100 members, and the next in proportion. A mass-meeting of the Irish-American anti-Cleveland Democrats was held last evening in the Newark Academy of Music. Mr. Alexander Sullivan was announced to speak, but at the last moment telegraphed that matters of supreme importance detained him. Speeches were made by Col. Boland of Colorado, Capt. O'Farrell of Connecticut, and Michael B. Holmes of Jersey City, who has always heretofore been zealous and conspicuous as a Democratic worker. The Academy will seat 2,500 people. It was filled. The cause of the disaffection among the Democratic workingmen of Newark, as everywhere else, is contempt for Cleveland personally and a belief that he is in sympathy with British free-trade principles. This last conviction is confirmed by the extraordinary interest the newspapers and manufacturing monopolies of Great Britain have taken in his candidacy. The impression prevails among workingmen of all branches of trade, particularly among the ironworkers, that British gold is being poured out freely to push the campaign of the man who, in the behalf of thousands of American workmen, has demonstrated not only his indifference, but his open hostility, to their most vital interests.

CLEVELAND'S RECORD AS AN ENEMY OF WORKINGMEN.

James Walsh is a clear-headed young Democrat, and the engineer of P. Hayden's manufactory of sundry hardware. He has thrown himself into the workingmen's revolt with great enthusiasm, and is an officer in one of the Democratic anti-Cleveland clubs. "I would no more think of voting for Grover Cleveland," he said, "although I am a Democrat, than I would think of hanging myself. He has done all in his power as Governor to hurt American workingmen, and what was not in his power to do he recommended to be done. Besides, I want no British free trade in this country. I had enough of it at home. I worked for $1 a week there, and got a piece of meat to eat about once a year. That is British free trade for you. American workingmen must be beside themselves to vote for a man who represents any such doctrine, and that is what Grover Cleveland represents. There are twenty-two men in our works, and all of them are Democrats. Not a man of the whole twenty-two will vote for Cleveland. We are solid against him. The silver-platers," continued Mr. Walsh, "throughout the city are the men to tell you what the workingmen think of Cleveland. There are great numbers of them here, and they are almost solid against the Buffalo man. Free trade would cut them entirely out, and they know that Cleveland is a free-trade representative. In one little neighborhood in the Second Ward I know of thirty-five Democrats who will vote against Cleveland."

A FRIEND OF MONOPOLY.

John F. Dougherty, who works in the Domestic Sewing-Machine Works, said:

"I have not canvassed the matter much in the works, and I only know of my positive knowledge of 125 straight Democrats there who are going to vote for Grover Cleveland. In all the departments there are about 1,400 men. The disaffection runs through all of them. I have always been a Democrat. I now belong to an anti-Cleveland club. We are down on Cleveland because he is a friend of monopoly and a free-trader."

PURE IMPUDENCE.

"I have voted the Democratic ticket during the twenty-four years I have had a vote to cast," said M. J. Early of the Newark Steel-Works, "and this year I will for the first time vote against a Democratic Presidential candidate. For Cleveland to expect workingmen to vote for him is pure impudence. He has ill-will for us and we have ill-will for him; besides, a vote for Cleveland is a vote for British free trade and starvation wages. My friend Walsh says he does not believe in seeing American work done at pauper wages by European workmen while American workmen lie idle and starve to death. I agree with him. There are at least 200 regular Democrats in the steel-works. Out of these not over four or five will vote for Cleveland. Some are for Butler and some are for Blaine."

PLAYS INTO THE HANDS OF CAPITAL.

"I work in Banister's shoe-factory," said F. Bennett, "and I have always voted the Democratic ticket. This year I shall vote against Grover Cleveland. I know of twenty more Democrats in our factory who will vote against him. Just say, as a reason why we vote against Cleveland, that he is not fit morally or mentally to be President; that he plays into the hands of capital and despises laboring men; and that he stands for John Bull's starvation free trade."

"I work in Boyden's shoe-factory," said Patrick Drury, "and I have voted the straight Democratic ticket for thirty-five years. This year I shall vote against Cleveland. I belong to an anti-Cleveland Club."

CLEVELAND'S ANTI-LABOR VETOES—A SELFISH HUMBUG.

James Sweeny is a journeyman baker recently employed in Mr. McNair's shop. He said:

"I have voted the straight Democratic ticket for twenty years. I shall vote against Cleveland. There were twenty Democrats working where I did, and they will vote against Cleveland to a man. They do not care so much about the free-trade matter, for it does not affect us. We are down on Cleveland for his anti-labor vetoes and his general unfitness for the office of President."

"Of the forty men in my department in Boyden's shoe-factory," said Michael Ryan, "all but three will vote against Cleveland. I never voted anything but the Democratic ticket in my life. I belong to an anti-Cleveland club. We are down on him because he is a selfish humbug who hates laboring-men and opposes their interests wherever he can, because in that way he thinks he can curry favor with capitalists."

THE CANDIDATE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

William J. Philburne works in Hogan's shoe-factory. He said:

"Cleveland is an enemy to labor and the candidate of the English press. If that is not reason enough for voting against him I don't know what is. I know of twelve straightout Democrats who work right around my bench in the shop who are bitter against Cleveland and will vote against him. I have my work to attend to, and don't bother much finding out what men think about politics, but there is so much of this 'boycotting Cleveland' talk that one can't help hearing it. In fact, one does not hear much else among the workingmen. Some of the boys act as if they had gone clear mad on the subject."

A REGULAR STAMPEDE.

James S. Scanlan works for the shoe-manufacturing firm of Johnston & Murphy. He has always been a straight-line Democrat, and will vote against Cleveland. "I live in the Eighth Ward," he said. "There is a regular stampede from the Democratic party there among the workingmen. They can't go Cleveland for the same reason that I can't. He is the enemy of labor, and his election would be the entering wedge for free trade. The ward was Democratic a year ago, but at the charter election the other day it gave 618 Republican majority. It is a low estimate to say that Cleveland will lose 100 straightout Democratic votes in the Eighth Ward. The Fifteenth Ward has started a Democratic anti-Cleveland club, too."

"If Cleveland is ever elected President of the United States it must be without the help of the workingmen." Thus spoke an intelligent toiler in a large manufactory in New York yesterday. "He stands on a practically free-trade platform, and we don't mean to cut our own throats if we know it. We know that Cleveland is personally hostile to workingmen, as he has clearly shown in his administration as Governor."

A Democratic workman in the Cornell Iron-Works said that Cleveland would have the nightmare for a week if he were to take a stroll through the shop and hear the men talk. Dozens of men in the works who were spoken to by a reporter one after the other all talked in a similar strain. "No Cleveland for me, no free trade, and no lower wages," they said. Here is some of their talk:

THE CHEEK OF THE MAN.

Thomas Sheffiln, an engineer, was working in front of his boilers. His face was burned and blackened with fire and smoke. "We want none of Cleveland," he said. "What astonishes me is the cheek of the man to come and ask workingmen for their votes. What has he ever done but go against poor men? When he had a chance to give the car-drivers a decent day's work he refused to do it, and told them the Constitution says they must work sixteen or seventeen hours. Then the Assembly passed a bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads to five cents a ride; but Cleveland says the Constitution won't allow of that either, and if a man's wife wants to come down from Harlem to do her marketing cheaply she's got to pay 20 cents or leave her house early in the morning before her work is through. But the Constitution seemed to be asleep when it came to signing the Engineers' bill, and now every one of us has got to pay $2 a year to pension policemen who make more than we do. Now, to crown the whole business, he'd like to bring in free trade and cut down all our wages. I'm a better Democrat than he ever was, and that's why I'll vote against him."

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Henry Webber, a German blacksmith in the works, said he would vote against free trade. "I worked in Germany," he said, "and I don't want to have that kind of life brought across the ocean by Cleveland or any one else. I came here to get away from it, and I'll vote to keep it away from this country. Seventy-five cents a day is big pay over there, and a comfortable living, such as I have had for thirty years in this country, is not even hoped for by workingmen in the old country."

THEY KNOW WHERE THEIR BREAD AND BUTTER LIES.

James McGee, who was working with Webber, was equally outspoken against free trade and its representative, Grover Cleveland. Thomas J. Madden, a glass-setter, said he thought he earned all he made, "and," he added, "you can bet I'm going to hold on to it. I'm a Democrat, but Cleveland doesn't catch my vote. I know where my bread and butter lies as well as he does when he works for the monopolists. England wants free trade over here, and she wants Cleveland to help her get it. I'll vote against both of them. Starvation can stay on the other side. No workingman of any sense will help bring it over here, no matter how much he may dislike to go back on his party."

Patrick Ryan, one of the blacksmiths in the works, is an old man and has lived at 109 Charlton street as long as most people around there can remember. "We're all against Cleveland down my way," he said. "We're all against Cleveland—every one of us that works—and we're going to do what we can to beat him."

Patrick Gaynor, an Irish Democrat, said he was going to vote against Cleveland along with the rest of the men. "The only reason why I do it," he said, "is because I don't want to work for less than I get now, and I won't help a man who would grind me down."

James Schay and James Neary are both watchmen in the works, and both are Democrats, yet they say they will vote against Cleveland. James Schay has had an arm cut off in the works. "I make a good living," he said, "but how much do you think I'd make with one arm under free trade?"

Barney Madden is a fireman and Tom Courtney a blacksmith. "We're both Democrats," they said, "but we know better than to vote for Cleveland and free trade. You won't find much free-trade sentiment among the boys around here."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Demand for Changes in the Pension Laws Made by the National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—The National Convention of soldiers and sailors assembled here this afternoon in response to a call issued by Gen. F. W. Haskell and Gen. Merrill. Delegates were present representing about 1,100 organizations. The object of the convention is to take action looking to securing pensions for all soldiers and sailors of the late war. Gen. J. R. Carnahan was elected Chairman and John O. Hardesty Secretary. The States were called, showing delegates present from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were largely represented. It was ordered that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. The call for the convention was then read and the Committee on Resolutions appointed, consisting of one member from each State, with S. S. Burdette, District of Columbia, as Chairman. The committee retired to prepare a report, and the intervening time was occupied in listening to reminiscences, recitations, etc. When the committee returned the following resolutions were read:

We, the ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy in the War of the Rebellion of 1861-'65, now in mass convention assembled, do now present to our comrades and our representatives in Congress our views and our desires on the question of pensions. Believing that our comrades who are now suffering from disease or wounds are entitled to the kindest consideration at the hands of Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the following amendments to the present Pension laws:

First—That every person who served in the military or naval service of the United States for a period of three months during the War of the Rebellion and has an honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled and shall also be dependent upon his own labor for support, shall be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof.

Second—That all widows or minor children of soldiers and sailors who as such are now receiving under the existing laws the sum of $8 per month be entitled to and receive the sum of $12 per month, and all such widows or minor children who shall hereafter be found to be entitled to the rate of $8 per month under the existing laws shall be entitled to and receive at the rate of $10 in lieu of said rate of $8.

Third—That if any invalid pensioners have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow or minor child under 8 years of age, both of such pensioners, such widow and minor children, shall be entitled in the order of succession named to the original pension in their own name, without being required to prove that the death of such pensioner was due to his military or naval service for the United States.

Fourth—That pensions granted to widows on account of minor children shall be continued without limit as to age wherever it shall appear that such minors are of unsound mind or physically helpless so as to render them incapable of earning subsistence.

Fifth—That in considering the claims of dependent parents the fact and cause of the death and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown, it shall be necessary only to show that such dependent parent is without other present means of comfortable support than his or her own manual labor.

Sixth—That in all applications where it appears that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into service that fact shall be prima facie evidence of soundness at the time of his enlistment, but such presumption shall be subject to rebuttal by record or other competent evidence.

Believing that the foregoing embraces only the just and equitable demands of the veterans of the late War, and as all legislation to this end must depend upon the active coöperation of the Legislature and officials of the country, we earnestly urge upon the soldiers and sailors of the War against the Rebellion to give their support at the polls only to such party or candidates as are and ever have been in favor of such just legislation in the interest of men who stood in defense of the country in the hour of need.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Burdette, Chairman of the committee, instructed to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. Adjourned.

CASTELAR.

The Spanish Ministry is so highly incensed at Señor Castelar's provincial campaign in Biscay that it has actually forbidden the police to permit any public manifestations or serenades, and people have been arrested for shouting "Long life to Castelar."

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Work of the Republican Campaign and Executive Committees.

A Little Trick of the Mugwumps Exposed—The Law and the Supervisors.

The Third District Turmoil—The General Situation—Club-Work in the Wards.

PRACTICAL WORK.

REPORTS TO THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Republican Campaign Committee met yesterday afternoon. A motion to instruct the Executive Committee to appoint three canvassers to each precinct of the Seventeenth Ward was lost. Several encouraging reports were received, that of Mr. Fleming for the Town of Lake and the Second Congressional District being especially satisfactory. He stated that the Town of Lake, that noted stronghold of Democracy, was now turned over completely Republican, and this, too, without the financial or documentary aid extended to many districts. From the Fifth Commissioners' District it was reported that a Democratic judge had been arrested at Colehour for preparing a fraudulent registry and obstructing the supervisor, and had been held in $3,000 bail; also that the district would send 1,500 torch-bearers to the Blaine reception this evening. Joseph Dixon of the Eighteenth Ward drew attention to the reported proceedings of the Iroquois Club in which these so-called "Democratic braves" made thinly-veiled threats of bulldozing and bloodshed. The Eighteenth Ward had arranged that 100 citizens would be on duty at the polls election-day to support the Marshals and supervisors in the performance of their duties whenever necessary. He recommended similar action in all other wards of the city. The Chairman of each ward delegation was instructed to see that a complete list of notaries and challengers—two notaries and three challengers for each precinct—be ready for presentation Monday afternoon. The committee adjourned until Monday.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Besides appointing a Blaine Reception Committee of 500 citizens, mention of which appears elsewhere, the Republican Executive Committee yesterday received visits from different ward delegations soliciting financial aid. The committee satisfied them as well as it could, but not quite as well as it wished. Although money has been coming in a little better of late, according to the statement of Col. Harlow, there is plenty of room for more in the campaign, and loyal Republicans are invited to remember the suggestion. Arrangements have been completed for the big German mass-meeting to be held at Folz's Hall next Tuesday night, and the managers expect to see there the largest and most enthusiastic indorsement of the Republican ticket yet given by the Germans of Chicago. Among the speakers announced for the occasion are Eugene Seeger of Denver, W. H. Tatge, Emil Dietzsch, Theodore Gestefeld, Congressman Adams, W. S. Scribner, and Luther Laflin Mills. A large overflow meeting is looked for, and the speakers are to be plenty.

THEY ARE SO GOOD.

A LITTLE TRICK OF THE PHARISEES FOR SWELLING THE LISTS OF "INDEPENDENT" REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please set forth an explanation of how the Democrats claim Independents.

I am a Republican in a large wholesale house. The inclosed slips were sent with other printed matter by Clarke, Collyer, Schurz & Co., addressed to every Democrat in the house, but not one to a Republican. By signing the inclosed slips they appear as Independent Republicans.

Thus New York gets her 85,000 Independents, not 5,000 of whom ever voted with the Republican party.

A REPUBLICAN WHO WAS SLIGHTED.

The circulars inclosed by the correspondent are as follows:

We, the undersigned Republicans and Independents, believing that the paramount issue of the Presidential election of this year is moral rather than political, do recommend the use of all honorable means to accomplish the defeat of Blaine and Logan.

(Signature.)..
(Business and business address.)..........................
(Residence.)..........................
(State.)..........................
(County.)..........................

Believing that the interests of good government and public morals demand the defeat of James G. Blaine and the election of Grover Cleveland, I desire to enroll myself with other Republicans and Independents who are coöperating with the Central Committee of Republicans and Independents.

(Signature.)..
(Business and business address.)..........................
(Residence.)..........................
(State.)..........................
(County.)..........................

SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS.

A LEGAL STATEMENT REGARDING THEIR POWER AT THE POLLS.

In response to a series of inquiries regarding the duties of supervisors and Marshals under certain circumstances Mr. E. R. Bliss has sent Mr. John M. Smyth an answer, of which the following is the substance:

It is clearly the duty of the supervisor to enforce his rights. If he is refused admission to the polling-place, or if he is obstructed in taking his position where, in his own judgment, he deems best, or if the public exhibition of the ballot-box before any ballots are deposited therein be refused, or if his right to stay in the room until the ballots are counted is interfered with, then it is his duty to exercise his authority as a United States officer, and, after making demand, to use such force, by the aid of the Deputy Marshals, as may be necessary to enforce his demand and effect the arrest of all persons interfering with or obstructing him in the performance of his duties.

The courts hold that Congress has in effect adopted all the provisions of the State law, and that it is the duty of the supervisors to see that they are enforced. It follows that any infraction of the State law is a crime within the terms of the United States statute, and it is the duty of the supervisors, with the aid of their Deputy Marshals, to enforce this provision of the law, and to arrest all persons who interfere with or obstruct them in the performance of this duty.

It is the duty of the Marshals to so conduct the order of voting that the voters may reach the polls without molestation or obstruction; and if it is necessary, in order to accomplish this, to clear the sidewalk or alley, with the exception of the voters in line, it is their duty so to do.

The Marshals should make no distinction between the persons who may hinder or interfere with them or with the other persons appointed to conduct the election in the performance of their duties, but should treat all alike. A person acting under color of the authority of a police officer, who attempts to remove a challenger from the polling-place, is as much the subject of indictment as a person who commits the same offense without any color of authority whatever. If the duties of policemen and Marshals seem to conflict, then in the words of the Supreme Court of the United States, the duties of the policemen "are pro tanto superseded and cease to become duties."

If the judges attempt to remove the ballot-box from the room in which the polls are held before the ballots are counted, it is the duty of the supervisors and Marshals to arrest them. The law requires that after the polls are opened there shall be no adjournment nor recess until all the votes are counted and the result declared. The removal of the boxes before the ballots are counted would be an adjournment, and the object of the law is to prevent this very thing.

All persons are assumed to know the law, and more especially all those who are appointed to execute some particular law. The fact that persons selected to conduct an election, with full knowledge of all the requirements of the law, should select or construct a room, booth, or box in such a manner as that the officers and agents created by the law could not perform their full duty in every particular would be of itself sufficient proof of an intent to defraud. And I have no hesitation in declaring that all persons assisting in the perpetration of so great a fraud ought to be summarily dealt with. If the polling-place selected is so constructed as that the supervisor cannot perform his duties, he should require the judges to select the nearest appropriate place to the one selected in the first instance. And if the judges refuse to perform their duty in this regard they should be arrested, and the electors present should select other competent persons to take their places, as is provided by the statute in case of vacancies.

If the supervisors should have the judges arrested and taken away during the progress of the election, the electors present will select three qualified electors to act as judges. In the event of the arrest of a part of the judges the remaining judge or judges will fill the vacancy.

The Marshals are subject to the orders of the supervisors, and they are the judges of the necessity of having Marshals inside the poll during the reception of the ballots.

The supervisors of election are and each of them is required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast.

The Election law of Illinois requires that when a voter is challenged he "shall produce a witness personally known to the judges." The supervisor has the undoubted right to determine by inspection or otherwise that the witness is personally known to the judges.

WHERE MEN DIFFER.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON THE THIRD DISTRICT OUTLOOK.

Every day since the New York arbitration put a new phase on the Davis-Mason trouble in the Third Congressional District wild rumors have been circulated as to the schemes on foot. Yesterday there was a rumor that no convention would be held next Tuesday—that the Davis men had concluded to let Mason make the race alone against Ward, the Democrat. It was whispered, also, yesterday that Davis would be renominated next Tuesday. This story may have been circulated by some one who noticed particularly that Davis, in his speeches Thursday night, never once referred to Mr. Mason or his candidacy, but simply advocated the support of the straight Republican ticket. "It is difficult," say the Mason men, "to understand how Davis could with any degree of consistency accept such a nomination. He said plainly when he returned from New York that under no circumstances would he be a candidate against Mr. Mason, although he still held that the Mason machinery was totally irregular. Some of Mr. Davis' friends, though, seem to think that inasmuch as he has kept his promise to Mr. Mason and resigned he may consistently accept a new nomination in deference to the wishes of the people. George White is still generally looked upon as the man who will be nominated.

THE DAVIS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Davis Committee gathered in Justice Scully's office last night, and before coming to order informally discussed the situation. George B. Swift, who had dropped in to see what was going on, predicted the nominee of Tuesday's convention would be elected easily enough. The Twelfth Ward would give him 3,000 majority and the Eleventh 1,500 to start off with. Mr. Swift would not venture a prediction as to the choice, but said there were dozens of candidates in the field. The members of the committee poohpoohed the idea that Chris Mamer was looking for the nomination. They all professed hopefulness of electing their man. On coming to order the only business transacted was to issue the call for the convention at 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon at No. 400 West Madison street. In reply to a question Chairman Wheeler said still another Central Committee must be selected next Tuesday, which will be the third time for the year that a central committee has been chosen by as many conventions. The following delegate ticket to Tuesday's convention in the Third District was nominated by the Tenth Ward Club last night: H. S. Paulsen, George Peck, James D. Kline, M. D. Rosenbach, Albert Kennedy, and W. C. Haynes. Of course they are all for George E. White if he is in the race.

THE BETTING.

TEN TO SEVEN IN FAVOR OF BLAINE AND NO TAKERS.

The result of the Ohio election has almost knocked the bottom out of the betting business in this city so far as elections are concerned. L. H. Bowers, the pool-seller, holds orders for over $50,000 on Blaine against Cleveland at odds of ten to seven in bets of any size to suit all classes of takers, but except for an occasional trifling bet the orders remain unfilled. The amount of money ready to be placed on Blaine at big odds, the pool-sellers say, is practically unlimited. Any one who has $7 to put on Cleveland can now get $10 against it, but if some one turned up with a big sum—say $50,000—to bet on the same side he would probably get $100,000 or over against it, and the competition to take him up would be such as to make his head swim. The Cleveland bluffers now sing very small, and every one of them who has put up money is only watching a chance to hedge. Mike McDonald dropped over $2,000 on the Ohio election, but a brother Democrat, George Wilson, the saloonkeeper, won it, or at least won about the same amount, while Johnny Dowling raked in no less than $6,000 on the same event. Though Mike was off his base a little that time he will make up for it in November. The old sports who wear diamonds and drive 2:20 horses don't often get left, and that accounts for the big piles of money waiting to go on Blaine whence taker appears. Odds are also offered at present that Indiana will go Republican. The only money put on Cleveland recently was that he would carry New York State, but the odds are now in favor of Blaine.

The betting at Bowers' pool-room last night was $500 to $450 that Blaine would carry Indiana and $100 even that Finerty would defeat Lawler. There was also a notice on the blackboard that $10,000 was on deposit ready to be wagered against $20,000 that Carter Harrison would be the next Governor of Illinois. This was looked upon as a "bluff."

NOTES.

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN.

The headquarters of the Young Men's Commercial Republican Club at No. 96 Market street were fairly besieged yesterday by young men anxious to sign the roll. During the day over 600 names were added to the list. The Executive Committee held a meeting in the morning and decided to rent the First Cavalry Armory until after election. The members will meet there this evening at 6:30 o'clock to form for the parade. They will wear the club badge and carry a cane. It is expected that fully 2,500 men will be in line, judging from the interest shown during the short period the club has been organized.

THE IRISH DEMOCRATS.

Mrs. Parnell will arrive at 10 o'clock this morning over the Fort Wayne Road, and will be met at the depot by a number of Democratic women, headed by Miss O'Grady, President of the Daughters of Erin. She will be taken to the Palmer House, where she will remain during her stay here. McSweeney will also come this morning and in the evening at Battery D will tell about his incarceration as a British subject. Lawler and his Second District compatriots are expected to be out in force. William J. Hynes will endeavor to brace up McSweeney's statements. The other speakers have not been selected.

DESPONDENT BUTLERITES.

The Butler people are considerably cast down at the action of the Chairman of their State Central Committee in trying to effect a fusion with the Democrats. With the first sign of fusion they state the members of their party make a break to get back into their old party-lines without any great loss of time, leaving the party high and dry without adherents. In fact, the Butler campaign is languishing in nearly every portion of the city and is in a very bad way. As the canvass progresses the third party is being ground out of existence by the friction of the two great parties, and, as one of the leaders said yesterday, "The outlook is certainly bad. I am very despondent in regard to the prospect. We will hardly poll enough votes to make a decent showing. The almost complete obliteration of third parties in Ohio is some to blame for the lack of interest. Our converts begin to feel that the contest is useless in even making a showing, and are leaving us for their old parties. It looks blue. Indeed, we had no chance of doing anything after the Democrats played their grab game on the judges. The Republicans have supervisors, Marshals, and party machinery to protect their interests, but we have nothing to prevent our votes from being counted just as the Democratic judges wish. I feel like giving up the fight and voting for Blaine and Oglesby."

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

The Chicago Saloonkeepers' Protective Association met yesterday in Feldkamp's saloon, with a large attendance and President Charles Berger in the chair. A resolution was adopted unanimously that all members of the association close their saloons election-day and work at the polls. It is understood that a majority of the members are Republicans. A great deal of fault was found with their attorney, Harry Rubens, for neglecting their interests for his own, and it was suggested that he be requested to resign. It was stated that Mr. Rubens intended to retire the 1st of January, and consequently no action was taken. The rest of the session was occupied with routine business.

NO LONGER DEMOCRATS.

The Harrison Club of Factoryville, near this city, after listening to a speech on free trade the other night by Mr. Doolittle, turned over forty of their torches to the Republican Club of that place. A majority of the Harrison Club has since joined the Republican ranks.

THE PHARISEES.

The Pharisees' Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon and will meet every day hereafter until the election, when a special wire will be run to their headquarters at the Palmer to carry the sorrowful tale of Cleveland's defeat and the death of the mugwumps. A mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the committee in Central Music-Hall next Wednesday or Thursday. It will be addressed by the local mugwump leaders, by C. S. Smith, the colored bolter of Bloomington, and by the Rev. J. Freeman Clarke, if he will consent to come here. A sub-committee composed of Wirt Dexter, O. F. Aldis, and Col. Cooper was appointed to take a hand in the Deputy Marshal and judge business, the object being, it is asserted, to prevent fraud on either side.

A GOOD IDEA.

It would be a good idea for people who care to vote at the Presidential election to register next Tuesday if they haven't already done so, and it appears from the registry lists that most of the legal voters haven't, though the lists have been loaded up with bogus names. Tuesday will be the last day for registration. The citizen who then takes the trouble to go in person and see that his name is on the list and is set down correctly will probably save himself a great deal of trouble election-day, and perhaps the loss of his vote if he lives in any of the gerrymandered precincts where there are twice as many voters as can cast their ballots. Anyhow, no one can afford to neglect the few minutes required in order to get one's name on the poll-books correctly. By doing this next Tuesday many voters will learn for the first time where the polling-places are located, and may also have their eyes opened to the frauds which the Democratic machine hopes to perpetrate.

POOR TOM HENDRICKS.

Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday of the way in which the Hendricks demonstration had flattened out and of its gloomy contrast with the stupendous blowout which the Democrats had promised. A fitting sequel to the collapse of the demonstration was the departure of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President from Chicago. Mr. Hendricks left the Palmer House Thursday alone. None of the distinguished Democrats of the city called to congratulate him on the meeting of the evening before or escort him to the train. At the depot there was not a person to see him off. He bought his ticket and took his seat in the cars unnoticed. The conductor was in receipt of a telegram from Logansport, Ind., asking if Hendricks was to leave on his train. Seeing no one at the depot, he answered in the negative. When the train pulled out he mentioned the circumstance to a passenger, who recognized Hendricks. The conductor apologized and another telegram was sent to Logansport. It was too late, however, and when the train reached there a handful of Democrats only had gathered and the reception was a failure. Hendricks showed that he felt the neglect of the Chicago Democrats keenly, since they had invited him to the city with such a flourish of trumpets and had then ignored him.

ENGLEWOOD.

Englewood Republicans are more and more alarmed at the prospect of attempting to poll 1,700 votes at one polling-place the 4th of next month. Such is the provision made by the County Board for the Fifth Precinct of the Town of Lake, which comprises Englewood proper. Unless another voting place is provided in the precinct it is feared that several hundred voters will be disfranchised. The Fifth is a strong Republican precinct, as the County Board well knows. Leading Republicans are determined to make an effort to have the County Board establish another polling-place in the precinct, as legal authorities declare the board has power to do at any time prior to election-day. It is possible that a meeting of Republicans in the precinct will be held tomorrow for the purpose of appointing a committee to go before the board at its meeting next Monday and demand another polling-place.

There will be a tremendous rush of people from Englewood and other portions of Lake to the city this evening. Every marching club of Republicans, old and young, will turn out in full force. All the usual Saturday night club meetings will be postponed. Extra trains will be run to the city on nearly all the railroads leading from Englewood and the Stock-Yards.

NOT AN IROQUOIS BRAVE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your columns this morning contain the name of the undersigned as a member of the Iroquois Club, together with the statement that he was present at last night's meeting of said club. Inasmuch as I am a Republican, and neither in the body nor spirit attended such meeting, I wish to disclaim. Some time ago I was a member of that organization. I am not now. Visiting its meetings from time to time, the only topic of National significance I heard discussed was the subject of free trade—not a moderate free trade, but the open, ad captandum, dangerous, half-truth, "buying where we can buy cheapest." I saw the resentment exhibited by them when their present candidate for Governor at the Jackson banquet frankly advocated a moderate protection of American manufactures. Hearing these principles I turned sadly away. I could not believe that this Union should become a modern Egypt or Poland, producing only for others to consume. Nature never intended America to be purely a Nation of agriculturists. We cannot afford to send our gross and bulky products of the fields to Europe for consumption, paying to the carrier one-half their value for expense of transportation, taking in return or exchange therefor highly-finished manufactured goods, of high value but small bulk, upon which the foreign manufacturer needs pay but a comparatively trifling charge to the carrier. Our country's wealth must suffer with such a constant drain. I am open to conviction; but now believe our National prosperity cannot but be enhanced by a rational measure of protection. Therefore, as long as the Republican party is the enforcer of a moderate protection, I believe it to be the party for happiness.

Individually the Iroquois is a club of very pleasant gentlemen; politically I think it an association of mistaken purposes.

C. H. MITCHELL.

WON'T GET AWAY THIS TIME.

A Very Successful Jail-Breaker Captured Again in New York State.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—N. S. Carlisle, Sheriff of Kane County, Ill., took into custody today, at White Creek, Douglass Force, a notorious jail-breaker. Force gained an entrance to the Northern Insane Asylum, at Elgin, Ill., where he stole a gold watch and other property. He was arrested and confined in the jail at Geneva, whence he escaped. After leaving the jail he went fifty miles south and gave himself up. He got a good meal and a night's lodging, and then escaped from the officer. He went west about 100 miles, and again surrendered himself. He was fed and put in jail, but he took a steel shank from one of his shoes and dug hole through the wall and went his way. The next heard of him was at Michigan City, Ind., where he told his troubles, and was fed and turned loose in the jail with fourteen other prisoners. He took a piece of steel from a negro woman's corset and sawed his way out, releasing all the prisoners. He then came to New York State, and, reaching White Creek, was arrested as a tramp. He spoke of his adventure in Kane County, and Sheriff Carlisle was communicated with. He immediately procured a requisition from the Governor and will take the man back to Geneva Prison in irons.

WAR VETERANS.

An Encampment of Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies to Be a Feature of the New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting features of the World's Exposition here will be a united encampment of veterans of the War, embracing the soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies. The Board of Management of the Exposition has voted $10,000 for the purpose, and 1,000 tents will be constructed for the free accommodation of the veterans. The movement was organized under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and the local association of the Confederate Armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee. Capt. Edgar Wheeler, of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., at Topeka, Kas., has been selected as commander of the camp. The tents will be supplemented by wooden barracks, and accommodations will be provided for 10,000 persons.

HELD FOR A DOUBLE MURDER.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Rid Thomas, arrested several days since upon suspicion of being the murderer of John Lowrey and wife, waived preliminary examination today, and will be given trial at the March term of the Criminal Court. He was returned to jail.

[The dead bodies of John Lowrey and his wife were discovered the afternoon of Oct. 12 on their farm, six miles west of Marshall, Mo. Circumstantial evidence shows that they were foully murdered. A large hole was found in the back of his head, and her head was cut open, evidently with a corn-knife. They were lying on the ground about 100 yards apart, and were evidently killed the Saturday night previous.]

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

FRIENDS OF FRAUD.

The Democratic Commissioners Throw Off the Mask and Declare Themselves.

They Defy Public Opinion, for the Iroquois Braves Are with Them—The Federal Law.

Progress of the Citizens' Canvass—United States Court Opinions Form Meaty Reading.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

WILL IT CONSENT TO BALLOT-BOX STUFFING, OR AID IN SECURING AN HONEST ELECTION?

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Iroquois Club have issued a manifesto declaring their fear that by "terrorization" the Democrats of this city will be prevented from voting. Who are the men who stand in fear of United States Marshals and what are they afraid of? If any man outside the Iroquois Club can be found who will say that he is afraid that he will be "terrorized" by United States Marshals by all means let him be protected, let Carter detail a platoon of police as his body guard, and let the Marshals be enjoined from interfering with him! As to the Iroquois braves (?) who confess to so much terror, let the membres of the Union Leaguebe ordered each to take in charge one timorous, trembling Iroquois the morning of election, to escort him from his home to the polls, there see that he in safety deposits his ballot for Cleveland or St. John as he desires, and then to guide him back to his home, put him to bed, tuck him in, close the blinds, and leave him where the frowns of no United States Marshal or protectionist workingman can ruffle the peaceful slumber of the innocent child of the forest.

As a matter of fact, which no one knows better than the Iroquois, this talk of intimidation by United States Marshals is the most atrocious of humbugs. The Iroquois cannot name an individual entitled to vote who ever was intimidated or who has any fear of being interfered with by them. Persons designing to vote fraudulently, to repeat and to stuff ballot-boxes, are afraid of them; they ought to be afraid of Carter Harrison's police, but they are not. Will the Iroquois tell us why? If Mr. Jones or anybody else is proposing to prevent any Democrats entitled to vote from voting it is an outrage and ought to be denounced by everybody. The undersigned will give $100 for the conviction of any Marshal or other person who shall by any improper means keep any Democrat from voting. The Iroquois are not anxious about anything of the kind. They do not believe that Democrats entitled to vote were prevented from doing so in Cincinnati or will be here. They ought to know, and many of them do know, that in Finerty's district the threat is openly and defiantly made that if Finerty is elected by 7 o'clock he will be counted out by 12. They know that the plan is all laid and the machinery created for Democratic frauds in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards; that as arranged by Van Pelt, Mackin, McDonald, and Harrison, with the acquiescence of the Iroquois, the Democrats will have in the polling-room in about 100 purchased precincts three judges, two clerks, one challenger, and one supervisor, and Republicans one supervisor and one challenger, the present game being that the latter shall be a Republican selected by the Democrats, who is ignorant of his duties or can be induced to become so—in any event seven Democrats to two Republicans; that the man who takes the votes and the man who puts votes in the box will be a Democrat; and that the intention is to, in about one case in three, substitute and put in the box a Democratic ballot for the Republican. This is what is called "fine work."

It is intended that the Republican challengers and supervisors shall in some way be prevented from seeing what goes on in the way of receiving and depositing votes. The matter of a fair election rises above any partisan considerations. The countenance the Iroquois are now giving to Van Pelt, Mackin, McDonald, and Harrison in the scheme to count out the Republicans will come home to them some day in the control of the Democratic party. This action gives control to the thieves and hoodlums who are now relied upon to defeat Republicans.

What ought to be done is, a committee of 500 Republicans and 500 Democrats, business-men above suspicion, should be appointed, to whom should be given the appointment of Marshals, judges, clerks, and challengers, who shall see to it that every one entitled is allowed to vote, that no one is intimidated or terrorized, that the votes cast are deposited in the box, and they and none others counted; that repeating is not practiced, and that peace and order are maintained. Will Harrison, Van Pelt, Mackin, McDonald, and the Iroquois consent to this?

A. N. WATERMAN.

THE FEDERAL LAW

ABOUT THE MARSHALS.

So far about seventy-five United States Deputy Marshals have been sworn in, but none of them have been commissioned nor will any be until the day before election. John L. Manning was Captain for 103 deputies to be taken from the Veteran Club and Charles E. Piper Captain of the Fifth Ward deputies.

"How many are you going to appoint?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to Chief-Deputy Hayes.

"I don't know."

"Haven't you talked with Marshal Jones on the subject?"

"He doesn't know either."

"What are his instructions to you?"

"For the present to appoint deputies wherever the Chief Supervisor requests it to assist the supervisors in verifying the registry-lists."

"You have been appointing men right along, haven't you?"

"A few have been sworn in. The commissions are to be made out and distributed through the Captains. Men are sworn in now for convenience, and won't have to come again. What could I do if they all came at once?"

"You don't know how many are to be appointed?"

"I don't think the Marshal intends to appoint any more than are necessary to assist the supervisors in seeing that there is a fair and an honest vote. None will be appointed for intimidating purposes."

"Will they be armed?"

"No; that is all newspaper talk. I haven't heard anything about it."

Nothing definit as to the number can be learned, but the impression about the Government Building is that about 800 are to be appointed. Over 200 of them, however, will not draw pay, but, like the veterans, volunteer their services to prevent the consummation of the Democratic scheme to work large gangs of repeaters.

SUPERVISORS.

Objection being made to the appointment of supervisors for Lake View on the ground that the town had less than 20,000 inhabitants according to the United States census of 1880, the matter was submitted to Judge Blodgett yesterday. He held that as the recent school census showed over 20,000 inhabitants that should be the guide until the contrary was shown. So the supervisors will be appointed.

Bryan Ward, a saloonkeeper at No. 53 Desplaines street, for whom a warrant had been issued, voluntarily appeared before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and gave bail for a hearing this morning. The charge against him is refusing to answer the questions of the supervisor. The latter was arrested on complaint of Ward, and fined $5 by Justice Woodman for disorderly conduct

William H. O'Donoghue, of No. 524 State street, was arrested yesterday for giving false information to a supervisor, and gave $500 bail for his appearance Wednesday of next week. About a dozen men are registered for No. 524 State street, but it is claimed only five or six live there.

THE CITIZENS' CANVASS.

THE GOOD WORK GOING ON—COMMITTEES IN CHARGE.

The several citizens' committees appointed at the recent indignation meetings are holding daily sessions and doing good service. They state that the prospects are brighter than for some time. The meeting yesterday was somewhat larger than before. The following circular was formulated:

CITIZENS' NON-PARTISAN CANVASSING AND REGISTRATION COMMITTEE, ROOM 35, NO. 92 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—After several conferences of the two committees of citizens appointed at the meetings at the Sherman House and the Grand Pacific Hotel, it has been arranged to go on with the work of canvassing the city with a view of getting a correct account of the legal voters in each precinct, and to print the same for use the day of election. This will be done in a non-partisan spirit, and the information obtained and the lists completed will be for the use of all parties interested in having a fair vote and an honest count and return thereof. Aid will also be given to the supervisors, and such other work as is necessary to accomplish the object will be undertaken. A plan has been agreed, upon which will necessitate much, if not all, that is required, but as the process will involve careful attention and considerable expense for printing the lists, and for clerk hire and the like, the following committees have been formed to take charge of the operations:

Executive Committee—Murry Nelson, Chairman; Gen. I. N. Stiles, J. H. McVicker, John C. Dore, A. F. Seeberger, B. Loewenthal, John Buehler.

Finance Committee—Henry J. Willing, Chairman; C. R. Corbin, Norman Williams, Max A. Meyer, H. N. Higinbotham, Morris Selz, George Schneider, John B. Kirk, A. Plamondon, E. W. Blatchford, N. K. Fairbank, A. A. Sprague, A. A. Carpenter, Chas. A. Street, E. P. Moulton, A. C. Bartlett, Samuel E. Barrett, J. McGregor Adams, Thesis J. Lefens, L. Wolff.

Committee on Printing and Distribution—E. F. Cragin, Chairman; J. C. Schaffer, I. P. Rumsey, E. G. Asay, W. A. Douglas.

Contributions of money will be needed for the purposes named above, and those who take an interest in the good work are requested to send a check for such sum as they are inclined to contribute to this office or to any one of the Finance Committee. Any information or suggestions on the subject in question will also be thankfully received from any and all sources.

MURRY NELSON, Chairman.
JOHN C. DORE, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUPERVISORS.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED—THE DANGERS OF INTERFERING WITH THEM—THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the benefit of those eminent Constitutional lawyers, Col. Thomas Shirley, E. G. Asay, et al., I desire to say that the law of Congress providing supervisors and Deputy United States Marshals for elections, and defining their powers, has been construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and if they will procure the 100th volume of the Supreme Court Reports and turn to Page 371 they will find a case entitled: "In re Siebold," where an exhaustive opinion is given touching some high-toned Democratic judges of election in Baltimore, who found themselves "doing time" in the penitentiary, owing to their interference with a supervisor in the discharge of his duty. It will be found refreshing reading for these doughty champions of State's rights, and will throw a good deal of light upon Mr. E. R. Bliss' opinion, which seems to have paralyzed the Iroquois patriots. THE TRIBUNE could not render better service to its readers than to publish the substance of said opinion. Very respectfully,

H. H. THOMAS.

The decision referred to was on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the petitioners being five convicted prisoners who had been judges of election at different voting precincts in Baltimore at the Congressional election of Nov. 5, 1878. One prisoner had been convicted for using his authority as judge of election to obstruct and interfere with a supervisor in the performance of his duty—to wit: that of personally inspecting and scrutinizing at the beginning of election-day the manner in which the voting was done, by seeing that the ballot-box was empty, etc. Another was convicted for hindering the free attendance and access of a Deputy Marshal at the poll, and the others were convicted for ballot-box stuffing. The prisoners had been convicted in the Circuit Court of the United States under Secs. 5,515 and 5,522 of the Revised Statutes and under Secs. 2,016, 2,017, 2,021, 2,022, Title XXVI. of the Revised Statutes. The application for a writ of habeas corpus was based on the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the laws under which the prisoners had been convicted. The court held that Congress had power by the Constitution to enact Sec. 5,515, which made it a penal offense against the United States for any officer of election to violate or neglect to perform any duty in regard to such election, whether required by State or United States law; and Sec. 5,522, which made it a penal offense for any officer or other person to obstruct, hinder, bribe, or interfere with a supervisor of election, or Marshal, or Deputy Marshal in the performance of any duty required of them by any law of the United States, or to prevent their free attendance at the places of registration or election; also, the other laws authorizing Circuit Courts to appoint supervisors, etc.—these being the laws provided in the Enforcement act of May 31, 1871.

The court held that in questions of jurisdiction the authority of the National law was paramount over the State law, and that the National Government had the right to use physical force in any part of the United States to compel obedience to its laws. The court, in an exhaustive opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Bradley, decided that the cause of commitment was lawful, and therefore the application for the writ of habeas corpus was denied.

THEY ARE SORRY.

THE COUNTY BOARD RINGSTERS REGRET THEIR PRETENDED "CONCESSIONS."

Commissioner Van Pelt was asked yesterday what additional "concessions" he intended to make the Citizens' Association Committee Monday at the meeting of the County Board. He replied: "I can't answer. The only thing I have to say is that I am d—d sorry that I made any concessions at all and that I didn't leave the list of polling-places and judges as we reported them originally. I have received no encouragement from THE TRIBUNE or the members of the Citizens' Association to do anything more for the Republicans. I couldn't have been more abused during the last week than if I had flatly refused to listen to the petition of that committee, although I treated them in a gentlemanly manner, and insofar as I could complied with their requests."

Commissioner Wasserman, who was present, chimed in: "You deserve to get abused by THE TRIBUNE and every other paper for giving the Republicans anything. Why, I appointed one Republican judge in every precinct of the Eighteenth Ward [not true] before our committee was asked for anything, and look at the way I am being pitched into. We were d—d fools to pay any attention to the Republicans, for we had the power to do as we pleased in the election matter, and we should have used our own sweet will."

"And I say," said Donnersberger, "that every appointment this board made after the first official announcement was illegal, and I intend to stick to that opinion. I have been abused for designating a polling-place in Marwood to suit the convenience of the Republicans, and by request too, and yet the ones I tried to please are the ones that are 'kicking' most now and say that I am trying to shirk the responsibility of making the changes I did. Let 'em fire away though. I guess my reputation is good enough in spite of what the newspapers say."

Mike Leyden put in an oar. He said: "Well, you can bet your life that I have put three good Democratic judges in every precinct of the Ninth Ward, and by H—l they'll stay there too; not one of them will resign to make room for a Republican. Let the Republicans look out for themselves, is what I say."

DEFIANT JUDGES

PROPOSE TO LOCATE THE POLLING-PLACES TO SUIT THE CORRUPT MACHINE.

It is becoming plainer every day that in its desperation the Democratic gamblers' machine will stop at nothing to carry out the steal in Cook County. The machine has issued its orders and the Democratic Commissioners do not dare disobey. What few concessions they were forced to make by an indignant public opinion the machine has set about to nullify. The scheme for causing legal complications as illustrated in the Proviso polling-place was explained in yesterday's TRIBUNE. But in the city precincts where the most was to be gained by locating the polling-places in back alleys, saloons, and disreputable resorts the change back to the old polling-places will not be made if the machine can prevent it. Its orders have been issued to the judges, and they are acting accordingly. People who have chanced to talk with the judges in precincts where they thought the changes had been made by the County Board have been surprised to learn that the judges professed entire ignorance or declared that they "didn't give a d—n" for the board and would open the polls where they had been first located. In the notorious fraud precincts of the Ninth Ward no attention whatever has been paid to the action of the board. In the Sixth Precinct the judges told the supervisor that the Commissioners "could go to h—l." The polls had been fixed once and they would stay where they had been placed. To show that they are in earnest the judges have given the contract to put up the polling-booth where the voting-place was first fixed. Similar reports have also come in from other wards, and it is patent that the judges are acting under instructions from the corrupt machine, and that no means will be too foul for it to use to prevent a fair election.

GROG-BOATS.

"Grog-boats" are sent among the British fishermen off the coasts of York and Cleveland by enterprising Hollanders. These boats are fitted out like English barrooms, with all the modern improvements, including barmaids, so that the sailors and fishermen can go on long sprees without the trouble of going ashore. These grog-boats are a nuisance. They are demoralizing the toilers of the sea.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST., which guarantee immediate service.

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Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
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Seven Per Cent Bonds.
Interest semi-annual—May 1 and Nov. 1. Entire issue, $200,000. Nearly $100,000 already sold. Price, 101 and accrued interest.
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BUY YOUR
Desks and Office Fittings
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REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cleaver st, 120 ft s of Blanche, e f, 27x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (August Kustak to Anton Brzezinski)....$ 800
North av, 76 ft e of Mohawk st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 26 (James D. Dana to Anna M. Kerfer).... 5,500
West Polk st, near s e cor of De Kalb, Lot 2, dated Sept. 3 (H. L. Anstwick to James L. Campbell).... 1,000
Fulton st, 50 ft e of Park place, n f, 25x105 ft, dated Oct. 11 (R. J. Wheeler to H. Bunce).... 340
Girard st, 236 ft s of Hervey, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (B. R. Holt to J. H. Pansch).... 325
Walnut st, 200 ft e of Parker place, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (R. J. Wheeler to T. M. Wiltse).... 317
Fulton st, 75 ft e of Park place, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 11 (same party to J. A. Daly).... 389
Saurtleff av, 360 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Carl Schroeder to Mary Healy).... 2,800
Vernon av, 142 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 22x164½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 22 (Jacob C. Beifeld to Joseph Hirsch).... 7,000
Coulter st, 24 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Sept. 27 (J. N. Vance to W. C. Bruesshaber).... 1,000
Pearson st, s w cor of Cass, n f, 75x132 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Catherine Devlin to Bernard Campbell).... 5,000
Carroll av, 175 ft e of Park place, s f, 25x159 ft, dated Oct. 11 (R. J. Wheeler to H. Bowman).... 351
Portland av, s e cor of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 31¼x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Albert Crane to Kask & Trinkle).... 1,270
West Twentieth st, 134 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 22 (M. H. Dorman to P. Callahan).... 650
Vernon av, 64 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 5x164¾ ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (Reuben A. Gage to James Calvert).... 4,700
Wall st, s w cor of James av, e f, 31x124 ft, dated Oct. 24 (William Tarr to G. Helmchen).... 575
Throop st, 253 ft n of Nineteenth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 29 (E. and M. B. Lane to Joseph Horsky).... 1,200
Hurlbut st, 75 ft s of Webster av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 20 (William T. Underwood to A. Wasmansdorff).... 3,500
Archer av, 74 ft e of Quinn st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 24 (Master in Chancery to W. F. Carberry).... 1,800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, 136¼ ft w of Pine Grove, n f, 37½x150 ft, dated Aug. 29 (M. E. & T. R. Young to Joseph Theurer).... $ 1,500
Lincoln av, 178½ ft s e of Herndon st, n e f, 24x32 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Mathias Peters Jr. to Henry Peters).... 1,074
Wolfram st, 381 ft e of Southport av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Ernst Prussing to Thomas Schneidecker Jr.).... 370
Fletcher av, s e cor of Herndon st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 2 (J. P. Altgeld to J. Gabriel).... 450
Snyder st, 191 ft n of Wellington, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Henry Dirks to Anna Klein).... 1,650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Arnold st, s w cor of Gordon, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 22 (John Hasker to F. and H. Bulow)....$ 1,300
La Salle st, n w cor of Cloud court, e f, 27¼x125¼ ft, dated Oct. 22 (A. A. and O. M. Wells to Mary E. Daniels).... 1,000
La Salle st, s e cor of Cloud court, w f, 27x122 ft, dated Oct. 1 (same party to William V. Johnston).... 850
Same lot as above, improved, dated Oct. 10 (William V. Johnston to Beatrice Tucker).... 3,000
Baltic st, 200 ft s of Fifty-fifth, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10 (P. H. Buck to Mary Bowes).... 800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dickens st, n w cor of Kimball, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (William F. Hogan to Charles T. Gregory)....$ 4,000
Sub Lots 2, 3, and 4, Mismer's Lot 4, of E ½ N E ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 18 (Peter Bartels to H. and E. Binder).... 1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 565 South Canal street, Matt Pauly, front addition, 12x8 feet, $250.
No. 738 West North avenue, A. Larsen, basement, 25x70 feet, $400.
No. 1829 Butterfield street, George R. McClellan, two-story warehouse, 22x45 feet, $2,500.
No. 80 Eighteenth place, Fred Gragert, one-story cottage, 20x50 feet, $1,300.
No. 250 Thirteenth place, Mrs. Hannah Burnes, one-story cottage, 20x18 feet, $450.
No. 2918 Lowe avenue, James Quinlan, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $800.
No. 312 Thirty-fifth street, William Gillan, three-story store and dwelling, 24x75 feet, $12,000.

GIVEN UP TOO SOON.

Cases of cholera patients who, having reached the algid stage, have been given over as dead while perfectly capable of recovery, have (the *Lancet* says) not been unfrequent in the last visitation in Italy. The following is a well-authenticated instance: Dr. Canepa, a physician in Genoa, was attacked with cholera, and before remedial measures could take effect passed rapidly into the algid stage, and to all outward seeming ceased to live. His death was duly announced by the practitioner in attendance, and his family had performed the last offices pending those of the undertaker, whose arrival they were awaiting in a room adjoining that in which the body of Dr. Canepa, decently covered with a white sheet, was lying. Suddenly the door between the two chambers was seen to open, and the ghastly figure of Dr. Canepa, arrayed in burial vesture, presented itself to the thunderstruck family. In a feeble, scarcely audible voice he complained of having been left so long without attendance (six hours, in fact, having elapsed since he was given up and laid out as dead). He was immediately replaced in bed and every restorative practiced on him until a physician could be obtained to perform Pacini's operation of hypodermoclysis. But in vain. The assistance which might have been effective some hours previously arrived too late.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REPORT.

The receipts of dutiable goods at the Custom-House were: P. Svanoe, 70 bundles fish; E. S. Wheeler & Co., 4,134 bundles wire rods; Merchant & Co., 195 boxes tin-plate; Fowler Bros., 206 sacks salt; Stephen Padden & Co., 64 casks salt cake; Grommes & Ullrich, 300 barrels beer and ale; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 200 barrels maple sugar; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 1,056 boxes tin-plate; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 525 boxes tin; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 175 patent anvils. Collections, $12,125.67.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat yield readily to R. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops.

BUSINESS.

Prices Higher on the New York Stock Exchange—Quarrels of Railroads.

The Produce Markets Generally Dull—Corn Irregular and Closed Strong—Good Export Demand.

Wheat Heavy, but Turned Upward—Provisions Tame—Hogs in Good Supply and Easier.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 17.
New York	$ 80,357,866	$ 84,835,951
Boston	8,951,305	10,438,553
Chicago	6,711,016	7,382,000
Philadelphia	6,774,024	8,861,697
St. Louis	2,03?,577	2,528,764
Baltimore	1,780,082	1,648,618
New Orleans	1,289,331	1,322,184
Total	$113,887,312	$117,388,767

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 5@10c premium.
St. Louis, 75c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

There was a good counter trade at most of the banks yesterday and a fair demand for discounts. The country orders for currency were a little larger than Thursday probably, but did not reach a high figure. The orders from the country for Eastern exchange were moderate. There was a reduction in the rates for foreign bills, which were quoted as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	481	484
Do actual	480¼	483¼
Commercial sterling	479	[illegible]
Bankers' francs	522½	519⅜
Commercial francs	525	521¼
Bankers' marks	94⅞	95⅛
Commercial marks	94	94⅞

There was an improved demand for investment securities. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $3,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 85¼, $4,000 at 85¼, $1,000 at 85¼, then $1,000 at 85¼, and $1,000 at 85⅜. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$ 3,500 U. S. 4s	120¾	$25,000 Bur. C. R. & N. 5s	86¾
$15,000 do	12[illegible]	$ 1,000 C. & N. W. s fds.	103½
$10,000 do	120¾	$ 2,000 Ott. C. F. & St. P.	98⅜
$ 1,500 Bd. of Trade 5s	10[illegible]	$ 2,000 Dub. Div. 6s	104½
$ 1,000 Con. Gas 6s	85		

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	160	Chicago City 6s, 1895	1?9
Continental N. Bank	115	Chicago City 6s, 1888	110
First National Bank	2?0	Chicago City 6s, 1898	111
Illinois T. & Sav. Bk.	200	Cook County 7s, 1885	100
†International Bank	110	Cook County 7s, 1880	100
†Merch. L. & T. Co.	205	Cook County 7s, 1890	120
Met. National Bank	105	Cook County 7s, 1892	114
National Bank of Ill.	150	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	112
†Union Nat. Bank	200	South Park 6s, 1899	102
Chicago City 7s, 1893	110	South Park 7s, 1891	103
Chicago City 7s, 1899	119	W. Div. R. coup. 5-20 6s	106
Chicago City 7s, 1895	115¾	West Park 7s, 1890	108
Chicago City 7s, 1895	114¼	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117½	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	98¼
Chicago City 7s, 1896	118	C. G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	85
Chicago City 7s, 1897	119¾	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	85
Chicago City 7s, 1899	121	Cent. Union Tel. Co.	45

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 287,000 shares. It was a hard market for the ordinary operator to form a definite opinion about, particularly as to the immediate course of prices, and the trading by outsiders was small. Less than usual of late was done by speculators in this city, and that was of the scalping order. The movement of gold from London to New York, which has assumed pretty large proportions, of course tended to stiffen the market, but on the other hand there were vague reports of financial trouble in London. Lake Shore has been so oversold that there was a reaction in it, and most of the bears were afraid to sell it. Indeed, the short interest was the salvation of the list, which was on the whole better at the close than at the opening. West Shore was still a disturbing element. There is no doubt a quarrel among the bondholders, but it is said that a majority of them support the rate-cutting policy. It was reported that a conference was in progress with the New York Central people looking to a compromise, but Receiver Houston denied it. There is evidently a struggle for the possession of the road among other railroads, but a considerable proportion of the security-holders are opposed to selling out to anybody. Mr. Houston says that of the $1,126,000 receiver's certificates not a dollar has been issued for expenditures since the receiver took charge. The Grand Trunk Road, which recently cut off its Eastern connections on through freight in order to even up with the rest of the trunk lines, has given the West Shore notice that it will be ready to take freight in a few days. There are charges of rate-cutting by the coal roads, but each one of them denies them and accuses the others. The Reading people declare that they will not allow the Jersey Central lease to be broken. It is said that the Reading will contest the validity of the recent sale of collateral given to secure notes it had made, on the ground that the concern was under the control of a court. There were fresh rumors that the dividends of the Lake Shore and New York Central will be passed. There are many people who would have a good deal more confidence in their management if the dividends were passed. Foreign holders of Illinois Central are represented as worried by the decrease in its earnings. Some of the bulls bid up stocks at the opening yesterday, and it was given out that Gould, Morgan, Bloodgood, and White had formed a little pool for a cent. It was reported that Vanderbilt and his following bought Lake Shore and New York Central. There was talk of a bear combination against Western Union and Lake Shore, and it was said that Astor sold a lot of Western Union. This was presumed to be investment stock. Clews and Willard bought stocks, and Woerishoeffer and Soutter were represented as savage bears on Northwest. Woerishoeffer says we are on the verge of a serious liquidation.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road fell off $20,416 the third week of October, those of the St. Louis & San Francisco increased $32,000, and those of the Northern Pacific increased $18,618.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Nothing occurred in today's stock market to make it one whit different from the score or more which have preceded it. Professional trading makes the market from time to time better or worse, but, as the prayer-book says, there is "No health in it." Regarding today's business, it is simply to be recorded that prices showed considerable strength. Except for some weak spots about noonday, stocks, upon the whole, were rather strong than weak. At least closing prices were up to opening ones, not to say that in some cases they were higher. There was 1 per cent improvement or thereabouts in Lake Shore and Central & Hudson, a standstill in St. Paul, Northwest, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Western Union; and a 1 per cent drop in Jersey Central. Nobody seemed to care whether the rest of the list rose or fell, and consequently the few quotations made for the "outsiders" are unworthy of consideration. There was a good deal of financial chit-chat, but of solid news there was nothing worth printing. To sum up, it may be said that the market showed more strength than weakness, and that upon the whole final prices were in a very small way better than those of yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange dull in the absence of mercantile inquiry and rather heavy with cotton bills offering freely; nothing doing in arbitrage; Continental actual rates a fraction lower. Seligman & Co. say that there will be large shipments of gold to this country soon unless the Bank of England rate is put very high. Plock & Co. have $500,000 gold on the way to New York by different steamers. Brown Bros. will probably order a shipment today. There is $1,000,000 gold on the Oregon, $500,000 of which belongs to the British Bank of North America. This makes $1,750,000 gold en route for New York.

Vice-President Sykes of the Northwestern says the heavy falling off in the gross earnings of his road is due to several causes, one of the principal of which is that shipments of iron are light owing to navigation being still open. He says that sweeping reductions in expenses have been made, which materially lessen the losses. The Northwestern Company has sold to a syndicate of Eastern bankers $1,125,000 6 per cent bonds of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Railroad, due in 1933, at about 107.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad Company has completed an agreement with a syndicate of American and English bankers by which $1,500,000 is to be furnished the company in exchange for a like amount of adjustment mortgage bonds maturing in forty years and preferred stock. This amount is enough to pay its floating debt.

A prominent coal authority says there will be no anthracite business during the rest of this year worthy of the name. The ports are all heavily stocked, and only the special brands are selling at all freely. The open concession from schedule prices varies from 15 to 35 cents. Privately the terms are still easier. If the suspension in November does not give a marked impetus to the trade, the Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell its coal on hand for the best prices it can get. Prominent real-estate men say the real-estate business in this city has not been so dull for years. Since 1880 a very large number of houses have been built above Fifty-ninth street, most of them of the better class. Any one of these can be bought today for less than its cost. Of houses to rent there are a dozen offering to one wanted. In the wool market last week was the dullest for over three months. Sales in Boston were 1,655,200 pounds, against 2,163,700 pounds the preceding week and 2,530,600 the corresponding week last year; since Jan. 1 95,543,500, against 101,638,650 the same time in 1883.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Oct. 24	Last—Oct. 23
Canada Southern	530	30¾	30¼	30¾	2 ¾
Central Pacific	800	38¾	[illegible]	38¾	38
C., B. & Q.	1,120	118¾	118	118¾	117¾
C., C., C. & I.	265	35	35	35	
Del. & Hud.	100	85	85	85	
D., L. & W.	26,200	103¾	102¼	103⅜	103
Erie	2,760	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13¼
Do seconds					
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
Jersey Central	12,320	45¾	44	44¼	45¼
Kansas & Texas	5,050	16¾	16¼	16½	16¼
Lake Shore	36,900	75¾	74¼	75⅜	74¾
Manhattan Con.	300	74¾	74¼	74¾	103¾
Met. El. bonds		107	107	107	
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	700	32½	32	32½	32¼
Mo. Pacific	2,500	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central	27,850	88¾	87¼	87¾	86¾
Nor. Pacific pfd.	10,100	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Northwestern	28,750	88¾	87¾	88¼	88¼
Ohio Central	100	2	2	2	1¾
Ohio & Mississippi	800	16¾	16	16	16
O. Transcon.	510	13½	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	1,500	55¾	54¾	55¾	55¼
P. P. C. Co.	300	111¼	111	111¼	111¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Reading	1,300	22¾	22	22¾	22
Roch. & Pitts.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Rock Island	750	111¾	110¾	111¾	110¾
St. Paul	47,815	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Do pfd.	10	103	103	103	103
St. P. & O. pfd.	750	89	87	88	88
Texas Pacific	600	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
Union Pacific	29,814	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Wabash	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
West Shore bonds		44	42¾	43¾	43¼
Western Union	51,535	59¾	58¾	59¾	58¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	105
American	92	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. firsts	115
United States 4½s	112¾	Texas Pac. land gr'nts	31
United States new 4s	12?¾	Texas Pacific, R. G.	45¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	125	Union Pacific firsts	111¾
Central Pacific firsts	108¾	Union Pac. land grant	104¾
Erie seconds	54	Union Pac. sink'g f'nd	112¾
Lehigh & W. (offered)	90		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73	Tenn. 6s, new	37¾
Missouri 6s	103	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	108	Va. con. ex mat. coup.	37
Tennessee 6s, old	40¾	Virginia deferred	6¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The money market is easy at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak, 480½; do demand, 483½.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ended today were $1,798,000; the amount marketed was $1,683,000. The steamer Oregon, sailing from Liverpool tomorrow, takes out $500,000 to Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and $500,000 for the Bank of British North America.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—There is a little more inquiry for the use of money today, and the rates of discount remain quite firm notwithstanding the low rates at which the banks lend to one another. There is no lack of money, but of confidence. Those who give the required security can readily obtain it at 5 per cent, though current quotations are still 5¾@6 per cent for the general run of mercantile paper. Miscellaneous paper ranges at 6½@7@8 per cent, according to circumstances; and corporation paper is held at 4½@4¾ per cent per annum; but the banks generally ask 5 per cent. Call loans with collateral security may be quoted at 3@4 per cent per annum, and at these rates the Chicago banks and trust companies are lending money, with acceptable security. The note-brokers are doing business at about 5½ per cent, a shade under or over, according to the quality of the paper accepted, but report the market dull. The country banks are firm at Boston rates. The balances between the banks today have been at 2 per cent. New York funds have been at 5, 8, 10, 12 and 15c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $8,951,305, and the balances $1,156,475. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Am. Bell	50	181	181	181	181
N. E. Telephone	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Erie Tel	75	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Atchison	800	67¾	68	67¾	68
Mexican Central	200	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
Eastern	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	500	54	54	53¾	53¾
Second board—					
Am. Bell	100	180	180	180	180
N. E. Tel	30	31	31	31	31
Erie Tel	50	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Atchison	200	68	68	68	68
C. B & Q	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Flint & P. M. pfd.	10	90	90	90	90
N. Y. & N. E.	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Mex 7s	33¾	10000 Eastern 6s	111¾
5000 Mex 7s scrip	30	8000 do	112
1000 Atchison 7s	120		

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Atchison 7s	120¾	1000 N Y & N E 7s	99
5000 Mex 7s	33¾	2000 N Y & N E 6s	80

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The money market continues easy, and there is no difficulty in placing call loans on acceptable security at 3½@5 per cent. The offerings of mercantile acceptances are small, and the banks absorb all the good paper presented at 6 per cent. The gross clearings today were $6,774,024; balances, $895,404. The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	11⅞	11 1-16
Lehigh Valley	59	59¾
Northern Pacific	17¾	18¾
Northern Pacific preferred	42¾	43¼
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40¾
B., N. Y. & P.	3	3¾
New Jersey Central	41¾	41¾
Reading gen. mtg. 6s	71¾	72¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—New York exchange is firm at 60 and 75c premium between banks and $1.00 premium over the counter.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in active demand at 75c premium. Clearings, $2,003,077; balances, $297,127.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—Sight exchange on New York is at $1.00 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 24—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £200,000 for shipment to New York.

Consols, money, 100 13-16; consols, account, 100⅞; United States 4s, 124¾; United States 4½s, 16¾; Erie, 14¾; Erie seconds, 56¾; New York Central, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 122⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 58¾; Reading, 11¾; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; St. Paul, 77¾; silver, 50⅝.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Rentes, 78f 40c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—There was only a moderate business in mining shares during the day. Sales included Albion at 12c; Bodie at 30c, buyer 10; Consolidated Pacific, 80c; Dunkin, 22c; Iron Silver, $1.05; Sutro Tunnel, 14@15c; Navajo, $4.00@4.10; Belle Isle, 58c; Green Mountain, $1.25; Robinson, 25@27@25c; Eureka $3.75 seller 10, $3.00 buyer 60; Horn Silver, $5.00@4.90.

Homestake	10	Quicksilver	3
Iron Silver	105	Do pfd (asked)	20¾
Ontario	20	Sutro	15

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	125	Quincy	30

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Martin White	45
Belcher	75	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	1.87½	Navajo	3.87½
Bodie Consolidated	2.75	Ophir	80
Chollar	2.50	Potosi	1.25
Consolidated Pacific	60	Savage	1.37½
Crown Point	1.37½	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Eureka Con.	3.00	Union Consolidated	95
Gould & Curry	1.25	Utah	75
Hale & Norcross	3.12½	Yellow Jacket	1.75

Andes is delinquent 25c. Utah is assessed 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were unusually dull yesterday, with little change in prices, but averaged firmer, though easy in the morning, with fine, cool weather in the West and fair receipts of grain, the minor cereals showing a decrease. The markets were nearly bare of orders from outside and local operators did not want to trade, even the scalpers holding off, apparently because they saw few signs of business intentions on the part of others. The leading point in the history of the day was the much greater strength in lake freights, due to a better demand by corn-snippers. These gentlemen found it easy to obtain what corn they wanted, as it was delivered out liberally on October contracts.

Provisions were slow and steady. Hogs were quoted lower at the Stock-Yards, and Liverpool was reported easier, but the outgo of meats was large here, nearly 2,230,000 lbs, and packers noted a very good demand by consumers, both for lard and meats, one of them saying that there are orders here for fully 100 car-loads of green hams at 8c. The result was that speculative buyers held off because of the weakness in grain, while there was little stuff on sale—hence the day was one of the dullest on record. The afternoon feeling was firm on account of the reaction in corn. October ribs were irregular, with some excitement; they sold down 15c, to $9.85, reacted to $9.90, and closed with $9.85 bid. November ribs declined 5c, to $7.05, and closed at $7.07½ bid, with January very quiet at $1.00 discount. October lard was much stronger, selling at $7.15 early to $7.20 in the afternoon, while other deliveries closed 2½c higher, at $7.07½ bid for January, with November at 5@7½c discount, and February in rather better request at 10c premium. January pork declined 7½c, to $11.82½, but closed at $11.90 bid, with the year at 20c discount and February at 10c premium. October pork was nominally unchanged at $15.50.

Flour was dull and unchanged, the trading being mostly local. The coarse millstuffs were firm, especially bran.

Wheat was generally dull and irregular within a rather narrow range. December sold up ⅜c early, to 76½c, and declined to 75⅝c by 1 o'clock, then rose to 76⅜c in the afternoon, and closed at 76¼c bid, with November 1⅛c discount, October at 2⅜c discount, January at ⅜c premium, and May at 7¾c premium. Cash lots of No. 2 spring sold at 73¼@73⅜c, with No. 3 do at 62@67½c, the outside in preferred house. The British markets were called dull, and New York steady, but with large receipts and no material demand for export. Minneapolis received 284 cars and Duluth 153, while the Milwaukee record was more than doubled. There was very little doing here early, but a few shorts were filled because the market remained steady; it was understood to be held by the fact that an enormous line of puts had been sold the previous afternoon. Then New York reported "closing cables weak and buying limits reduced," the news being accompanied by several orders to sell here and this forced our market down, some of those orders being filled on the bottom. The afternoon strength was understood to be due to the reaction in corn, and New York buying orders were about as numerous on the advance as those of the other kind had been on the decline.

Late in the day it was ascertained that the Wall street orders to buy wheat were sent on the strength of export buying in New York (30 boat-loads) and Baltimore on French account; probably induced by the belief that the proposed import tax will be imposed by France, which would increase the value of all wheat in hand there at the time the decree would go into effect.

Red winter wheat was quiet and easy. Our receipts were larger, and St. Louis was ⅛c lower, though the arrivals there and at other winter-wheat points were smaller, except Kansas City. No. 2 sold down ⅛@1c, in sympathy with spring, at 74½@75½c, while No. 3 was steady at 65@66c, outside in a special house. Rejected in store was inactive.

Corn was fairly active and very much unsettled, but averaged stronger. Our receipts were smaller, while the reported depression in Liverpool was regarded as a matter of course, seeing the great weakness of this week here. Our market opened with a little flurry of activity here, due to the filling of some buying orders from outside, while it was understood that shipping orders were numerous. But it was soon over, and then the trade dragged, the home feeling being hampered by the knowledge that some October corn had been delivered in the morning, and the fear that "a whole raft of it" would be sent around at 1 o'clock. This led to a good deal of selling later, chiefly for this and next month, while the longer futures were firmer, with light offerings, as many people thought it likely they have been sold too low. After the 1 o'clock deliveries were found to have amounted to not more than about 400,000 bu, and to have mostly landed in the hands of shippers, the tone changed decidedly, quite a buying fever setting in, which carried prices up rapidly. October sold early at 43c, being the latest price of Thursday, advanced to 43¼c, declined to 42⅝c, and improved nominally to 44c. Carlots of No. 2 and high mixed sold at 42⅝@43c, with rejected in store at 39@40c, the latter being mostly taken by Fleming-Boyden. Rejected free on board sold at 40½@43c, and new mixed do at 42½@43½c. November opened at 43c, being ⅝c advance. It advanced to 43½c, but brokers supposed to represent the clique sold so much at 43½c upwards that the market fell back, and then the scalping element took hold, running it down to 41⅝c. Then a lot of buying orders at about 42c sent it up to 42⅝c by 1 o'clock, and it advanced to 44c later, closing at 44c asked. Rumsey Bros. and Dwight-Gillette were the leading sellers early, while Cantner and Linn were the principal buyers at the bottom. The year sold early at 39c to 39⅝c bid at the close, and May ranged ⅜c higher at 39⅝@40¼c. January sold at 37⅝@38⅛c.

Oats were moderately active and very steady. There was a fair inquiry for No. 2 mixed in store, with sales at 25⅝@25⅞c. Futures sold chiefly at Thursday's latest prices, were firm early, and closed irregularly firmer at 26c for November, 26⅜c for December, and 28⅝@29c for May. The principal trading was in May, Driver and Stauffer each selling 100,000 bu at 29c, while Barclay was the chief buyer, taking May early at 29⅝c. Receipts were somewhat lighter and samples ruled firmer, No. 2 mixed selling chiefly at 26⅜@26½c and No. 2 white at 27½@27⅝c. There was an active inquiry principally on shipping account. In the afternoon the market was a shade firmer, November closing at 26½c and May at 29c bid.

Rye was quiet and steady. Offerings and inquiry were both restricted. A few cars (15) of No. 2 in store were taken for shipment at 52c, which was the latest price of the previous day. Futures were inactive and quotable at 52c for October and 53¼c for November. There was little doing in samples, which sold at 47½@48½c for rejected.

Barley was very firm for No. 2 in store, which was salable at 60c for car lots, while round lots would have sold at 61c if any had been offered. Samples were not quite so plenty and were held at Thursday's outside prices for choice bright barley. There were sales of No. 2 at 63@65c, No. 3 at 43@60c, and No. 4 at 41@48½c.

Seeds were quiet. Flax was steady, No. 1 selling at $1.36@1.36½ and rejected at $1.35. Timothy was weak, there being little inquiry to speak of, sales of prime being chiefly at $1.24. Clover was unchanged, prime seed being about $4.70, with light sales at $3.50@4.70 for poor to prime.

The demand for dry goods, clothing, millinery, hats and caps, and boots and shoes, though showing improvement since the advent of seasonable weather, is not yet what it should be at this time of year. Orders are almost invariably confined to the necessities of current trade, there being an entire absence of any speculative tendency. Groceries remain rather quiet, the market lacking the activity usual to the season. Prices average steady. There was a continued good demand for dairy products, prices remaining firm as last quoted. Dried fruits were in rather light request, while canned goods were dull. Fish met with a fair demand at firm prices. Hay was easier under large offerings. Hides, tallow, and wool were steady at about previous prices. Green fruits were quiet, peaches being scarce and in light request, and apples in liberal supply and rather firm for choice stock. Eggs were firm, with light receipts, and the offering of ice-house stock is looked for soon. Poultry was plenty and easy. Potatoes were firm and in only moderate supply. Metals and tinners' stock, building materials, and nails were reported steady at quotations. Drugs and chemicals were rather slow. Broom-corn was plenty and weak. Whisky was steady at $1.13 for the raw spirits.

Advices from the Labrador herring fisheries report the almost total failure of this season's catch. The total number of brls taken will not exceed 7,000, as against 75,000 brls for the season of 1883. A sharp advance in prices has resulted, the market having moved up $1.00 within the last few days. Split Labrador is now quoted at $8.00.

They say that "somebody" has about 1,000,000 bu cash No. 2 corn here which is not in the hands of the clique. Has it been held too long?

The shipping engagements for corn yesterday were rather numerous. Fleming-Boyden took 100,000 bu, Knowles 30,000, Beasley 56,000, Patton Bros. 20,000, Milne 15,000, and two others 25,000 bu each. Total 271,000 bu. Besides this Lester holds a lot which is understood to be all ordered for export, probably about 100,000 bu, including 40,000 bu which was delivered out yesterday and landed back in his hands. Weare delivered out only 160,000 bu. Some of it landed with Gregg-Son and Irwin-Orr, and will probably be shipped. The parties who held shipping orders for corn were represented as perfectly voracious in their efforts to get hold of it. The clique let go freely yesterday to parties who would give them October in exchange for short receipts; some parties paid about ⅛c premium in addition.

New York has received about 1,940,000 bu wheat so far this week; and the 35 boat-loads reported taken Thursday for export turns out to have been only 23,000 bu. It is estimated that Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York have increased their stocks of wheat nearly 2,500,000 bu in the aggregate since last Saturday. Where will the piling-up process stop? Will it be any where short of the total elevator capacity of the country?

It is again stated that new corn has graded No. 2 in this market, and the fact would be no wonder now if it were true. The weather is all that could be desired for corn which does not need curing by frost, and equally so for that grown further north, which must be hardened by cold weather before it will grade.

Burns remarked that "The rank is but the guinea stamp." The boys on 'Change indulged in a good deal of stamping yesterday in the absence of business enough to bring in a guinea or even a dollar. It was pretty poor picking for most of them, and was generally expected to remain so till after election.

It was remarked yesterday that the present low price of grain must be an especial boon to the laboring classes of the British Isles, very many of whom are now out of work, and the rest obliged to accept reduced wages on account of the intense competition among workingmen for something to do. If food were high many of them must starve. As it is, their consumption of meat is reduced very close to a minimum. Some of the English papers contain doleful accounts of the distress now prevailing among the wage workers of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
October	$15.50	$.... @ 15.50	$15.50
Year	11.77½	11.65 @ 11.70	11.70
January	11.90	11.82½ @ 11.92½	11.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 7.12½	$ 7.15 @ 7.20	$ 7.20
November	6.97½	6.97½ @ 7.02½	7.02½
January	7.05	7.05 @ 7.07½	7.07½
February	7.15	7.15 @ 7.17½	7.17½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$10.00	$.... @ 9.85	$ 9.90
October	7.10	9.85 @ 9.90	9.70
January	6.10	6.05 @ 6.07½	6.07½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	$ 73¾	73¼ @ 73⅜	73¾
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	74¾	74 @ 74⅞	74⅞
December	76	75⅝ @ 76½	76¼
January	77	[illegible]	77½
CORN.			
No. 2	$ 43	42⅝ @ 43	44
October	43	42⅝ @ 44	44
November	42¾	41⅝ @ 43½	44
Year	39	39 @ 39⅝	39⅝
May	39¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS.			
No. 2	25¾	25⅝ @ 25⅞	25⅞
October	25¾	[illegible]	25⅞
November	26	26 @ [illegible]	26
December	26¾	26⅛ @ 26⅜	26⅜
May	29	28⅝ @ 29	29

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 90¾	$ 91¼	$ 92¾
No. 2 corn	49¼	49¼	48
No. 2 oats	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pork	10.17½	10.22½	....
Lard	7.12½	7.10	....
Short ribs	6.60	6.60	....

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.00 @ 6.12
Long clears, loose	8.15 @ 8.25
Short clears, loose	8.25 @ 8.37
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	8.12½ @ 8.25
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.25 @ 11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.50 @ 10.75
Bacon, short clears	11.00 @ 11.25
Bacon, hams	13.25 @ 13.75
Mess beef	10.00 @ 10.50
Beef hams	19.50 @ 20.00
Choice to favorite winters	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair to good winters	4.25 @ 4.50
Good to choice red winters	4.00 @ 4.50
Prime to choice springs	3.75 @ 4.00
Good export stock, in sacks	3.25 @ 3.40
Good to choice export stock	3.00 @ 3.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	3.75 @ 4.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Patent springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.00 @ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	13,770	14,632	14,951	11,968
Wheat, bu	170,590	145,607	54,815	125,540
Corn, bu	125,754	221,237	154,047	86,393
Oats, bu	150,961	109,640	170,992	106,099
Rye, bu	11,776	30,111	23,539	6,032
Barley, bu	23,544	79,772	27,095	40,408
Grass seed, lbs	718,895	400,630	97,654	171,232
Flaxseed, lbs	3,244,640	2,046,970	1,831,265	344,620
Broom-corn, lbs	327,640	275,000	40,719	101,236
Cured meats, lbs	56,900	218,300	2,229,102	1,521,027
Canned meats, cases	....	....	3,140	2,220
Dressed beef, lbs	....	22,810	289,624	584,805
Beef, tcs	....	....	15	20
Beef, brls	....	....	40	42
Pork, brls	....	76	684	1,568
Lard, lbs	....	191,500	992,243	254,812
Cheese, lbs	199,735	75,862	95,115	124,789
Butter, lbs	229,272	154,062	249,467	225,430
Live hogs, No.	21,178	29,387	3,680	7,232
Cattle, No.	10,379	11,576	4,654	4,739
Sheep, No.	4,033	3,397	381	158
Hides, lbs	158,675	258,376	439,909	335,450
Wool, lbs	63,570	158,137	133,308	190,174
Coal, tons	16,597	16,276	3,018	4,213
Lumber, m ft	7,835	6,151	5,229	2,824
Shingles, m	4,554	1,432	175	188
Salt, brls	5,143	5,059	1,463	4,147

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	21	22	17	60
Spring wheat	176	94	14	284
Corn	91	22	132	245
Oats	53	....	32	84
Rye	27	....	8	35
Barley	6	23	8	37
Totals	353	161	211	745

Also 9,180 bu rejected corn and 17,000 bu oats by canal. Total about 420,000 bu. Inspected out: 20,229 bu wheat, 95,049 bu corn, 89,223 bu oats, 15,000 bu rye, 661 bu barley.

Lake freights were more active, and vessel agents advanced the rate on corn 1½c, to 3c, which was paid on several small lots, while 2@2⅜c was paid on 233,000 bu for which room was taken yesterday. It is thought likely that the 3c rate will prevail within a few days.

Rail freights were quiet at 20c on flour and grain and 25c on provisions per 100 lbs to New York.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Oct. 24, bu.	Oct. 23, bu.	Oct. 22, bu.	Oct. 21, bu.
Chicago	173,550	208,277	261,713	225,900
Milwaukee	60,800	32,460	34,418	116,706
Minneapolis	142,000	127,000	124,000	191,000
St. Louis	53,000	58,000	63,000	62,234
Duluth	....	130,104	106,000	223,177
Toledo	38,000	120,000	140,80	119,059
Detroit	46,059	54,963	70,186	73,847
Kansas City	79,300	43,600	125,900	83,100
Baltimore	No rpt.	39,9?1	40,701	56,000
New York	347,725	474,254	240,276	310,972

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 54,815 bu; Milwaukee, none; St. Louis, 27,000 bu; Toledo, 16,500 bu; Detroit, 16,450 bu; Baltimore, not reported; New York, 33,665 bu.

The receipts of grain at the principal lake and river points from July 28, 1884, to Oct. 11, 1884, as compared with the three previous years, are reported as follows:

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	2,009,684	1,914,549	1,895,674	1,987,354
Wheat, bu	36,656,555	29,587,518	30,630,022	17,325,464
Corn, bu	22,267,280	31,687,321	13,894,879	42,329,840
Oats, bu	15,409,219	18,244,002	14,281,822	9,219,311
Barley, bu	3,263,517	3,474,418	2,634,417	2,720,533
Rye, bu	2,153,631	3,146,516	1,771,464	1,335,800
Total	82,969,199	85,119,325	62,480,617	74,137,973

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 22—	1884.	1883.
Chicago	1,150,000	1,795,000
Kansas City	285,709	850,000
Cincinnati	120,000	115,000
St. Louis	205,000	235,000
Indianapolis	171,630	173,288
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	146,000	94,000
Milwaukee	99,585	115,000
Cleveland, O.	3,72?,000	3,550,000
Above and all other points	4,672,000	2,410,000
Last week	150,000	180,000
For the week		

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—280 brls and 200 sacks springs partly at $3.40@3.50; 500 sacks and 52 brls winters partly at $3.90; 400 sacks and 64 brls low grade at $2.00@2.50; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total about 1,220 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—15 cars bran at $10.25@11.00; 41 cars middlings at $10.50@13.25.

WINTER WHEAT—3 cars No. 2 red at 74¾@75½c; 11 cars No. 3 red at 65@66c; 12 cars by sample at 65½@70c for No. 3 red. Total about 13,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—3 cars No. 2 at 73¼c, 25 cars at 73⅜c, 115 cars at 73¼c, 2 cars early at 73½c; closed at 73¼@73⅜c; 7 cars No. 3 at 62c; 8 cars A., D. & Co. elevator receipts at 62½c; 54 cars by sample at 63@67c for No. 3. Total about 143,000 bu.

CORN—7 cars No. 2 and high mixed gilt-edge receipts at 43⅛c; 4 cars at 43¼c; 250,000 bu and 36 cars at 43c; 1 car rejected at 39c; 34 cars at 39½c; 43 cars at 39¾c; 6,000 bu and 25 cars special location at 40c; 110 cars by sample at 40@43c for rejected. Total about 400,000 bu.

OATS—5,000 bu No. 2 (short receipts) at 25¾c; 7 cars gilt-edged at 25¾c; 65 cars by sample at 25½@27½c for No. 2 and 27½@28c for No. 2 white. Total about 77,000 bu.

RYE—15 cars No. 2 at 52c; 1 car rejected at 48c; 5 cars by sample at 47½@48½c for rejected. Total about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—31 cars by sample at 63@65c for No. 2, 43@60c for No. 3, and 41@48½c for No. 4. Total about 25,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales.
FAMILY PORK—80 brls on private terms.
BUTT PORK—8 brls on private terms.
CLEAR BACK PORK—60 brls on private terms.
BACK PORK—50 brls on private terms.
EXTRA PRIME PORK—100 brls December at $10.25.
LARD—1,750 tcs at $7.15@7.20.
MEATS—100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8¼@8½c; 350 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 250 boxes short clear sides first half December at 8¼c; 150 boxes long and short clear sides, December and January, at $6.25¼; 125,000 lbs short ribs partly at $6.20@5.25.
BEEF HAMS—160 brls at $20.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Trade remains very quiet. Orders are numerous enough, but the quantities called for are invariably small and sales are light in the aggregate. We again quote as follows: Stark, 21½c; Auburn, No. 1, 18c; American, 18c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 9@11c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; gunnies, double, 24c; wool sacks, 35@38c.

BROOM-CORN—The stocks are large, and with a light inquiry the market rules dull and weak at about the following prices: Hurl, green, 5½@6½c; hurl, common, 3½@4½c; inside and covers, pale and common, 3½@4c; red-tipped do, 3½@3¾c; green do, 3@4c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 4@5c; pale do, 3@4c; common do, 3½c; fine green carpet, 4½@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry continues moderate at the following prices:

Lime (in bulk), per brl	$ 70@ 1.00
Lime (in brls)	1.00
Louisville cement	1.25
Utica cement	1.40
Akron cement	1.25
Milwaukee cement	1.25
Portland cement, English	3.75@ 4.00
Stucco, Michigan	1.70@ 1.85
Stucco, New York	1.75
Land plaster	1.00@ 1.25
White sand	1.25
Fire brick, per m	37.00@35.00
Hair, in paper sacks, per bu	25@ 30
Fire clay, per brl	2.50@ 3.00
Lemont stone (rubble), per cord	6.50
Kankakee stone, per foot	70@ 1.40
Brick, common, per m	7.50@ 8.50
Brick, Indiana pressed	16.0 @28.00

BUTTER—This market remains without noteworthy new features beyond a slight hardening in prices, resulting from the prevalence of cooler weather. The demand continues good, both on local and shipping account, and stocks are kept down to moderate dimensions. We quote: Creamery fancy, 29c; do common to choice, 24@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 22@23c; dairy, fair to good, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Is still moving out in a generous way. The advent of seasonable weather has sensibly stimulated the demand and holders entertain firm views. Stocks are in very good shape, and if the demand is sustained prices may be expected to advance. Quotations remain as before: Young America, full cream, 12@12½c; full cream, cheddar September, 12@12½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 11½@12c; choice skimmed, 8½@9c; skimmed, poor to good, 5@8c; damaged, 1@3c.

COAL—The more wintry weather of the last few days has called out an active local demand for fuel, and has imparted to the market a somewhat firmer tone. The talk of a further curtailment of production of anthracite has also had a strengthening effect. Quotations remain unchanged:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$5.75	$6.25
Do, range	6.00	6.50
Do, nut	6.00	6.50
Erie	4.50	5.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.00	5.00
Pittsburg	3.50	....
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.00	5.00
Hocking Valley	3.00	4.00
Indiana block	2.50	4.50
Indiana lump	2.50	....
Wilmington	2.50	....
Minonk	2.25	3.75

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were reported moderately active at the following prices:

[illegible]

EGGS—As compared with the early part of the week the market was very strong, prices advancing 18@20c, sales being chiefly at 21@22c, and in some instances choice stock was held higher. Receipts were only moderate and the inquiry, especially on local account, is active.

FISH—Jobbers report a fair demand, with prices generally firm. Labrador and George's Bay split herring have been subjected to a sharp advance, and Holland herring are lower, with which exceptions there have been no changes in quotations. The Labrador herring-catch has been a total failure, amounting to 7,000 brls against 75,000 brls in 1883. We quote: Whitefish, No. 1, [illegible]; codfish, George's, [illegible]; trout, No. 1, $4.5?; codfish, summer-cured, $4.75; do boneless, 6@7½c; mackerel, extra shore, $15.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50; do No. 1 medium, $9.50; do new family, $5.50; do large family, $5.50; do small family, $3.50; Holland herring, new, [illegible]; Labrador herring, split, $8.00; do round, $5.00; do Halifax, split, $6.50; new George's Bay split herrings, $4.50; scaled herring, 25c; split stockfish, 8c.

DRIED FRUITS—Trade does not show satisfactory improvement. Though better than earlier in the season, the demand is lighter than usual at this time of year, and jobbers are not particularly cheerful. New crop raisins and currants are now in the market, quotations for which will be found below. Domestic dried are dull and generally weak: Raisins—London layers, old, $2.70@3.00; do new, $3.00@3.15; loose muscatel, old, $2.25@2.40; Valencias, new, 9½@10½c; do old, 11c. Turkish prunes, 4¾@5c; Zante currants, old, 4¾@5c; do new, 6½c; citron, 25c; layer figs, 11@20c; Arabian dates, frails, 4½@5c. Apples—Michigan, quarters, 5¾@6c; Southern, quarters, new, 4½@4¾c; apples, sliced, 5@6c; do, evaporated, boxes, 9@10c. Peaches—Halves, 7@7½c. Blackberries, new, 8½@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—The colder weather has made a better market for apples, which were in liberal supply, but, with no pressure to sell, they were firmly held with a fairly active inquiry for choice lots, which were scarce. California fruit continued active at full previous prices. Other fruits were steady. We quote: Green apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; oranges, $7.00 for Louisiana and $10.50 for Jamaica; pears, $6.50@8.00 per brl for choice domestic Bartletts; peaches, 25c @$1.00 per peck basket for Michigan-grown; plums, $1.00@1.25 per peck and $3.50 per ¾-bu box for prime Lombard. Blue Damson, or Green Gage; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; California plums, $1.75; quinces, $1.75; and grapes, $4.00.

GROCERIES—This market presents no new features. Trade is far from satisfactory and prices continue to rule very low. The recent advance in sugars is barely sustained. Coffees, teas, rice, etc., remain about steady. We quote: Coffees—Java, 18@22c; Maracaibo, 13@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@12c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11¼@12¼c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 7c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5½@5¾c; yellow, 4¾@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Receipts, 279 tons; shipments, 13 tons. The offerings continue large and prices easier; demand fair. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@11.00; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.50; mixed do, $7.00@8.00; upland prairie, $7.50@9.50; No. 1 prairie, $5.50@6.50; No. 2 do, $4.50@5.50.

HIDES—The market is fairly active, and shows little change, sales being made at about previous prices. We quote: Light green salted, 8¼c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 11½@12c; No. 1, 8¾c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11c; No. 1 green salted, 8c; damaged No. 1, 8c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked, 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a quiet feeling in the local market for tin plate at a nominal rate of $5.0?, cut 25@35c. Copper sheets were in only moderate request as last week's prices. Galvanized iron is less active, while Russia iron shows a slight improvement at about previous prices. We quote: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box, $6.00; tin-plates, 10x14, IX, $8.00; tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing, $5.5?; tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing, $11.50; pig-tin, per lb, 20@22c; bar-tin, 23c; solder, 12½@18c; bar-lead, 5c; lead-pipe, 5@5½c; copper-bottoms, per lb, 2?@25c; sheathing, copper-tinned, 14, 16, and 18 oz, 32c; planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz, 34c; planished, cut to size, 35c; sheet-zinc, 5½@6¼c; sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 27, $2.80@3.00; common bar-iron rates, $1.80; Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12, 12@12½c; American planished iron, "B," 9c; American do, "A," 10@?c; galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28, $12.00@16.00; discount Juniata 50 and 5 per cent; discount charcoal 50 and 10 per cent.

NAILS—There was less inquiry, with small lots at $2.15@2.20 and car-loads at $2.10@2.15, with the usual concessions to heavy buyers. Steel nails were about $2.25@2.30. There seems to be some indications that the market will soon improve, the Eastern disposition to purchase futures being not the least of these. There is some inquiry here on speculative account, but not much is done.

OILS—Prices were without change. There is a good seasonable demand for carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine, but other oils are quiet. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12¼c; 150 test, prime white, 9¾c; 175-test, headlight, 14c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 12¼c; lard, extra, 65c; lard, No. 1, 53c; lard, No. 2, 46c; linseed, raw, 48c; linseed, boiled, 51c; whale, winter, 73c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, pure, 90c; turpentine, 32c.

PIG-IRON—There is nothing encouraging to say of the pig-iron market. It is as dull as at any time and prices show no signs of improving. The small orders received from day to day are filled at the following range of prices: Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $21.00@22.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, No. 3, $22.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $22.00@23.00; imported Scotch, $25.00@26.00; American Scotch, $20.00@22.00; Southern, $18.00@18.50.

POTATOES—The supply of potatoes in the hands of home growers is about exhausted and the inquiry for car-lots has shown a marked improvement, choice varieties selling readily at 31@35c in graded lots. If they are mixed it is difficult to find a market for them, and shippers who bear this in mind will be substantially rewarded for their trouble.

POULTRY—Has been in liberal supply and dull. A slight improvement has been noticeable since cold weather set in. We quote: Chickens, 8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 12@13½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, $5.00@9.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Flax was very steady, No. 1 selling at $1.36, $1.36¼ was paid in special location. Rejected was about $1.35. Timothy was about 1c lower, prime being $1.24. Clover was quiet and unchanged, prime being $4.00@4.70.

STRAW—Was dull at $6.00@7.00 for oat and $8.00@8.25 for rye on track.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼c for city, and 6c for No. 1 and 5¼@5¾c for No. 2 country.

VEAL—Moderate sales were reported at [illegible] according to quality.

WOOL—The market has shown little [illegible]. Previous prices are still asked. [illegible] combing and delaine fleeces. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and [illegible] are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	28@30c	Fine light	[illegible]
Medium	32@35c	Fine heavy	[illegible]
Quarter blood	27@28c	Medium	[illegible]
Coarse	25@27c	Quarter blood	[illegible]
Cott'd and r'ugh	2?@23c	Coarse	[illegible]
		Cott'd and r'ugh	[illegible]

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13 for raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,080	13,?60	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,513	13,?42	[illegible]
Wednesday	6,951	19,4?1	[illegible]
Thursday	10,186	21,178	[illegible]
Friday	6,000	24,000	[illegible]
Total	34,530	102,?47	[illegible]
Same time last week	45,381	118,274	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	1,881	3,?07	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,817	4,883	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,625	3,4?9	[illegible]
Thursday	4,322	3,688	[illegible]
Total	9,820	15,??	[illegible]

Sales of hogs to packers and shippers [illegible] 22,000, the former—of whom there were eleven [illegible]—taking 17,800. The number left over was estimated at 8,000, many of which were in [illegible] hands.

J. N. Simpson, of Hughes & Simpson, who by the close of the present month will have shipped to this market not far from 12,000 cattle, was at the [illegible] Yards Thursday with a little bunch of 325 [illegible]. Mr. Simpson says we may look for fair receipts of Westerns until the middle of November.

Robert Strahon has just got back from Texas. He reports that there are still a good many cattle to come forward from that State, but that they have been sold up this year much closer than usual, and that a smaller number will be shipped out of Texas during the season of 1885.

Prices averaged weaker yesterday, not only for hogs, of which the receipts were considerably [illegible] than for either of the preceding days of the week, but for cattle and sheep, which were in moderate supply. Common grades of cattle, including butchers' stuff, stockers, and Westerns, sold at full figures, but shipping steers were easier. Hogs opened [illegible] and soon dropped off 5@10c and closed flat, with [illegible] the top of the market for heavy. Sheep were weak, with sales at $2.50@4.50.

CATTLE—Nearly all grades of shipping cattle were dull and weak. No class sold much cheaper than the day before, but it was extremely difficult to get figures for even the most attractive-looking lots. The trade was much duller at the opening than later in the day, but at no time was there anything resembling activity. Medium grades were the most under neglect. Holders of [illegible] sort complained of the unwillingness of buyers to even make bids, and many lots had to be held over. No extra beeves were to be seen, nor were there any that ordinarily would come under the head of choice, $6.55 being the highest figure reached. Common rough lots were taken at steady figures and [illegible] were nominally firm. The larger part of the day's trading in shipping cattle was at $4.00@5.50 [illegible] $6.00 and upward did not exceed 350 head.

There was a continued light supply of native butchers' stuff, and prices were, if anything, a [illegible] stronger than Thursday. The demand was [illegible] active, butchers and canners buying, and all [illegible] lots as those of two classes seen were picked up [illegible] season. Cows sold at $2.50@3.25 for inferior to [illegible] grades, bulls at $2.50@3.90 for poor to extra, and [illegible] at $4.00@4.50. A 1,300-lb cow went at $4.25 and [illegible] scallawags at $2.00@2.25.

Texas and Western cattle were in comparatively small supply, and, being in good demand, sold to [illegible] better advantage than the previous day. The [illegible] were quoted at $3.25@4.25 and the latter at $[illegible]. Prices averaged 10@15c higher than Thursday.

The stocker market was without marked new features. The demand was again active, and prices were strong at the advance gained early in the week, sales making on a basis of $3.25@4.25 for poor to [illegible]. There was also a good inquiry for feeders at $[illegible]@4.75. Calves were sold at $3.00@5.00 per head, the demand quite equaling the supply.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—Prices were subjected to a further decline of 5@10c. The early sales did not indicate any decided change; in fact, about Thursday's [illegible] prices were obtained for good lots, but the market soon began to work lower, and before 10 o'clock had sustained a decline averaging nearly 5c, the best grades suffering almost as much as the poorer sorts. There was a fair demand, and, although the sales amounted to nearly 30,000, only about 8,000 were [illegible] and the larger part of the latter was out of first hands. The market closed weak at $4.40@4.85 for poor to best light and at $4.40@5.30 for inferior to [illegible] choice heavy. A bunch of extra 445-lb hogs [illegible] taken at $5.45 and a few choice light made $[illegible].

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was a good demand, but a too liberal supply caused a general weakening of prices. Common to best grades showed less change than the [illegible] sorts, but there was no description for which [illegible] would pay previous prices. The decline [illegible] fair grades was 20@25c. Sales ran from $[illegible] poor to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head. Offerings light, poor in quality, and holders took slight declines rather than carry them over. Natives nominally unchanged; common to fair [illegible] ans, $3.00@3.60; good to choice would bring $[illegible]; choice Indian steers salable at $4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, [illegible] head; scarce; good grades firm; common to medium, $2.25@3.00; good to choice, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $[illegible]; Texans, $2.00@2.50.

HOGS—Active but easy; Yorkers, $[illegible]; packing, $4.70@5.10; butchers', $5.00@5.25; receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 1,600.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible] head; firmer; higher; extremes, native steers, $[illegible] cwt live weight; Texas-Colorado stock, $[illegible]; exporters used 10 car-loads prime steers.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,460 head; dull; clearances [illegible] made; extremes, sheep, $3.25@4.00 per cwt; lambs, $4.57@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,300 head; live stock slow at $[illegible]@5.5? per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; range cattle 5@10c higher; exports, $[illegible]@6.50; good to choice, $5.80@6.05; common to medium, $5.10@5.45; feeders, $3.75@4.35; cows, $[illegible]; Texas steers, $3.20@3.60; Colorado half-breed steers, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; weaker; bulk of sales, lots, 212 to 281 lbs, $4.65@4.95, mainly $4.80@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; nominally unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, none; shipments, 1,065 head.

HOGS—Active and firm; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 4,200 head; Philadelphias, $5.[illegible]; Baltimores, $5.15@5.20; good Yorkers, $4.80@[illegible]; common to fair, $4.6[illegible]@4.75.

SHEEP—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

DRY GOODS.

The effects of the more seasonable weather of the last few days are apparent in a generally improved demand. While there are no signs of a departure from the buy-as-necessity-compels policy so long pursued, orders are more liberal than for some time past. This proves that stocks in distributers' hands are moving more actively into the channels of consumption—a result made inevitable by the advent of wintry weather. While the autumn trade has not realized the expectations of the more sanguine, the prospects for a good demand during November and December are more than usually promising. Dry goods prices there have been no pronounced changes. Certain lines of goods continue to be offered at slight concessions, but the general market has a fairly steady tone. Collections, though not all that could be desired, compare favorably with former years. There are only a few localities about which complaints of tradings are heard.

LUMBER.

Offerings on the cargo market were light and not much buying was done, the activity of the previous day having done much to clear up the docks. Sales of lath to arrive were made at $1.41. We quote:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ [illegible]
Piece-stuff, long green	[illegible]
No. 2 boards and strips, green	[illegible]
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	[illegible]
Medium boards and strips, green	[illegible]
No. 1 boards and strips, green	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]
Lath, green	[illegible]

Trade at the yards is reported fair, dealers making their own prices, no list being in force at present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat—Winter, [illegible]

...spring, 6s 6d@6s 7d; California, 6s 9d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn—New, 4s 9½d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 38s 9d.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steady at 38s 9d.
CHEESE—American choice steady at 58s.
TURPENTINE—Dull at 25s.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 2½d.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling upland, 5 7-16d; middling Orleans, 5½d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, [illegible].
BREADSTUFFS—Dull; winter red Western, 6s 3d@6s [illegible].
AMERICAN LARD—38s 9d.
PETROLEUM—Refined, 7d.
YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester—Cloth quiet; yarn dull.
RECEIPTS—Last three days, wheat, 86,000 centals; American, 45,000 centals. Receipts last three days, American corn, 10,300 centals.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 22s.
ANTWERP, Oct. 24.—PETROLEUM—19¼d.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LONDON, Oct. 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn depressed at 5s 3d. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English quiet; French steady. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. Weather in England cooler and fine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A much livelier movement is reported in winter (mainly near the extreme close) for early delivery and in great part for shipment, stimulated by the more liberal offerings and a further reduction of about 1@1½c a bu, and a somewhat easier range of freight quotations. The business was in good part in No. 2 red free on board from store, and by one prominent firm as seller; and in futures No. 2 red gave way through the earlier trading about [illegible], but near the close rallied sharply, quickened by the increased interest evinced by shippers, and left off firmly at about last evening's figures. Spring inactive and irregular. Sales of No. 1 red in elevator, 95c; No. 2 red, [illegible], mostly at 85c, in elevator, and [illegible] afloat for canal and [illegible] railroad delivered, closing at 85c in elevator and [illegible] free on board from store; No. 2 red, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at [illegible]; No. 1 hard, Duluth, spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, part at 93c; do, here, afloat, 95c; old crop No. 2 Chicago spring, delivered at 89c; No. 2 red futures: November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February [illegible], closing at [illegible]; March [illegible]; April [illegible], closing at [illegible]; May [illegible], closing at [illegible].
CORN—On a light movement for prompt delivery prices gave way fully 2@2½c a bu, closing irregularly; and in futures No. 2 corn closed more firmly, with November quoted down for the day ¾c and February ½c, while December gained ¾c and January and May ⅛c. Sales No. 2 afloat, [illegible], mostly at [illegible]; do, deliverable in November, special, 55c; and in store and elevator quoted at [illegible], and do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at [illegible], closing at 55c bid. No. 2 futures: October [illegible], closing at [illegible]; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January [illegible], closing at 48c; February [illegible], closing at [illegible]; May [illegible], closing at [illegible].
OATS—Unsettled, leaving off more firmly on a fair business, chiefly for prompt delivery, and in good part for export (the export purchases mainly for the London market). Speculation unusually spiritless. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator, 37½c; No. 2 white in elevator [illegible], closing at [illegible]; No. 2 in elevator [illegible], closing at 32c, and delivered [illegible]. No. 2 Chicago afloat, [illegible]. No. 2 futures: November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible].
RYE—Weak on very moderate inquiry, with prime Western, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 61c; No. 1 sold at 61c; No. 2 afloat, 61½c; ungraded Chicago at 61c delivered.
BARLEY—Steady but inactive; ungraded Canada, choice, at [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Hog products have shown more activity on a firmer though irregular market. Pork, new mess, $16.75 and clear backs at $18.00@18.25. Cut meats in moderate demand at steady prices; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, sold at 9¼c, and for Western delivery, fresh hams on private terms and 200 boxes long-cut hams for November on private terms. Bacon about as last quoted. Western steam lard more freely dealt in for early delivery, with contract quoted at [illegible]. Futures: October [illegible], closing at $7.60; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February [illegible], closing at [illegible].
TALLOW—Quiet, but quoted as before, at [illegible].
SUGARS—Raw very quiet, but firm, on the basis of [illegible] for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined as last quoted.
FREIGHTS—Fluctuated on berth slightly, yielding early in the day on grain a trifle, but hardened again toward the close on a moderately active movement. Of the contracts by the steam-packets were for Liverpool, hence, wheat at [illegible] per bu, now quoted at [illegible]; London, hence, grain at [illegible]; [illegible]; Antwerp, grain at [illegible], closing at 6d bid.
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at [illegible]; futures easy; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible].
FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 4,400 brls; super State and Western, [illegible]; common to good extra, [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; options 10 points lower; brisk business; sales, [illegible] bags; October, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 77c.
ROSIN—Steady.
TURPENTINE—Dull at [illegible].
EGGS—Western fresh higher, at [illegible].
BUTTER—Quiet but firm.
CHEESE—Dull and weak.
LEAD—Dull.
Others articles unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 347,725 bu; corn, 24,700 bu; oats, 118,550 bu; rye, 41,850 bu; barley, [illegible] bu.
EXPORTS—Flour, 9,976 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—10,535 brls and 9,460 sacks flour, 1,218 brls corn-meal, 50 brls and sacks oatmeal, 57,630 bu corn, 11,000 bu wheat, 25,150 bu oats.
FLOUR—In fair demand and prices are steady; Western superfine, [illegible]; common extras, [illegible]; Minnesota extras (including choice bakers' brands), [illegible]; winter wheat—Michigan, [illegible]; Ohio and Indiana, [illegible]; St. Louis and Illinois, [illegible]; patent spring wheats, [illegible]; and patent winter wheats, [illegible] per brl.
CORN—Quiet at [illegible] per bu for steamer mixed, [illegible] for yellow, [illegible] for high mixed, and [illegible] for no grade.
OATS—Dull at [illegible] for No. 1 and extra white, [illegible] for No. 2 white, [illegible] for No. 3 white, and at [illegible] for mixed.
RYE—[illegible] per bu.
SHORTS—Held at [illegible] per ton, and fine feed and middlings at [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork is steady at [illegible] per brl for prime, [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef is held at [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for extra mess, and [illegible] for family and plate. Lard is in steady demand at [illegible] per lb for city and Western. Smoked hams, [illegible] per lb for Boston and Western.
BUTTER—Steady; Western and Northern creameries at [illegible] per lb for fine and [illegible] for good to choice; Franklin County dairy, [illegible]; New York and Vermont dairies at [illegible] for extra, [illegible] for good and choice, and [illegible] for common to fair; Western dairy at [illegible] for choice; imitation creamery, [illegible]; and Western ladle-packed, [illegible] for choice and [illegible] for common to good.
CHEESE—Steady at [illegible] per lb for full cream, [illegible] for fair to good, and [illegible] for skim.
EGGS—Held at [illegible] per doz for Eastern, [illegible] for Northern, [illegible] for Nova Scotia and Canada, and [illegible] for Western.
WOOL—The business in wool the last week has been very light. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views of values. The sales of the week aggregate [illegible] lbs domestic fleece and pulled and [illegible] lbs foreign, in all [illegible] lbs, against [illegible] lbs and [illegible] lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions, showing a decrease of [illegible] lbs in sales this week compared with those of last week. The total receipts of the week comprise [illegible] bales domestic and 2,217 bales foreign, against [illegible] domestic and [illegible] do foreign for the corresponding time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1884, have been [illegible] bales domestic and [illegible] bales foreign, against 407,594 bales domestic and [illegible] bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1883.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on 'Change today were lower and irregular; there was not much trading done. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 73c; October, 73c; November, 73c; December, [illegible]; No. 2 hard cash, 67c; No. 1 Northern cash, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern cash, [illegible]; No. 1 cash, [illegible]; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; rejected cash, 47c. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bu. In store—Wheat, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; closing [illegible] below yesterday; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash, [illegible] November, [illegible] December, [illegible] January, [illegible] May, closing at lowest figures. Corn opened better, but declined and closed about as yesterday at [illegible] cash; [illegible] October; [illegible] November; [illegible] year; [illegible] January; [illegible] May, closing at inside prices. Oats firmer but slow at [illegible] cash, [illegible] October and November, [illegible] year, [illegible] May. Rye better at 51c. Barley unchanged.
LEAD—Dull at [illegible].
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Higher at [illegible].
FLAXSEED—Firm at [illegible].
HAY—Unchanged.
BRAN—Unchanged.
CORN-MEAL—Steady at [illegible].
WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.
PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork $15.50; lard [illegible]. Bulk meats, nothing done. Bacon: long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; [illegible] November, [illegible] December, [illegible] October and year. Corn higher; [illegible] October, [illegible] November, [illegible] year, [illegible] January, [illegible] May. Oats firm and slow; [illegible] year.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet; Howard street and Western superfine, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; family, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat—Western fairly active; No. 2 red, spot, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Corn—Western dull and nominal. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Rye quiet and steady at [illegible].
HAY—Dull.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, $17.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib sides, [illegible]. Hams, [illegible]. Lard—Refined, [illegible].
BUTTER—Firm; Western, [illegible].
EGGS—Quiet; Western, [illegible].
PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee dull and easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, [illegible]. Sugar dull; "A" soft, [illegible].
COPPER—Refined quiet at [illegible].
WHISKY—Steady at [illegible].
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, [illegible]; grain, [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; high grades, [illegible].
GRAIN—Corn quiet; in sacks, new choice white, 63c; new choice yellow, 63c. Oats—Western quiet; choice, [illegible]; Texas, quiet; feed [illegible].
CORN-MEAL—Market bare.
HAY—Quiet; prime, [illegible]; choice, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Pork—Fair demand but at lower [illegible]. Lard steady; tierce refined, [illegible]; keg, [illegible]. Bulk meats in good demand, but at lower rates; shoulders, packed, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, [illegible]. Sides, [illegible]. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvassed lower at [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime, [illegible]. Sugar—Active and firm; common, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; yellow clarified, [illegible]; 89 brls new granulated sugar, first of season received from Ascension Parish sold for [illegible]. Molasses—In good demand; common, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]. Rice—Dull; Louisiana ordinary to prime, [illegible].
BRAN—Dull, irregular; [illegible].
COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 32c; do summer yellow, 40c; market dull.
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Dull and [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley lower; No. 2 spring [illegible]; No. 3 spring extra, [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $15.50 cash and October; $15.50 November. Lard—Prime steam, [illegible] cash and October; [illegible] November. Sweet-pickled hams firm; [illegible].
HOGS—Lower; [illegible].
BUTTER—Firm and wanted; choice creamery, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, [illegible].
CHEESE—Steady; best new cream, [illegible].
EGGS—Higher at [illegible].
LAKE FREIGHTS—Unsettled; wheat to Buffalo 3c; corn to Buffalo, [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat 75,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 2,800 bu.
Toledo, O., Oct. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, nominally 71c; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; No. 3 soft, [illegible]; No. 3 do, [illegible]. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, cash and October, 51c asked; November, 49c asked; year, [illegible] asked; January, 38c asked. Oats inactive; No. 2, cash October and year, [illegible]; November, [illegible].
CLOVER—Prime cash, October and November, [illegible] bid; December, [illegible].
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; dull; No. 2 red, cash, [illegible] bid; October, [illegible]; November, nominally [illegible]; December, 74c bid; January, [illegible]; May, 84c asked; No. 2 soft, 72c asked. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible] October, 28c bid; November, [illegible]; year, 28c bid.
CLOVER—Quiet; prime, [illegible] October and November, [illegible] bid; December, [illegible] bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 24.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, [illegible]; receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Oats steady with a fair demand at [illegible]. Rye dull and lower; 55c. Barley firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.75. Lard firm at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.
HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, [illegible]; packing and butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,800 head.
EGGS—Easier, but not quotably lower.
CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Corn—Options shade firmer; car-lots unsettled and lower; steamer, [illegible]; sail mixed, spot, 56c; sail mixed, October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; rejected white, 31c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible].
EGGS—Scarce and firm; extra, [illegible].
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; cash, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked; November, [illegible]; December, 55c bid, [illegible] asked; No. 2 soft, 61c. Corn lower; cash, 35c; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Oats dull and nominal; [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; [illegible] asked, cash and October; [illegible] November; [illegible] December; [illegible] asked, cash and October; [illegible] asked, November; No. 3 red, [illegible]; long berry, [illegible]; receipts, 46,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, [illegible] asked. Oats—Light mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2, [illegible] bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 24.—Cotton—Future deliveries first call, sold at .02@.03c lower than yesterday, and closing advanced after call, another point, and then lost .05@.06c. The last reduction brought in more buyers, and led to a slight advance; but it could not be maintained, and sales at the third call were made below the lowest prices of the day. November was bought at [illegible]; December at [illegible], January at [illegible], February at [illegible], March at [illegible], April at [illegible]. Futures closed barely steady, .04c lower than yesterday.
New York, Oct. 24.—Cotton—The following is the weekly cotton statement in bales: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, [illegible] bales; same week last year, [illegible]; total receipts at all United States ports to date, [illegible]; same date last year, 1,124,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, [illegible]; same week last year, 172,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, [illegible]; same date last year, [illegible]; stock at all United States ports, [illegible]; same time last year, [illegible]; stock at all interior towns, [illegible]; same time last year, 107,000; stock at Liverpool, [illegible]; same time last year, 470,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 158,000; same time last year, 88,000.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, [illegible]; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,200; stock, 13,250.
Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Cotton—Easier at [illegible]; receipts, 3,470 bales; shipments, 2,000; stock, [illegible]; sales, 3,000.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 24.—Cotton—Steady; middling, [illegible]; low middling, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 3,709 bales; gross, 3,709; exports Great Britain, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; weekly net receipts, [illegible]; gross, [illegible]; exports, Great Britain, [illegible]; Continent, 4,600; coastwise, [illegible]; sales, [illegible].
New Orleans, La., Oct. 24.—Cotton—Firm; middling, [illegible]; low middling, 9 5-16c; good ordinary, [illegible]; receipts, 11,805 bales; gross, [illegible]; exports, Great Britain, 1,900; Continent, [illegible]; sales, 6,000; stock, [illegible]; weekly net receipts, [illegible]; gross, [illegible]; exports, Great Britain, [illegible]; France, 14,000; Continent, [illegible]; sales, 32,000.
Bradford, Pa., Oct. 24.—Petroleum—Crude oil—United and Tidewater runs, [illegible] brls; total shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible]; clearances, [illegible]. National Transit certificates opened at [illegible], closed at [illegible]; highest price, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]. Market quiet but steady all day until near close, when prices rapidly advanced on reported failure of Armstrong well in Butler County, which is dry.
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—Petroleum—The market, which had been dull and steady all day, took a sudden spurt shortly before the close this afternoon, and advanced 6c in a few minutes. The advance came so unexpectedly that the shorts were again caught napping and severely squeezed. A general scramble to cover followed, and the scene which ensued was intensely exciting. No one could assign any reason for the upward movement further than that there was a report that the Armstrong well, in the Ball Ridge District, which it was expected would be a gusher, was showing a dry hole. It was generally regarded, however, as a purely speculative market. It opened this morning at [illegible], advanced to 74c, where it hovered until 2:30, when it advanced to [illegible], and closed at 78c.
Oil City, Pa., Oct. 24.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closed, [illegible]. Sales, [illegible] brls; clearances, [illegible]; runs, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible]. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, 400 bid; 500 asked.
Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Petroleum—Steady; Standard white, 110° test, [illegible].
Peoria, Ill., Oct. 24.—Whisky—Steady; basis for finished goods, $1.11.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 24.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 24.—Whisky—Firm; Western rectified, [illegible].
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—Wool—Quiet and without change.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—Wool—Quiet, easy, and unchanged.

THE COURTS.

Items.

In April, 1882, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company gave notice that it would issue monthly fifty-four-ride commutation tickets from La Grange to Chicago for $5.50, the regular fare being 45 cents a ride. Mr. F. H. Vallette, a real-estate dealer living at La Grange, applied for a fifty-four-ride ticket the morning of May 2, 1882, but was told the tickets had not arrived. Another application was made to the conductor when Vallette came in on the train, but he, too, had none, and demanded the regular fare, with 10 cents addition. Vallette refused to pay it and was ejected from the train. He brought suit for $1,000 damages, and yesterday recovered a verdict of $30 before Judge Anthony.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of H. B. Betun and Adelbert Thomas against the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company. The plaintiffs were stock-raisers at Pattensburg, Mo., and the 19th of September, 1882, shipped a car-load of cattle to Chicago on the agreement that they should be sent through as soon as possible. They were delayed until the 22d, when they were sent on, and on the way a collision occurred which resulted in the killing of a number of the animals.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Dwelle vs. Mears; decree modified as to place of sale.—[illegible], Love vs. Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.; lv. to file amd. ans.—[illegible], same vs. Illinois Cent. R. R. Co.; same ord.—Knowlton vs. City of Joliet Water-Works; ord. as prepared.—[illegible], Bryant vs. Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; complt. ruled to close proofs.—[illegible], Hokins vs. Hutchinson Furnace & S. C. Co.; lv. to deft. to file serv. of dam.—[illegible], Gilbert vs. Wier Plow Co.; hg. cancld. and taken under advisement.—[illegible], same vs. Furst & Bradley Mfg. Co.; same ord.—[illegible], Frazeer vs. Chandler; heard and taken under advisement.—[illegible], Blackman vs. same; same ord.—Edler vs. Clark; Isaac Miner of Kirkland, Ill., apptd. spcl. exmr.—[illegible], Aram vs. Moline Wagon Company; partly heard and postponed until Oct. 25.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,150—Frank Davis et al. vs. Schooner Harriet Ross. Libel for wages, [illegible]. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

94,139—Cyrus F. Cook et al. vs. Adolph Kahn. Attcht., [illegible]. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.
94,140—J. H. Lesh et al. vs. Seth F. Hanchett and Matuska & Craig Furniture Company. Replevin, [illegible]. Beck & Roberts, attys.
94,141—H. C. P. Sandman vs. Michael Moriarty. Appeal.
94,142—F. J. Huse vs. Fireman's Insurance Company. Asst., [illegible]. Ellis & Meek, attys.
94,143—E. H. Cameron, recr., etc., vs. S. F. Hanchett, Henry Oppenheimer, Solomon Stein, and Herman Felsenthal. Replevin, [illegible]. Forrest & May, attys.
94,144—Anderson Bros. vs. Warren Springer. Asst., [illegible]. Robert Van Sands, atty.
94,145—Trespass. Suppressed.
94,146—August Noel et al. vs. Matuska & Craig Furniture Company. Asst., [illegible]. Kraus & Mayer, attys.
94,147—Reed & Weaver vs. Adolph Kahn, S. F. Hanchett, George P. Gore, and M. F. Prouty. Replevin, [illegible]. I. F. Crews, atty.
94,148—August Fiedler vs. George Fowler. Asst., [illegible]. Galt & Birch, attys.
94,149—Joseph Pratt Company vs. A. Kahn and S. F. Hanchett. Replevin, [illegible]. T. M. Manning, atty.
94,150—Edwin Maynard vs. Charles W. and Anna P. Colebour. Ejectment, [illegible]. Otis & Graves, attys.
94,151—Mary J. Bird vs. James I. Bird. Bill for divorce for desertion. D. H. Horne, solr.
94,152—Third National Bank of Buffalo vs. Caleb F. Reynolds, John Enoch and Theodore H. Matkin. Asst., [illegible]. Jameson, Marston & Augur, attys.
94,153—Gustav H. Koch vs. Alfred F. Dexter. Asst., [illegible]. Theodore Brentano, atty.
94,154—Charles R. Judson vs. John M. Haslett. Debt, [illegible]; damage [illegible]. Plff. atty. pro se.
94,155—Broadway & Treyser Bill Posting vs. Chicago Driving Park. Asst., [illegible]. Meyer & Collman, attys.
94,156—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. the German News Company. Asst., [illegible]. Beck & Roberts, attys.
94,157—Lawrence Lynch vs. John G. Keith, Thomas R. Miller, and Brice A. Miller. Case, [illegible]. C. R. Judson and George P. Foster, attys.
94,158—E. Hatzman vs. Adolph Kahn. Asst., [illegible]. Maisheimer & Eliel, attys.
94,159—Michael Roeder vs. The Bauerle & Roeder Sewing-Machine Case Manufacturing Company. Asst., [illegible]. Frank Baker and James G. Miller, attys.
94,160—Cora E. McLean vs. Archie B. McLean. Bill for divorce for adultery. J. M. Beverley, solr.
94,161—L. K. Wilmerding et al. vs. Henry Simon. Asst., [illegible]. J. Blackburn Jones, atty.
94,162—Cambria Iron Company vs. Chicago Galvanized Wire-Fence Company. Attcht., [illegible]. S. Leonard Boyce, atty.
94,163—W. P. Ellison et al. vs. William Morgan. Confession of judgment, [illegible]. S. E. Dale, atty.
94,164—J. K. Liston vs. George E. White, J. D. Kline, and John D. Beavis. Asst., [illegible]. W. J. Manning, atty.
94,165—A. D. Ellis vs. Adolph Kahn, S. F. Hanchett, George P. Gore, M. F. Prouty, and H. H. Helmerdinger. Replevin, [illegible]. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
94,166—Nellie M. Chittenden vs. Wells R. Sizer and W. H. Moore, trustee. Bill to foreclose trust-deed on the premises No. 3 Fortieth street. W. H. Moore, solr.
94,167—M. C. Curren vs. J. P. Lee and E. W. Lee. Trespass, [illegible]. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.
94,168—Thomas Quigley, use, etc., vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Appeal.
94,169—Bill. Suppressed.
94,170—Cuyler C. French vs. Continental Insurance Company and Abram Williams. Case, [illegible]. E. B. McClanahan, atty.
94,171—Stephen Creedon et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett, Adolph Kahn, M. F. Prouty, and G. P. Gore. Replevin, [illegible]. Young, Scott & Adams, attys.
Suppressed Wednesday—[illegible]—Catherine B. Folsom vs. Nathan B. Folsom Jr. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. E. W. Smith, solr.
Suppressed Thursday—[illegible]—Thomas Love vs. Charles A. MacDonald. Asst., [illegible]. E. L. Tatham, atty.
94,120—Ellen Hogan vs. Cornelius Hogan. Bill for divorce for desertion and for injunction. Asay & Asay, solrs.
94,126—Charles M. Charnley vs. Rodney B. Whitcomb. Asst., [illegible]. R. D. Magruder, atty.
94,123—John Taylor Davies vs. John Arthur Atkinson. Action of account, [illegible], and capias. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—[illegible], W. Man vs. Lapp; rule to file amd. narr. in five ds.—[illegible], Mingel vs. Vaucara; demr. to plea abatement sustd. and rule to pld. to merits in 10 ds.—[illegible], Carson vs. Cobb; demr. to narr. sustd. and lv. to file new one in 30 ds.—[illegible], Greene vs. Williams; lv. to amd. by chg. defts. to Everton R. and George Williams.—[illegible], Weber vs. Streicher; mo. to quash capias den.
Judgments—[illegible], Wolf Soloman vs. Peter Himsel; judgt. [illegible] and spl. exc.—[illegible], Barrett Graff vs. Lewis Simon; judgt. [illegible], no. exc.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—[illegible], Vallette vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.; given to jury.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—[illegible], Schwadig vs. Doherty, A. & Co.; judt. sat. in open court and all garns. dischgd.—[illegible], Pullman, A. C., vs. Cushing; ord. dis. set aside and contd.—[illegible], Martine vs. Harvey; demr. to rejoinder sd. Dec. 17, 1883, ovld. and plf. has 10 ds. to rebut.—[illegible], Moore vs. Leland; lv. to amd. by filing an addtl. count instr. and plea to stand.—[illegible], Straight vs. Wilkie; mo. to set aside ord. judgt. den. and appld.—[illegible], Blocki vs. Wilson; attch. disd. p. c.—[illegible], Corser vs. Loomis; disd. n. c.
JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible], Harnett vs. Chandler; ord. alias sums. issue as to all defts.—[illegible], Reinstein vs. Reinstein; deft.—[illegible], Cruver vs. Hughes; ord. for del. of goods to Stephenson & Co.—[illegible], Ketteler vs. McNichols; deft. William A. Marigold and William D. Kerfoot.—[illegible], Minard vs. Coleman; disd. n. c.—[illegible], Appel vs. Appel; disd. c. c. without prej.—[illegible], Stamm vs. Stamm; ord. restg. deft. from disposing of prop.—[illegible], Van Vlack vs. Thoma; ref. to Custer.—[illegible], Conway vs. Levi; pl. on calr.
Decree—[illegible], Lockman vs. Lockman; decree of sale.
Divorce—[illegible], August Elser vs. Katie Elser; decree of divorce for adultery.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—[illegible], Goodman vs. Harsfeld; recr. apptd.—[illegible], Haberecht vs. Haberecht; deft.—[illegible], Adams vs. Adams; pl. on calr.—[illegible], Saunders vs. Saunders; deft.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

50,326—E. E. Warren vs. The American Buttonhole Overseaming & Sewing-Machine Company.
50,327—Catherine Brady vs. Thomas Brady. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. D. C. & J. C. Hendricks, solrs.
50,328—H. H. Dohrn vs. Anton Brenert, August Brenert, Aaron Gibbs, Ernst Prussing, George Coombs, and Myer. Bill to set aside sale and for receiver. George A. Dupuy, solr.
50,329—Caroline Chapin vs. Mrs. Mary McQuaid. Appeal.
50,330—Sarah Jones vs. Michael Butler. Appeal.
50,331—L. H. Rogers vs. T. H. Traver, assignee Cushing, Thomas & Co. Appeal from County Court.
50,332—Isabella Owens vs. Frank Owens. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty and desertion. O'Brien & Shissler, solrs.
50,333—James A. Mahon vs. William H. Rogers and wife. Asst., [illegible]. Albert Hogan and Charles A. Warren, attys.
50,334—Steele, Wedeles & Co. vs. Deal & Eastman. Asst., [illegible]. E. S. Walker, atty.
50,335—Fanny Sanford vs. Gustav Sanford. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. John McKeogh, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—[illegible], Mills vs. Agt. Ins. Co.; lv. to reply double.—[illegible], Tyler vs. City; demr. to narr. sustd., lv. to amd. and to file addtl. count.—[illegible], Field vs. Phelan; suit disd.—[illegible], Phillips vs. People's Ry. Co. of Am.; demr. to narr. withdn. and lv. to pld. instr.—[illegible], Anderson vs. Hanchett; mo. to quash writ and dis. suit ovld., mo. to quash return on writ sustd. and ord. for alias writ.
JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—[illegible], Farnham vs. Davis; set for Oct. 31.—[illegible], Tobin vs. Rocher; appl. disd. want jur.—[illegible], Oldenhauser vs. Peck; passed [illegible].
Judgment and verdict—[illegible], Thomas B. Handy et al. vs. John B. Skidmore; judgt. on fdg. for plf. [illegible] and int.—[illegible], Blomstad vs. Farrington; verd. defts. not guilty.
JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—[illegible], Jarvis vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; demr. to pld. stat. lim. ovld. exc. and mo. cntd. to amd. narr.—[illegible], Bunce vs. Packer; sub. to cs.
Verdict—[illegible], Maria Krause vs. John Boettcher; verdict for plf. [illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.
JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—[illegible], Rodden vs. Rodden; deft.—[illegible], McAbbee vs. McAbbee; deft.—[illegible], Haltenhoff vs. Haltenhoff; mo. for addtl. solr. fees ovld.—[illegible], Blaha vs. Blaha; deft.—[illegible], Scottish Am. Mtg. Co. vs. Keeney; master's rept. of sale and dist. rd. and confd.—[illegible], Lateer vs. Lateer; given to jury.
Decree—[illegible], Hastings vs. Hastings; decree of sale.

County Court—New Suits.

5,213—Anson S. Piper et al. vs. Zara C. Peck. Asst., [illegible]. John T. Richards, atty.
5,214—Seth F. Hanchett, use George W. Kelly and B. Hendricks, vs. Catherine E. Durkin, J. Durkin, Walter Gibbons, and Michael C. McDonald. Debt, [illegible]. De Witt C. Jones, atty.
5,215—Same, use Seneca D. Kimbark et al. vs. same. Debt, [illegible]. Same atty.
5,216—J. H. Keeler vs. William Carberry. Appeal.
5,217—Julius Ludwig vs. Nicholas Stall. Debt, [illegible]. Storck & Judd, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—[illegible], In re vol. assgnt. of M. D. Shay; ord. of Aug. 21 for payt. of cert. judgt. made absolute.—[illegible], Same Byrne; ord. of Oct. 17 payt. of exm. made absolute.
Judgments—[illegible], Northampton Emery Wheel Co. vs. George N. Downs; judgt., [illegible].—[illegible], Hannah M. Henry vs. Daniel Calhoun; judgt. on fdg., [illegible], and exc.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—[illegible], J. D. Gamon, larceny; cont.—[illegible], John Murphy, burglary; cont. by deft.—[illegible], Michael Murray, larceny; cont. by deft.—[illegible], Peter Nelson, burglary; jury trial, vdt. not guilty.
JUDGE TULEY—[illegible], Edward Ulrich, alias Uttrick, bigamy; mtn. for n. t. argd. and granted, plea n. g. withdn. and plea of g. gty. ent.—[illegible], Matt W. Pinkerton, compounding a felony, etc.; mtn. to quash ent. and sustained.—[illegible], William Close, Beverly Moon, and Theodore Trice, burglary; mtn. for n. t. argd. ovld. as to Close and Moon and n. t. granted Trice, the other two sent. to five yrs. each in penry., one day each yr. in soly. conft.—Grand jury returned thirteen indictments.—Christian Luther held on peace bond dischgd. by order of ct.—[illegible], Thomas Lorens, alias, etc., manslaughter; mo. for n. t. ovrld. and sent. on vdt. to ten years in penry., one day each yr. in solty. conft.

The Call Today.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trials and cases Nos. [illegible].
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trials. Term Nos. [illegible].
JUDGE GARDNER—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions at 10 a. m.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.
JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. [illegible]. No. [illegible], Betun vs. W., St. L. & P. Co., on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible]. No. [illegible], Bachelor vs. Wheeler.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 4 and 5. No. 1, Wexelberg vs. Wexelberg; on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No. 143, Chicago & Evanston R. R. vs. Blake, on trial. No call.
JUDGE BARNUM—First call at 11 a. m., Nos. 101 to 150, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible]. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible]. No. 441, McGrath vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE SMITH—Nos. [illegible].
JUDGE TULEY—Court adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the following cases today:
Goodnow vs. Wolcott and McAlpine; reversed.
Travis vs. Shires; reversed.
Palo Alto Banking & Investment Company vs. Maher et al.; affirmed.
J. Brown vs. Eliza Rodocker et al.; affirmed.
Deere & Co. vs. Wolff et al.; reversed.
Blanchard vs. Gleason; affirmed.
Moriarty vs. Central Iowa Railroad; reversed.
Casey vs. Independent District of Dult et al.; affirmed.
Edward vs. Thostinson; affirmed.
Bunce vs. Bunce et al.; affirmed.
Krebs vs. Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; affirmed.
Long vs. Central Iowa Railroad; reversed.
Dowdall vs. Wilcox; affirmed.
State vs. Samson Miller; affirmed.
Farmer & Sons vs. Turner et al.; affirmed.
City of Marshalltown vs. Forney; reversed.
State vs. McMahon & Hoffman; liquor case; affirmed.
State vs. Pierce; liquor case; affirmed.
Griffin vs. Painter; affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were argued and submitted:
Tabor vs. Shattuc et al.; appeal from Kent.
Button vs. Russell et al.; error from Kent.
Reynold vs. McMillen et al.; appeal from Gratiot.
Daniels vs. Township of Watertown; error to Clinton.
Cody et al. vs. City National Bank of Grand Rapids; error to the Superior Court.
Sines vs. Wayne County Superintendent of the Poor; error to Wayne.
Taylor vs. Brown et al.; case made from Livingstone.
Turnbull vs. Prentis Lumber Company et al.; appeal from Alpena.
Court adjourned to Nov. 18, at which time none but State cases are on the call.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

A little girl in church, after the contribution plate had been passed, complacently and audibly said, "I paid for four, mamma. Was that right?"

Molly was telling an absurd dream, when her mistress exclaimed, "You must have been asleep when you dreamed such stuff as that!" "No, indeed, ma'am," she replied tartly, "I was just as wide awake as I am this minute."

There is one beauty about a mustard-plaster—viz.: the wearer does not hanker after any other underclothing.

The cost of stopping a train is said to be from two to three shillings. When the train is stopped by another train these prices become somewhat inflated.

After supper, at a ball—He, "Without joking, Elise, I do really adore you. When I look at you there is such a commotion in my breast——" She, "And in mine, too, Henri. It must be the lobster salad."

"Pooh!" remarked the wise concert-goer, as the performer of a piano solo was leaving the stage, "that fellow can't play. Why, he don't wiggle his body, nor throw back his head, nor stick out his tongue a bit."

Overheard in a barber shop—Modern Elijah, who inclines to be facetious, "I'm getting to be pretty bald, ain't I? Guess you'll have to cut my hair for about half price hereafter, eh?" Tonsorial artist, who is equal to the emergency, "O, no, sir, we always charge double when we have to hunt for the hair!"

The Regent Duke of Orleans once asked a stranger what were the different characters and distinctions of the various nations in Europe. "The only manner in which I can answer your Royal Highness is to repeat to you the first questions which are asked among the several nations in regard to a stranger who comes among them. In Spain they ask, 'Is he a nobleman of the first rank?' In Germany, 'Can he be admitted into the chapters?' In France, 'Is he in favor at Court?' In Holland, 'How much money has he?' And in England, 'Who is that man?'"

"Going to the seaside this year?" "No, I am not well enough."

"No, marm," said the shoe-dealer, "I would like to give you a smaller pair, but to sell you anything below eights would render me liable under the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals." He didn't sell her anything under eights or over it. Some women are so touchy about the size of their feet.

Tonight, before you fall asleep,
Let each and every one
Look back and see if he can find
Some good deed that he's done.
But, come to think, we'll take it back—
We've drawn the line too tight:
This little task, we're almost sure,
Would keep us up all night.

Lady of the house: "So, now I think I've got all that's wanted for the party this evening. Goose, liver, lobster, a couple of hams, two professors, a noted painter, a pretty good musician—yes, that'll be all!"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

First Young Actor (calling for his glass, discovers his friend, the comic actor, busy reading the theatrical column in one of the dailies): "What's that you are reading, Andrea? You seem in good spirits—quite an unusual thing with you. I suppose they are praising you up to the skies?" Comic Actor (gleefully rubbing his hands): "No, my dear fellow—but they are giving it you hot!"—*Il Pongolo.*

Papa: "Yes, Harry, it is supposed the moon is inhabited, and is largely populated." Harry: "Mustn't the people be dreadfully crowded, 'specially when it's half-moon?"

A writer in a scientific journal says a "black eye" is simply "a severe contusion of the integuments under the orbit, with great extravasation of blood, and ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which is in a tumefied state." And here all this while we have supposed that a "black eye" was simply the result of a little man calling a big man a liar.

During the rage for spelling-bees a clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable assemblage for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterwards he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk, and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you were turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."—*London Titbits.*

CROP NEWS.

Illinois.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Winter wheat never looked better in this section. The warm, rainy weather has been very favorable to its growth, and it has a fine start for the winter. The acreage is not as large as last year, the low price of wheat this year being the cause. The corn crop is maturing rapidly, and some of the early corn is being gathered. The crop promises a large yield, and the quality will be good.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Corn-picking is under full headway in this county, and from all sections comes the report that the crop is uniformly large, and that no damage has been done to the ears by frost. The present season has been a remarkable one in this section. In Jo Daviess County there has been a second crop of grass, and at the present date cattle in some meadows are up to their knees in verdure. In the Township of Hanover strawberries were picked from vines this month, a thing never before heard of in that locality. In West Galena and other townships blossoms have made their appearance upon fruit trees, and buds have started. The weather up to last night has been phenomenally warm, and it is only within the last twenty-four hours that fires have been general in houses.

HENRY, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Ice formed last night in the streets, the mercury sinking to 24°. A few days of this weather will put the corn in good order for cribbing.

Grapes on Kelly Island.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The crop of grapes on Kelly Island, Lake Erie, is the best known in five years. The entire crop amounts to 1,500 tons. Three-quarters of this will be made into wine. It will be of the best quality, and the yield is 170 gallons to the ton, or nearly 200,000 gallons. The ruling prices were: Catawbas, four cents; Delawares, six cents; Ives, three cents; Concords, two and one-quarter cents. Some prices have been better, and the average price will be $35 a ton.

Indiana.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The cold weather setting in this week has stopped the growth of wheat to some extent, but it had already reached the most luxuriant growth known in years. In the eastern part of the county a worm has made its appearance and is preying upon the wheat and injuring some fields to a great extent. It resembles somewhat the army worm.

Frost in the Memphis District.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24.—There was a heavy, killing frost last night, the first of the season, throughout this section. The damage to the crops, if any, will be very slight. Cotton in the bottom lands only may possibly be affected by cutting short the top growth, but the lateness of the season debars serious injury to a majority of the planters.

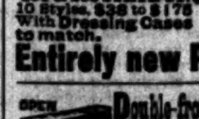
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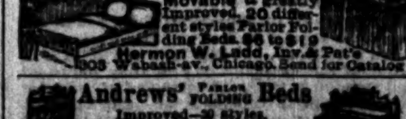
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R. M. STRICKLAND, M. D.,
Cave Spring, Ga., July 28, 1884.

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ANDREW J. HOWARD,
Forsyth, Ga., Aug. 2, 1884.

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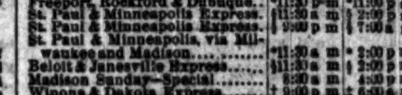
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Sioux City & St. P. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Madison Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

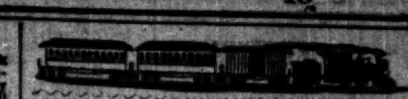
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.
Reference Marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse local	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.
Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.
NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 135 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, B'falo & Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany.
Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at [illegible] p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)
Ticket Offices: 42 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."
Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket Offices, 89 and 65 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

SKETCHES.

A Young Soldier Who Became Aware of His Weakness at the Right Time.

The Mysterious Manner in Which Shop-Girls Dispose of Fried Oysters.

Waiting at the Stage-Door—Points on Wedding Etiquet—Babies in France—Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below. The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Needed Change.

A horse and buggy stood at the front gate. The horse, though high-checked and fairly well groomed, had still a certain heaviness of form and movement that indicated the drudge of every day, the roadster only for occasion. The harness was dulled by perhaps two years of age and brightened again by oil and polish. The buggy had a top—it was called a "carriage" by its owner—and seemed of equal date with the harness. It was high, narrow-seated, comfortless, without an element of beauty, but plentifully covered with varnish. On each side of the "coffin"-box was a highly-colored design which appeared, at first glance, to be a coat of arms, but which, in reality, was only the bold emblazonment of the maker's name. From the gate ran a path to a spot a little in front of a neat farm-house and there divided into two parts, one of which, broad but grass-grown, continued to the front entrance, while the other, narrow but deeply-worn, led, under lilacs and straggling roses in bloom, to a porch in the rear. The side path was the one pursued by a young man who, by his dress and manner, was as evidently the proprietor of the equipage at the gate as the latter was evidently the property of one of the wealthier class of country lovers. Like all lovers, he wore tight boots. His coat was a ready-made Prince Albert, too long in the sleeves and waist, too amply huge in the skirt. To give elegance to his attire he wore a pair of dogskin gloves, but the fingers were too long and their extremities had become crumpled and dejected. The young man's eyes were clear and bright, his head well formed, and he had an air as if he had already made life a success. As for his age, one might have guessed that from the age of the harness and buggy: The son of a well-to-do farmer has what he calls a "rig" for himself at 20. The "rig" was two years old; Mr. George Morris, 22.

The horse started off at a good trot. Mr. Morris sat squarely in the middle of the seat. He seemed happy and triumphant. Occasionally he gave a complacent glance at either of his broad shoulders and corrected their position by some rule apparently evolved from his own knowledge. When he had adjusted each shoulder satisfactorily he leaned back and took a limited but pleased view of both at once. Occasionally, too, he critically examined a little, straggling pair of side-whiskers, or looked approvingly at his length of limb. Indeed, so well did he beguile the time that he was quite unconscious that the long drive was over when he arrived at his destination. Well knowing the way, the horse had turned off from the main road, and, entering in a graceful but neglected drive, had drawn up in front of a rambling, weather-beaten villa. There was no servant to take the horse—the time of footmen in that place had gone by—but the absence might have been considered well compensated for by the appearance of a little feminine world in muslin who, with an exclamation of delight, has tripped around from the side veranda.

"I knew you would come," she repeated, when Mr. Morris, after having slowly alighted and fastened the horse, had joined her.

"Yes; I thought I would come over. It's a nice afternoon, and I thought you might like a ride. Besides, I wanted to say good-by."

"Of course I want to ride, but you must come around here first and let them congratulate you. Remember, I congratulate you first. You'll remember that?" she cried, looking back at her heavy companion, "and I said you'd get it when you first thought of it."

In this way George was convoyed to the side veranda where were the family of the house.

"So you are going to West Point?" said a weary-looking gentleman in loose black. "Very good place for an energetic young man," and more weary than ever, apparently, for having thought of such a thing as energy he resumed his reading.

"Do you think you will like it?" asked the mother; "you will be so long away," and she looked at Dora, the vision in muslin. "Tell us about the examination."

George would not understand any allusion to Dora, and he had before determined to take his success in the competitive examination as a matter of course. George always laid down rules for himself in advance, knowing that in following so good authority he could never go astray. Accordingly, he cut his description nonchalantly short. The mother looked distressed.

"Are you going to ride?" she asked Dora.

George arose and fumbled at his dogskin gloves, while Dora went for her hat, and her mother sat thinking that at least when George returned from the academy he would have lost some of his gauchery.

Dora had run up for her hat, and now she ran down with her hat, and it was seen at once to be a very captivating young hat. It was one of those tremendously captivating hats that are made only by poor and pretty girls whom kind poverty shields from the unmeaning compositions of milliners. And when this hat had been perfectly adjusted it took up its place in the buggy by the side of Mr. M.'s somewhat old-fashioned tile, and the two went swaying off together.

"Are you going tomorrow?" asked Dora.

"Yes, tomorrow," answered George, rather flatly.

"Couldn't you come over yesterday?"

"Why rather than today?"

"What?" said Dora, mystified.

"Why come yesterday instead of today?"

"I don't mean that; I mean both days, of course."

Why "of course"? Because, silly child, she believed herself in love with this egotistic, mathematical Orson, with the terrible but pretentious coat and the ostentatious gloves.

And why had George not visited Dora on both days? Simply because he had decided not to. To be sure an anticipated engagement with Dora was something to be proud of when he was only one of a hundred neighboring farmers' sons, and she the daughter of "the country gentleman," but this dazzling appointment to the Military Academy had changed all that. Now, in imagination, George saw the world at his feet. He was going to be "an army officer—the ideal of the fair sex." George didn't consider that any radical change must be made in him; he took it for granted that by some mysterious but superficial alteration he would step from West Point a glorified combination of Chesterfield and Laplace. Then—as he understood a "West-Pointer" might easily do—he would marry a Madison avenue heiress. This is why he had decided not to visit Dora on both days.

"I suppose we will write," said he, keeping his broad face turned from the little lady; and the remark was rather cowardly, inasmuch as he had craftily determined to break off with her by stopping the correspondence.

"You will be my only correspondent," answered Dora. "I used to write to my old grandfather, but he don't like us now."

George had never before heard of any relative, and it was a matter of no interest anyway, still it was the last day and he could afford to be agreeable. "Ought to write to your grandfather," he said with what he thought a fine wit; "he might leave you a farm."

"Well, I think he might give papa some out of all he has," replied Dora, innocently.

George thought very poorly of any property this enraged grandfather might possess. He talked of the fields, the crops, and the cattle—his style of topic for airy nothings—and after a little, saying, in his clumsy way, that it was getting late, he drove her back, and, with much relief, bade her good-by at the gate.

A few days, and Mr. George Morris, representing the "Ninth District," presented himself at the Adjutant's office, West Point. He blushed, in giving his description, when asked his father's business. No doubt at that moment the father was thinking anxiously and proudly of him, but George choked when he answered "farmer." The Adjutant rewarded him with a look of disgust for his snobbery, and sent him off under charge of a messenger. The latter conducted him to barracks, and left him at the open door of a lower hall room. George threw back his shoulders, put the dogskin glove up to his side-whiskers for moral support, and glanced in. He saw a chipper-looking young man in white trousers, gray coat, and a dark-blue cap. The young man, who had a very affable turn to his head, was seated with his back to the door and his feet on an old, yellow table.

"Are you in charge?" asked George at length.

"Yes, yes, sir," said the young man, hastily jumping up. "Yes, sir; I'm in charge while the General's out. Won't you come in?"

George made a grave bow and entered.

"Lay aside your valise and sit down."

George did both. Then he crossed his legs and waited for the "General."

"Have a smoke?" said the chipper young man.

"No, sir."

"Game o' cards?"

"Sir?"

"Have a game of cards?"

"I don't play cards."

"Have a drink?"

"I don't drink," said George repressively.

"Of water?" continued the polite young man.

"If you please."

"Hydrant's broke. Have a game of billiards?"

George was silent.

"I suppose you are the new Secretary of War?" said the affable young man in a bird-like way. "I recognized you at once—Prince Albert coat and side-whiskers."

"I am a cadet."

"Why, that's puzzling. Prince Albert coat and side-whiskers; that's the description in the papers. Side-whiskers and Prince Albert coat. Confusing. You have side-whiskers, have you not?"

"Yes," blurted George, started.

At the end of half an hour the Ninth District prodigy found his dream of electrifying West Point rudely dissipated.

"Without exaggeration," said the affable and chipper young man, turned severe, and wishing to give George some honest help, "my friend, you are the worst-looking youth that ever entered this institution. Those shoulders that you throw back so proudly are also the worst shoulders I ever saw; they are out of plumb, out of shape, smaller around than your waist. It was easy to see by the way you trod up the area—I was at the window and witnessed your royal progress—that you expected to overwhelm us. But be less imposing. Go to Room No. 12 and stay there. Don't write the anticipated letter home saying that you have been made a cadet officer for your physique or an assistant professor for your learning. Say that we've got you in a backboard trying to straighten you out, and that John, the janitor, is teaching you arithmetic."

So ended George's long-looked-for first day at West Point. But he recovered with the elasticity of conceit from this first shock, and laid his plans for the future. He selected a rich New York boy of his class for a roommate and waited for time to pass on. His letters to Dora, though long and frequent at first when he needed sympathy, grew shorter and shorter, and fell away altogether as he had intended they should. Dora wrote once to know if her last letter had miscarried, and then there was silence on both sides. After perhaps a year he learned with some astonishment that Dora's grandfather had left her a fortune, and that she with her parents had gone to another State.

When we see George again his four years at the academy were drawing to a close. The mysterious changes that were to convert him into an "officer and a gentleman," he considered, had been wrought. He wondered how he could have been so awkward and ill-mannered as he remembered himself. He thought with disgust of the big coat and ugly gloves. But perhaps he was even less a gentleman than ever, for when his father had written that he and "mother" were coming to see him graduate he had written them not to. He said, "You mustn't go to such an expense." In reality he was ashamed of them.

In the season of gayety at West Point George had not been idle. For the same reason that he had once aspired to Dora, he now aspired to Miss Lyman, the sister of his roommate, and he shuddered when he thought of her seeing his father and mother. He had known her one summer at West Point, had been recommended as a good solid fellow by her brother, had been denied the pleasure of a winter's correspondence, but, to atone, had now the promise of dancing with her at his graduation german. He thought over the form of an elegant proposal with good hope.

Young Lyman, rich, handsome, genial—he expected a partner, too; a partner who was also rich and handsome, who lived next door to him at home, with whom he fell desperately in love on "furlough," and to whom he was to be married a few days after graduation.

The day before the ball Miss Lyman and George were walking in front of the library. He was twirling her parasol, trying to make himself entertaining, wondering if he would ever have courage to say the words he had planned, and thinking, with a cunning smile, what a change there would be in his companion if she knew the sordidness of his early life. While they were walking an old gentleman and lady detached themselves from a group that had just alighted from the stage and came over to the flagging. They were looking curiously about them.

"Wonder where he is now," said the old gentleman. "But we'll soon find him. Surprise him, too—eh? He'll think we don't mind expense when we want to come and take a look at our 'West-Pointer.'"

"Bless his heart!" said the old lady, quite overcome with the near prospect of meeting.

"Bless his heart, of course, for here he comes, with a girl dressed like a picture. Don't say a word—I'll surprise him," and the old man with his badly-cut clothes, his nervous, gnarled hands, but with a happy beam upon his face, planted himself in the middle of the walk.

George looked up as the old man's head was turned, started, stopped, turned about, and, with his companion, walked quickly away, concealing himself behind the parasol.

"Come here!" cried the old gentleman hilariously, and running after George; "guess you haven't any eyes for fathers this afternoon."

"I'll come back," said George, with a boiling-red face. "You sit here—I'll be back, of course."

"No intrusion, I hope," said the old man, but with his little pride in the phrase; "no intrusion, I hope, young lady. You go on, George; mother and I'll wait."

"Guess 'twas company," he said slyly, when he returned to his wife. The old lady's face was working nervously. She couldn't help it—the tears started from her eyes. She looked at the dress she had made in George's honor, at the gloves—her concession to fashion—at a little satchel in which was money she had been saving ever since George went to West Point to buy his sword and uniform; she looked at the puzzled old father, who had been anticipating this visit so long; and so—she couldn't help it—the tears did come.

"Come, father," she said at last; "this isn't the place for us. He isn't a little boy now. O, if we had only kept him with us! Let us go away and not make him ashamed."

"Ashamed!" said the old fellow, with a touch of pride; "No; now we're here, we'll stay—not be put out by our own son. We can enjoy a trip, you old simpleton, I guess, same as thirty years ago, before the great George was thought of."

George and Miss Lyman walked on in an embarrassed silence. At last the lady's indignation prevailed over her amazement.

"I think, Mr. Morris," she said, haughtily, extending her hand for the parasol, "that I can find the rest of my way to the hotel. I will not detain you."

George gave her the parasol and turned back. His father and mother were gone from the library, and he walked toward the barracks. On the way he met his roommate. "My partner has come," said Lyman; "she's prettier than ever. Tell me, where is my sister?" George told him, and continued on to his room, knowing that he would soon have a message. Presently it came, and Lyman delivered it very curtly: "Miss Lyman wishes to excuse herself from being Mr. Morris' partner at the german." George made no answer, and his roommate went out and left him.

Then George saw that the world was against him. He cursed the fate that had made him poor; he cursed the Lymans for looking down on him. He turned for comfort to people who had been kind to him. He thought of Dora, and for the first time felt a sort of pity for her, that she had been treated as he considered Miss Lyman had treated him. "Confound it," he said, beginning to compare her with other ladies he had seen, "she is as fine a lady as any of them. I will find where she is and go and make it up." As he sat there into the twilight he found himself going backward from the age when he knew Dora to the time when he was a little boy, knowing no high nor low except by his mother's simple rule that "handsome is that handsome does." It gave him a pang to remember the time when he had thought his father and mother the greatest people in the world. He thought of how proud his father had always been of him, and now he recognized how little there had been to be proud of. He remembered how his mother had stood waiting for him today; he remembered her dress and everything, and there flashed upon his mind a picture of her as she must have been at home carefully planning that simple dress and patiently working on it with her own hands for many days to make it worthy of him.

Two big tears jumped into his eyes; he made a desperate swallow and seized his cap and started for the hotel on a run.

Fathers and mothers are easily won back; in half an hour—in less time—the three were walking together toward the famous ball-room.

"We won't go in, George," said the old lady tremblingly—he had wanted her to go in, that was enough—and she cried again and said to herself that George was the biggest and the best of them all.

But they did go in, and here was George just ordering people around and getting his mother a seat, and when that was done he pointed out his classmates that he had written about and the professors who had taught him. And the mother looked on at the magic scene and wondered how George could be familiar with such splendor. In the midst of all she exclaimed: "Why, there's Dora!"

"Dora!" cried George, thunderstruck. "Dora! Where?"

Then he saw her—waltzing like a fairy with some one who had chosen her for the figure. Just the same as in the old days, only more maturely beautiful—golden hair, cherry-lips, peach-bloom cheeks—only more beautiful than ever. Her dress was soft, glimmering white watered satin, and as she stood for a moment under the gas-jets, timid pearls threw little swinging shadows on her cheeks.

George watched her as a kind father might have done and gave her a tender, good wish, for every step of her flying feet. "Peace be in her true and gentle heart." He watched her through the figure and while she was going to her seat, and it made his own heart so full that there was no place in it for surprise when he saw that her seat was with Lyman. So Dora was Lyman's beautiful partner of the evening, who was to be his beautiful partner in the many german of life.

After the hop George met young Lyman in their room. "You have been finding me out, Lyman, but the same discovery has taken me all my life. If we ever meet again perhaps I shall be a different man."

They did meet again. It was in New York at the marriage of Miss Gertrude Lyman and Lieut. George Morris.

So it was that the last day at West Point he took his first step on the road to being a gentleman. So it was that the last day he underwent the mysterious change that changes not only the cut of Prince Albert coats, but something else as well. WILLISTON FISH.

(Fush.)

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Shop-Girls and Oysters—A Singular Development of Interest to Young Men.

Precisely how many fried oysters the average shop-girl can eat, says a New York paper, is a problem which no attendant young man has ever yet been able to solve.

On and in the vicinity of Fourteenth street, where Clarendon Hall, Tammany Hall, and quite a score of dancing academies are utilized every night in the season by private or public parties, there are multitudinous restaurants, whose menu consists of oysters in every style, coffee, cakes, and beer. Every one of these is absolutely packed and does a thriving business between the hours of 9 at night and 3 in the morning. Some of them, where there are from ten to a dozen waiters during these hours, have patronage enough to keep one waiter only on duty at other parts of the day. The rush begins about midnight, and a curious picture does the rush present. The ice-cream fiend has been immortalized by poets, made famous in the daily press, and left her impress in the heart and pocket of many an unfortunate youth. This is the same girl.

The transformation season begins about the 1st of November, after the fall suit is ordered and cool nights suggest the benign influence of the nicely-battered and thoroughly-fried bivalve of the period.

There are girls and girls.

Of these it is possible a number remain at home after the duties of the day are done, reading Byron, darning stockings, making tatting, or devising crazy quilts. Of that section of femininity little is known, but there is no earthly bar to the fullest apprehension of the vast majority of bright and chippy shop-girls to whom a ball is a dream of delight and a fried oyster the one thing to be desired above all.

At 9 o'clock the dance begins; curl-papers are removed, bright ribbons deck the hair, gay garments adorn the person, rings and bangles compete with lockets and necklaces, and troops of merry maidens hie them to the hall. It is no mock hilarity they seek, but jocund joy and wild hurrah. Square dances are voted a bore; round dances are all the go. George from the counter, Harry from the shop, Charles from the desk, and Samuel from the store meet Minnie, Tillie, Jennie, and Rosie from the great bazaar where $10 suits are sold for $4.99, and candy stores where plaster of paris, glucose, and paint are transformed into beatific sugardom, to delight the eye and paralyze the stomach. The glare of the electric light, the loud harmonies of the brass band, the quick whirl of the waltz, and the merry abandon of the galop deceive no one. Every man in the room, be he 19 or 40, knows perfectly well that every girl in the room, be she 15 or 30, has oysters in her eye and intends to have them elsewhere ere the morning light is breaking.

It is a pretty sight.

What?

To see 150 couples merrily prancing about a well-waxed floor, keeping time to exhilarating music, all souls with but a single thought, and that an oyster. Ten o'clock comes. Five dances have been had. With merry laugh and elastic step young men and maidens trip them down the broad stairs and hurriedly hie them to the adjacent restaurant. "Broiled oysters for two," "Two fried oysters," "Broiled oysters for two," "Two fried oysters." These are the shouts which convey to the cook in a remote recess the whim, caprice, vagary, and all-absorbing desire of the merry men and maidens there congregated. Back to the hall they go, fuller and, for the time being, abundantly content. Entering the room with brightened eye and hightened color, George seeks a second girl, while another "gent" solicits the honor of fair Lizzie's hand. George knows as well as he knows that the sun will shine the following day that the gentle damsel with whom he now takes the floor expects from him an oyster, while the laughing Lizzie, as she shakes her skirts and rests her hand tenderly upon William Henry's shoulder, felicitates herself that soon the department of her interior will be blest by the soothing poultice of another well-battered, well-broiled bivalve, and so the thing goes on. Man after man departs, each with his friend, one common motive inspiring every step, one strong determination the mainspring of every act. In an oyster-saloon not far from Clarendon Hall the head waiter, in response to a question, said: "Young women, sir? Bless your heart, sir, I wouldn't dare to say, sir. They are that fond of oysters, sir, that it would seem as if they would burst themselves. One young woman comes here on an average four nights a week in the winter season, and I am sure I hope I may die, sir, if she doesn't eat ten to fifteen broils after 11 o'clock at night, sir."

"Does she have any special beau? I mean, does one young man come with her always?"

"O, no, indeed, sir. O, no, not much, sir. I don't think she cares much for young men, sir. It's the oysters she's after; and the funny part of it is, sir, that she—for she is what we call an oyster sharp—seems to not only know whether a peculiar oyster brile is made by putting two or three little oysters into one batter, or is really what it pretends to be, a good fat oyster, but she really seems to enjoy the tenth or eleventh, fried or briled, as the case may be, just as much as she does the first. We have often thought we could count, sir, how many the girl could eat, but we never were able, for, after five or six times coming in, when the crowd got so big she would slip in or out, as the case might be, sir, and we would miss her count; but there is half a dozen of us would take our affidavy that she takes never less than six and often more than ten."

"Are there many like her?"

"O, there is lots of them that eats a great many, sir, but I think she is rather the corkiest of the lot."

Investigation shows that while now and then the young men who attend these ladies and furnish the provender indulge in hard drinks, such as whisky, brandy, gin, as a rule they content themselves with beer, not bottled beer, but beer on draught, and the girls do the same. Instead of being tired out and used up by days of labor, standing at the counter from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, a vast majority of these girls are fairly frantic on the subject of dancing, and equally vigorous in their pursuit of the young man able to pay for the oysters. The proprietor of one of the big halls where dances are held every night during the season says there are regular gangs or companies of these girls who make it a point, in some way or other, to get to the dance night in and night out, sometimes for weeks in succession. Of the hundreds gathered scores will be girls who go there every night. They are there for fun, and they get it. They are there for oysters, and they get them, and, when the faint pencilings of early dawn suggest to the weary orchestra that it is about time to pack up the fiddle and the bow, the dressing-rooms literally echo with the laughter and jolly conversation of these girls, who, in fond anticipation of one more "brile," hurriedly don their street costume, and, seeking each her mate, gayly step out upon the chilled pavement and quickly join the others in the adjacent resorts. Facts are facts, and two and two make four every time. If a girl is in a restaurant eating broiled oysters at 3 o'clock in the morning, having yet to go home, change her clothes, get her breakfast, and be behind her counter, preparing for the duties of the day, at 7 o'clock, it stands to reason that she will get very little sleep, so that the oyster problem would seem to resolve itself into this question, How many broiled oysters are equal to a good night's rest? It speaks well certainly for the health-giving element of the tempting bivalve that it, with the attendant flour and water, not to mention the beer, can maintain the bright eye, the elastic nerve, the supple muscle, and the bright red cheeks for which the younger shop-girls of the day are famed in spite of so absolute a traversing of the laws of Nature. Men not only cannot but do not pretend to be able to stand it. In the first place, the man is yet to be discovered who, after a hard day's work, can spend a night in a ball-room and be fresh the following morning, and no one ever dreamed of looking for a man who could go through a series of days' work and nights of hilarity, unbroken by sleep of any kind, with any expectation of health or robustness.

In addition to this physical strain comes the strain upon the wallet.

The ordinary attendant upon the Mollies and Tillies and Rosebuds of the day isn't noted for wealth. A very few nights of hilarity and broiled oysters, with beer, necessitate rest and recuperation not alone of nerve but of pocket-book, so that the girls must of necessity have relays of escorts. There is a great deal of human nature in most people, and this conundrum is one of the most interesting and suggestive outcroppings from a study of human nature. There is no question as to where these girls come from. They come from shops, the stores, the bazaars, and the emporiums of the city. There is no uncertainty as to what they do. They work hard all day, they dance all night, and they subsist entirely upon broiled or fried oysters. The only one doubt remaining is that which is suggested in the first paragraph of this story—just how many broiled oysters is it possible for the ordinary shop-girl to ingulf?

Waiting for Actresses—The Men Who Hang Around Stage Entrances.

Perhaps no fallacy is more thoroughly diffused and believed than the one that relates to the presence of bold, wicked, and wealthy men around the stage door of the theatre after the performance is over. It is generally and, in fact, almost universally believed that there are men-about-town and club men of New York who devote a large amount of infernal ingenuity and almost limitless wealth to the task of lugging pretty actresses off to supper after the theatre is over. It is true that thoughtful men have remarked the fact that actresses are seldom seen at popular restaurants after the play, and that stories which club men tell of their conquest in this direction are often absurd and improbable. In the course of the writer's experience he has been continually surprised by the absence of these traditional society villains about the stage doors of New York theatres. Talking with a well-known manager on the subject, whose theatre is in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirtieth street, and who has had experience of theatrical life in New York, the following facts were brought to light:

"About six months ago," he said, "there was a play produced in a city theatre here in which a young actress, who has the reputation of being the idol among the dudes, took the leading part. She is a girl who came from the West originally, and she has won a good place on the stage by her hard work. I don't mind telling you that the play I speak of was produced at the Star Theatre. The girl unquestionably had the leading part in the piece and she played it well. During the performance she received three bouquets across the footlights, and after the curtain had dropped for the last time I went to the rear of the house to congratulate her upon her performance, as I had been in a measure responsible for her appearance in New York. The dressing-rooms in the Star Theatre are down a steep flight of steps, and when I went on the stage I observed somebody climb up these steps hurriedly, trot across the stage, say good-night to the door-man, and disappear. A moment later I spoke to one of the actors and asked him where the girl was. He said he didn't know. I went down to her dressing-room and found that she had gone. Then I hurried up-stairs, and the door-man told me that it was she that had gone out as I entered. I hurried up Fourteenth street, and then I saw her speeding down toward Fifth avenue with her cloak tightly drawn around her and her head bent down. She was hurrying along at a terrific rate. You may have observed," glancing down at a copious display of white waistcoat, "that I am gaining somewhat in flesh—in fact, I have been gaining somewhat for the last twenty years—but I buckled in and started after her full tilt. I don't know when I had a brisker run than that was, and what made it particularly impressive was that all the sidewalk actors on Union Square saw the performance. I caught her finally near Sixth avenue, and when I came puffing up she turned around, first looked frightened and then pleased.

"'You're never going home alone?' I said.

"'Why not?' she asked.

"'It's hardly the cheerful thing after making a hit as you did tonight. Come in here and eat an oyster while I rest and get my breath.'

"We went into one of the numerous oyster-saloons there and she ate heartily. She was evidently in the best of spirits, and she seemed to think it was no hardship at all to go scooting off to her home after her night's work. The girl's pictures sell all over New York, her face adorns the mirror in many a young man's room, and she has the reputation of being jolly, wide-awake, and even a bit fast. I had a long talk with her that night, and the conversation turned upon this very subject. She told me that she had only been taken out to supper four times after the play that year, and in every case it was by an old friend. She told me the truth, I know, for she had no reason to conceal anything from me, and she was not at all plaintive about it. She laughed a good deal when she recalled her school-girl dreams of an actress' life, of how she would roll to the theatre in her own brougham, and afterward sup at Delmonico's, the centre of attraction and the envy of all the women in the place. 'Now,' she said, 'I always have a cold luncheon laid out for me at home, and I eat it before I go to bed. Soon as I get up, it is time to go to rehearsal, and after rehearsal it is all I can do to get through my affairs in time to go to the theatre. If I marry any one within the next five years it will be a theatrical man who can manage me and take care of my business interests. I've no time to be bothering with love-sick dudes.'

"Is her case any criterion?"

"Yes, I think it is, though I think she has more sense than the run of the young women on the stage. There are today in New York exactly two men who have the reputation of running after actresses and spending wealth upon them. One of them is a big, good-hearted, and good-natured member of the Union Club, who lives like a king and spends $30,000 or $40,000 a year, and the other is the son of a Wall street broker, who wears eye-glasses, has a pudgy face, and an immense desire to have his name associated with some pretty actress on the comic-opera stage. These two men are actually the only rounders whom we know, and we would naturally know them all. You see there is practically no green-room on the American stage, by which I mean there is no such green-room as you find in Paris or London, where friends of the managers may congregate during the play to chat with the women of the stage. The American managers are very particular about this, and it is the most difficult thing in the world for a man who has no business there to get on a well-ordered New York stage. There are, of course, one or two actresses in New York, notably the stars whose fortunes are ample and who are attended to and from the theatres by their husbands, but that doesn't count, you know. The greatest crowd of hangers-on about the stage-door of a theatre is to be found when light opera is running. If you have never seen a crowd of this character, it would pay you to go and stand near the stage entrances of the Casino and the Bijou Theatre some night and look at the group of eight or ten men whom you will find loitering about there. I don't think you can find the price of an oyster supper among a dozen of them. They are the poorest specimens of humanity that the world can turn out, and if the ambitious girl who dreams of triumphs which come after a great performance on the stage could look them over once, she would probably keep on doing housework or teaching school and give up forever the idea of becoming an actress."

Wedding Etiquet—Duties of the Contracting Parties and Preparations for the Ceremony.

The etiquet of weddings is remotely founded on the early savage history of mankind and which bears fruit in our later and more complex civilization, still reminding us of the past. In early and in savage days the man sought his bride heroically and carried her off by force. It is still a theory that the bride is thus carried off. Thus the long-cherished theory bears fruit in the English ceremonial, where the only carriage furnished by the groom is one in which he drives the bride away to the spending of the honeymoon. Up to that time he has had no rights of proprietorship. Even this is not allowed in America among fashionable people, the bride's father sending them in his own carriage on the first stage of their journey. It is not etiquet for the groom to furnish anything for his own wedding but the ring and a bouquet for the bride, presents for the bridesmaids and the best man, and some token to the ushers. He pays the clergyman.

He should not pay for the cards, the carriages, and entertainments, or anything connected with the wedding. This is decided in the high court of etiquet. This is the province of the family of the bride, and should be insisted upon.

At the altar the groom, if he is a millionaire, makes his wife his equal by saying: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow;" but until he has uttered these words she has no claim on his purse for clothes or cards, or household furnishing, or anything but those articles that come under the head of such gifts as it is a lover's privilege to make.

A very precise old-time aristocrat of New York broke her daughter's engagement to a gentleman because he brought her a dress from Paris. She said if he did not know enough not to give her daughter clothes while she was under her roof he should not have her.

This is a remark which applies at once to that liberty permitted to engaged couples in rural neighborhoods, where the young girl is allowed to go on a journey at her lover's expense. A girl's natural protectors should know better than to allow this. They know that her purity is her chief attraction to man, and that a certain coyness and virginal freshness are the dowry she should bring her future husband. Suppose that this engagement is broken off? How will she be accepted by another lover after having enjoyed the hospitality of the first? Would it not make a disagreeable feeling between the two men, although No. 2 might have perfect respect for the girl?

It is the privilege of the bride to name the wedding-day, and of her father and mother to pay for her trousseau. After the wedding invitations are issued she does not appear in public.

The members of the bride's family go to the church before the bride. The bridegroom and his best man await them at the altar.

The bride comes last, with her father or brother, who is to give her away. She is joined at the altar step by her fiancé, who takes her hand, and then she becomes his for life.

All these trifles mean much, as any one can learn who goes through the painful details of a divorce suit.

Now, when the circle of friends on both sides is very extensive, it has of late become customary to send invitations to some who are not called to wedding breakfast, to attend the ceremony at the church. This sometimes takes the place of issuing cards. No one thinks of calling on the newly-married who has not received either an invitation to the ceremony at the church or cards after their establishment in their new home.

In most cases the after-cards are ordered with the other cards, and the bride's mother pays for them. But if they are ordered after the marriage the groom may pay for these as he would pay for his wife's ordinary expenses. Still it is stricter etiquet that even these should be paid for by the bride's family.

People who are asked to the wedding send cards to the house if they cannot attend, and, in any case, send or leave cards within ten days after, unless they are in very deep mourning, when a dispensation is granted them.

The etiquet of a wedding at home does not differ at all from the etiquet of a wedding in church with regard to cards. A great confusion seems to exist in the minds of some as to whom they shall send their return cards on being invited to a wedding. Some ask: "Shall I send them to the bride, as I do not know her mother?" Certainly not; send them to whomsoever invites you. Afterward call on the bride or send her cards; but the first and important card goes to the lady who gives the wedding.

The order of the religious part of the ceremony is fixed by the church in which it occurs. The groom must call on the clergyman, see the organist, and make whatever arrangements the bride pleases; but all expenses, excepting the fee of the clergyman, are borne by the bride's family.

A wedding invitation requires no answer, unless it be to a sit-down wedding breakfast. Cards left afterward are all-sufficient. The separate cards of the bride and groom are no longer included in the invitation. Nothing black in the way of dress but the gentlemen's coats is admissible at a wedding.

Muscular Beauties in Action.

"What are we coming to?" asked a lady visitor at a gymnasium up-town devoted to ladies.

The sight was, indeed, inspiriting. Young ladies with bulging muscles were performing feats of strength and agility heretofore supposed to belong to the province of man. Half a dozen rowing-machines were in active use.

"Those are favorits," said a lady attendant. "Very probably the ladies using them have just returned from the seaside or lake-shore, and are rowing partly for association sake and partly because this exercise is one of the best to be had. If you notice, you must have seen how women have improved at the oar."

At the horizontal bars were trembling, twirling, and swinging beauties, who have also the skill to protect their beauty from street insult.

"In fact," said the attendant, "women are becoming more self-reliant daily, and I am not sure" (this with a smile), "but we shall soon be able to transport the men. Some of these ladies are married, and you may be sure the broom is discarded. It is no longer woman's weapon. Now, watch that girl vault."

"Mercy! won't she fall and hurt herself?"

"Not much; she's used to that act. Now what do you think of our trapeze performers?"

Looking upward, whence floated silvery laughter, were three finely-knit fairies—rather too heavy for fairies perhaps, but not very big for women. They appeared as much at home up there as if they stood on the floor, and their graceful actions would have done credit to Barnum's arena. This thought being spoken to the attendant, she replied:

"O, yes; last winter we had with us Mr. Barnum's best lady trapeze performer, and she was as modest as she was gifted. She was our only professional; all these are amateurs and they are as much at home in Delmonico's ballroom as they are here."

"I suppose you have not introduced glove-fights?" asked the visitor, with a smile which said "That's an awfully foolish question."

"Well, we have had no glove-fights, but we have the necessary ingredients—gloves, and ladies with the skill to use them. We open a new class next Tuesday, and would be pleased to see you here."

The caller went away with a vivid picture of the womanly prize-fighters of the future before her eyes.

Two Washington Belles.

One of the greatest favorits of Washington society is Miss Ella Sturgiss, daughter of Gen. Sturgiss, who is in charge of the Soldiers' Home at the Capital. The Soldiers' Home at Washington is a very extensive and beautiful place, being a sort of National park. It is considered a very fortunate thing for any officer to be assigned there. Miss Sturgiss is an unusually brilliant girl. According to most of the rules of beauty she is not beautiful, but her face is a wonderfully winning one and her manner is entirely captivating. She is rather tall, has very black hair, very large black eyes, and a face of great expressiveness. It is a sort of tragedy face—the kind generally seen in actresses of the first order. That she herself has genuine histrionic ability was demonstrated while she was living in St. Louis about three years ago. She appeared at Pope's Theatre in that city on one occasion as Juliet and scored a splendid success. It was an amateur performance for some charity, but her acting was of such an excellent and surprising quality that she was earnestly solicited to go on the stage, but her family would not bear to such a thing. For a long time, however, she is believed to have cherished a secret ambition in that direction. Some time before that her father was commander of a post in Wyoming Territory, and while she was there on a visit to him a Lieutenant in her father's regiment fell desperately in love with her and followed her back to St. Louis. Her family were opposed to the marriage, and she herself did not encourage his advances. Having made a last appeal and having been refused, he went to the Planters' House, took a room, and shot himself with an army pistol. The suicide was one of the most sensational that ever occurred in St. Louis, but one for which no one could be blamed but the young officer himself. It was generally understood in Washington last winter that Miss Sturgiss was to marry Lieut. Garlington, who commanded the ill-fated Greely relief expedition sent out a year ago last spring. The marriage, however, has never taken place, and it is said to have been indefinitely postponed because of Garlington's failure in his Arctic endeavor. Miss Emily Beale of Washington who was married last week to Mr. John R. McLean, the editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the wealthiest newspapers in the country, is a very accomplished lady, and her removal to Cincinnati will be a great loss to Washington society, in which she has prominently figured since Gen. Grant was President. Her father and Gen. Grant have long been very warm friends, and when the General goes to Washington he usually is the guest of the Beale family, who live in the residence that formerly belonged to Admiral Farragut. Miss Emily was thrown from a horse in 1881, while on a visit to her father's ranch in California, and was very badly hurt. She has never fully recovered and was almost an invalid at the time of her marriage. This was the principal reason for having a private marriage. Gen. Beale formerly lived in California, and his two daughters, Miss Emily and Miss Mamie, were educated by private tutors. Miss Mamie was married in 1877 to Mr. Bachmatiff, an attaché of the Russian Legation at Washington. Mrs. McLean is tall, slender, graceful, and fair. Her eyes are light-blue and her hair a light-brown. Her features are regular and pleasing, and her face is thoughtful and intellectual. She has great taste in household decoration, and the artistic beauties of the Beale mansion were mainly due to her.

Mutual Toleration.

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "I know that I am dreadfully cross with you at times, that I am not as patient as I should be, and I think the same can be said of you."

"Yes, certainly," he frankly acknowledged; "I am almost as bad as you are."

"What's that?"

"I—I say that I am just as much to blame as you are."

"I think," went on the lady, "that we ought to cultivate a mutual toleration of each other's faults," and she bent over him fondly and kissed him.

"You are not looking well tonight, my dear," he said, stroking her hair.

"No," she replied; "my feet pain me dreadfully."

"That's because you wear shoes two sizes too small for you."

Then the trouble began once more.

The Man for an Emergency.

"William Foreman," exclaimed the excited and frightened mother, "wake up this minute! Baby has the croup! He ought to be plunged into a hot bath this minute, and there isn't a spark of fire or a drop of hot water in the house. Whatever will I do?"

Mr. Foreman, with Napoleonic calmness: "Lay him in the Hyperborean Arctic Refrigerator we bought last spring."

Joy! joy! They lay him in, close to the large 50-cent lump of polar ice left by the iceman. Intense perspiration, general relaxation; the baby crows and claps its dimpled hands. Saved! Saved! What is home without a refrigerator in which to warm over the cold vitals?

How He Got Hurt.

"O, my child, how did your face become so bruised? Come to mamma and tell her all about it."

"I-I-I was over 'cross the r-o-a-d playin' with Mis' Howe's little g-i-r-l; boo-hoo-oo-oo-oo."

"And did she hurt you like this?"

"Y-y-y-e-s."

"Well, that was real naughty in her. What did she do to little Georgie?"

"Sh-sh-she knocked, me d-o-w-n, an-an-and then she hit m-e w-wi-with a b-r-i-c-k, and pounded me w-wi-with a b-r-o-o-m-s-t-i-c-k."

"O, dear, what a terrible child. Well, don't cry any more, Georgie. What were you doing when this happened?"

"Pi-pi-playing w-e-w-a-s m-a-r-r-i-e-d."

Mrs. Carey's Revenge.

"Miss Wonder," said a familiar voice.

She looked up quickly and saw him standing before her.

"Georgy," he almost whispered, "is it true that you intend to marry?"

"Yes, Gabriel," she replied, "if—"

"If what?" he asked eagerly.

"If you will have me," she answered, coyly, and the evening bells, which just then pealed a merry chime, seemed to have a sort of engagement ring.

A twelvemonth later, as they were sitting by their fireside in Coupon Cottage, Georgy suddenly said to her husband:

"Do you remember Mrs. Carey's threat to be revenged upon you, Gabriel?"

"Yes," he said, expectantly.

"She has done it," Mrs. Coupon replied. "This morning, in town, she married my father. She is now your mother-in-law."

A Mutual Confession.

"Ferdinand, my love, why do you sit so far from me this evening?" she anxiously inquired.

He was silent and remained sitting at the opposit end of the sofa.

Again she spoke. Again he was silent, hesitated, and finally murmured:

"Isabella, my dear, I blush to tell it, but I have been eating onions today."

"You darling," exclaimed the lovely girl, with a look of glad surprise illuminating her face as she sprung close to his side, "so have I!"

A Gentle Horse Needed.

"George," she said, as he assisted her from the carriage, "the next time you take me out riding in the evening I wish you would drive a less spirited horse."

"Why, my dear," he replied, "there isn't the slightest danger with this horse. I can hold him easily."

"O, I suppose you can hold him, but you have to use both hands, you know."

Current Poetry.

FACING THE MUSIC.

His hair was gray, his step infirm,
And life was rounding out its term.
Into his heart had sorrow come;
He knew the burning thirst for rum—
His friends had changed, and yet a few
Were still in friendship firm and true.
His tears had poured like summer-showers
Upon the graves of faded flowers;
Beneath the daisy-breeding sod
There lie his hostages to God—
His wife and children, all the ties
That bind a man to Paradise.
Thus chastened for the sinner's good,
The aged man in penance stood,
Until there came that mighty call
Which maketh cowards of us all.
Emboldened by years and pride,
He met the summons, and he—dyed
His hair and beard of darkest sheen,
And married a girl just sweet sixteen.

THEN AND NOW.

I loved you not. A year since leaves were falling
And autumn clouds hung gray with discontent,
And through the woods the sighing winds were calling
As if to find the way the summer went.
Do you remember when the sullen river
Gave back the dreary sky!—then first we met—
And O! how soon sped darts from Cupid's quiver,
But harmless fell—I'd not learnt loving yet—
For then I loved you not.

I love you now. Again the winds are raging
Amid the leaves upon the autumn boughs,
And scarlet, red, and brown the leaves are changing.
As all things change, except, perhaps, our vows.
I love you now—what need to pause and ponder?
Love knows no law, and leaves no room to guess
The reason of his coming—then why wonder
That I so prize these hours of happiness?—
For O! I love you now.

REVEILLE.

The golden gates of morn are wide;
On every blade the dews are bright;
The azure veil is drawn to hide
The awful glories of the night;
The roses each to each have told,
Another sun will soon be seen;
And shall not I my light behold?
Make day for me—come forth, my Queen.

The tale the river told all night
Has taken now a gladder strain;
The flowers, as eager for thy sight,
With odors seek thy window-pane;
The jasmine tells thee, Light has come,
And waves across the lattice-screen,
And shall thy voice be longer dumb?
Make music for my heart, my Queen.

In shade as yet, the eastern hill
Stands sharp against the yellow sky,
The purple woods are sleeping still,
And white mists in the valley lie;
But westward slopes are all awake
With change and play of softer green;
O Love, my summer morning make,
'Tis time for day—shine forth, my Queen.

HIS WIFE'S AWAY.

What's that sensation round my heart
That feels as if I'd lost a part
Of self, and makes my feelings smart?
My wife's away.

What happy voice at rosy morn,
On music's wing that once was borne,
Is missed, and things look so forlorn?
My wife's away.

What makes me have the bluest blues,
And all the world curse and abuse,
And sulky melancholy choose?
My wife's away.

What's vacant at the table-head,
Where, angel-like, dispensing bread,
She sat, and now a blank instead?
My wife's away.

What ails my undergarment kit?
Not one of them will rightly fit—
It drives me nearly in a fit.
My wife's away.

The socks—not two of them will pair;
The shirts—not one without a tear;
The buttons, too, are never there.
My wife's away.

The sooty servant now is boss,
And turns her nose up with a toss,
And looks at me infernal cross.
My wife's away.

What makes the evenings seem so long
And still as night, where once was song
Of music sweet charmed time along?
My wife's away.

My wife, God bless her angel face,
And bring her safe to my embrace!
To me the empress of the race.
My wife's away.

THE LESSONS IN CHESS.

O, the ancient game of the Persian race, what a mystical, curious thing!
The queen with her glorious, matchless strength, the feeble, protected king.
The castles, and knights, and bishops, the army of devoted pawns,
The rapt and silent sages who play till the morning dawns.
The bold and brilliant gambit, the skillful and strong defense
On the miniature field of battle, the hours of deep suspense!
But not with such zeal we played it, but only when evening came
We bent o'er the board together, and I taught you the grand old game.

The moves were learned but slowly, and too often were wrongly made,
And we whispered over the chess-board, half forgetting the game we played;
Then, with a blush, quick starting, you turned to the board once more,
And checked my king with a bishop that was not on that line before!
You broke my host for "the scholar's mate," though the simple foil I knew,
But it often brought me a quick defeat when the moves were made by you;
And many a game was lost by me that I might with ease have won,
To watch the innocent pride, my love, in your eyes when the play was done.

Do you think you could play the game tonight, as the shadows of twilight die?
Instead of my king would you check your own as you did in the days gone by?
You may have forgotten the moves, indeed, but I know I have cause to bless
The love-lit hours of long ago, when I taught you the game of chess.
O, little it mattered who won or lost, so long as your eyes met mine,
With the sweet, shy look that I knew so well, while a smile on your face would shine.
And, whether in victory or defeat, my heart's fond hope held fast,
And fortune smiled on the game I played, for I captured my queen at last.

LOVE ON A YACHT.

I loved her with a love that made
The heat at ninety in the shade
Seem cool beside it;
I blushed when'er I heard her name,
And she, observant of my flame,
Did not deride it.

But, on one most unlucky day,
We both of us were asked to stay
On board the Lily;
I knew 'twas rash of me, but then
When they're in love, the wisest men
Are often silly.

We dined, we danced on moonlit nights
And went in boats to see the sights;
I do not row, so
I sat within the stern, and there,
I felt, despite the fresh sea air,
Extremely "so-so."

On board the yacht, too, I felt dead,
And vainly racked my aching head
For conversation;
The while a rival stout and strong
Would hover round her all day long,
In adoration.

One cannot coruscate or shine
When feeling far too ill to dine;
The yacht's gay motion
Made me more bilious, and he,
My hated rival, loved the sea,
The horrid ocean.

I knew she could not love a man
Who, when he went to sea, began
To look so yellow;
And so he calmly wooed and won,
While I was outcast and undone—
Unhappy fellow!

Humor of the Day.

The girl who succeeds in forcing a young man to spend his last cent in treating her to ice-cream renders herself liable to arrest for robbing the male.

"I never saw such a woman in all my life," said Bass; "you are never satisfied with anything." "People who knew the man I took for a husband," replied Mrs. B., "think, on the contrary, that I am very easily satisfied."

It's a pretty difficult thing for a high-school girl to think of something to say when she is asked to write a composition, but as soon as she gets out of school and while on the way home she can say a whole newspaper full without thinking.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Parvenu, talking about music at Mrs. Suddenriches' reception, "I just dote on them sympathy concerts, and my husband insists on our prescribing for the whole series. Ain't them Beethoven rapsodies just elegant?"

Some of Meissonier's models, it is said, are compelled to retain the same positions for six hours at a time. Almost as long as a well-regulated family can persuade a servant-girl to retain her position in these days of culinary competition.

Mabel—"Do you try to observe the golden rule, Mr. Nicefellow?" Nicefellow—"Yes, indeed. Do you?" Mabel—"Yes; I always try to do as I would be done by." Nicefellow—"That is the right spirit." Mabel—"But I sometimes fail. If I were to try I should fail now." Nicefellow—"Indeed. Why?" Mabel—"I am not tall enough to reach." No cards.

"No," said Mrs. Briny to an inquiring stranger, "we don't have malaria here, I admit, but it's the best boarding-house on the bay shore, and my daughter Sally makes lemon pies that can't be beat 'round these parts." When the visitor had gone Mrs. Briny said to her daughter: "Well, Jane, I guess we'll have to lay in a stock of that malary, for all of 'em as comes here keep askin' if we've got it."

"Charley," said mamma, "you have been a very naughty boy; you have been playing marbles, and you know I told you that you mustn't, for it is gambling, and gambling is very wicked. Now, I hope you will never gamble again." Charley promised he wouldn't, and his mamma was so delighted that she took him to the parish fair, and gave him the money to take chances in almost anything there.

One sometimes hears strange modes of reasoning during that favorit pastime of women, shopping. "This little scent-bottle is not quite perfect," said one at the Woman's Exchange, as she called the attention of a girl in waiting to an article that lay on a table. "Now if it were for myself I should not buy it at all, but I would like to buy it to make a present to a little niece, and she's so observing that she'd notice any defect in it in a minute. Couldn't you let me have it for half-[illegible]

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